Reg. No. 1-M

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 17.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1916. [Price, 1 anna.

Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 176.—Mr. George Frederick Paddison, I.C.S., privilege leave for one month from or after the 1st June 1916 under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

No. 177.—The undermentioned officers are granted privilege leave for one month each under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations :—

(1) Lieutenant-Colonel William Molesworth c.i.e., I.M.S.
(2) Captain Alexander James Hutchison Russell, I.M.S.
} From the 1st May 1916.

(3) Major Reginald Bryson, I.M.S., from or after the 25th May 1916

(4) Lieutenant-Colonel William James Niblock, I.M.S.
(5) Major Henry Kirkpatrick, I.M.S.
(6) Major Frederick Penn Elwes, c.i.e., I.M.S.
} From the 1st June 1916.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Donovan, I.M.S., privilege leave for two months from the 1st May 1916 under article 260, Civil Service Regulations.

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 178.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. D. P. Oldfield, I.C.S., an extension of furlough without medical certificate for one day on the 24th March 1916, under article 237 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, April 18, 1916.

No. 179.—Mr. Hugh Tempest Reilly, I.C.S., to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Madura, during the absence of Mr. G. F. Paddison, I.C.S., on leave or until further orders.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Ootacamund, April 18, 1916.

No. 180.—Mr. W. J. Prendergast, Director of Oriental languages at the Nizam's College, Hyderabad, will continue to do the duties of the Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government and Examiner in Hindustani, without prejudice to his ordinary duties, pending further orders, *vice* Lieut.-Col. A. R. Nethersole deceased.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

SERVICES PLACED.

Ootacamund, April 21, 1916.

No. 183.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Hasell Wright, I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSIONS.

Ootacamund, April 18, 1916.

No. 182.—The following acting promotions and reversions of officers of the Indian Civil Service and of the Provincial Civil Service holding "listed" posts during the month of March 1916 are notified :—

With effect from the 1st March 1916.

Mr. Alfred McGowan Kumaraswami Tampoe to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, first grade.

Mr. Archibald John King to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

With effect from the 6th March 1916.

Mr. Alexander Francis George Moscardi to act as Collector and District Magistrate, second grade.

Mr. John Gray to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, first grade.

Mr. David Geoffrey Elles to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

With effect from the 9th March 1916,

Mr. Herbert Rex Uzielli to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade.

With effect from the 10th March 1916.

Mr. Alexander Francis George Moscardi to revert as Acting Collector and District Magistrate, third grade.

Mr. Robert Florian Bernard Lechmere Guppy to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, first grade.

Mr. Sesha Venkata Ramamurti to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

With effect from the 11th March 1916.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Avargal to revert as Collector and District Magistrate, second grade.

Mr. Alexander Robert Loftus-Tottenham to revert as acting Collector and District Magistrate, third grade.

Mr. William Ramsay Corsan Callander to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade.

With effect from the 12th March 1916.

Mr. Alexander Robert Loftus-Tottenham to act as Collector and District Magistrate, second grade.

With effect from the 20th March 1916.

Mr. Arthur Maria Agricola Collier Galletti di Cadilhac to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, first grade.

With effect from the 21st March 1916.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Avargal to act as Collector and District Magistrate, first grade.

Mr. Alexander Francis George Moscardi to act as Collector and District Magistrate, second grade.

With effect from the 27th March 1916,

Mr. Lewis Granville Moore to act as District and Sessions Judge, first grade.

With effect from the 30th March 1918.

Mr. Archibald Craigmile Duff to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, first grade.
Mr. Lawrence Henry Arndt to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

VOLUNTEERS

APPOINTMENT.

Cotacamund, April 18, 1918.

1st Battalion, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 182.—Major Herbert Milton Dwane is appointed to act as Commandant of the Corps during the absence of Lieut.-Col. P. G. Porteous on leave.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Ootacamund, April 17, 1918.

No. 184.—Under section 3 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licenses to the undermentioned missionaries to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras :—

Talluri Peruyya of the American Baptist Telugu Mission, residing at Velagapudi in the taluk of Guntur in the district of Guntur.

Ootacamund, April 18, 1918.

The Rev. Jonas Mayer of the Basel Mission, residing at Tellicherry in the taluk of Kottayam in the district of Malabar.

No. 185.—Under section 3 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to the Rev. Jonas Mayer of the Basel Mission, residing at Tellicherry in the taluk of Kottayam in the district of Malabar to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, April 10, 1918.

No. 174.—Under section 2 of the Madras Medical Registration Act IV of 1914, the Governor in Council hereby notifies that section 4 of the said Act shall come into force from the 1st June 1918. The provisions of section 4 are republished hereinunder :—

(1) No certificate required by law to be given by a medical practitioner or officer shall be valid unless signed by a registered practitioner.

(2) Except with the special sanction of the Governor in Council, no one other than a registered practitioner shall be competent to hold any appointment as physician, surgeon or other medical officer in any hospital, asylum, infirmary, dispensary or lying-in hospital not supported entirely by voluntary contributions or as medical officer of health.

2. The Madras Medical Register for 1918 has been published and copies of the same may be had from the Registrar, Madras Medical Council, Royapettah, Madras, on payment of eight annas per copy, postage one anna extra.

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 313.—Mr. C. O'D. Hervey, acting Superintendent, Central Jail, Trichinopoly, privilege leave for one month from the 11th April 1918 under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 314.—Mr. Barnard Swire, Superintendent of Police, Kistna district, privilege leave for one month and ten days from date of relief under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 315.—Mr. Henry Francis Travers Phillips, Superintendent of Police, Tanjore district, privilege leave for six weeks from or after the 8th May 1916 under article 240 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 316.—M.R.Ry Madura Subrahmanya Ayyar Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge of the Karur sub-division, Trichinopoly district, combined privilege leave and furlough for six months from or after the 1st May 1916, under articles 240, 233 and 338 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 317.—M.R.Ry. Rangaswami Gopala Achari Avargal, Registrar of Assurances, Tinnevelly district, privilege leave for two months from date of relief under article 250 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, April 23, 1916.

No. 318.—Mr Cyril Edward Swaney, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on special duty, to act as Superintendent of Police, Jeypore district.

No. 319.—M.R Ry. Rishiyur Srinivasa Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, on return from leave, to be Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Jeypore district.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Ootacamund, April 16, 1916.

No. 320.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language:—

M.R.Ry Narasimha Acharyar Viraraghava Acharyar Avargal, First-class Magistrate in the district of Anantapur.

Ootacamund, April 18, 1916.

M.R Ry. Chittoor Subbaraya Anantharama Ayyar Avargal, First-class Magistrate in the district of Kistna.

Ootacamund, April 19, 1916.

M.R.Ry. Somaila Srinivasa Rao Pantulu Garu, First-class Magistrate in the district of Cuddapah.

Ootacamund, April 18, 1916.

No. 321.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be special magistrates of the third class for the taluk of Coimbatore, in the district of Coimbatore, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 645, dated the 8th October 1912, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th idem, as amended by Notification No. 400, dated the 24th May 1913, and No. 587, dated the 7th August 1915, published at pages 988 and 726 of Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913, and the 10th August 1915, respectively:—

1. Ernest Winter, Esq.
2. Edgar Mark Mote, Esq.
3. The Rev. Gordon Matthews, M.A.
4. M.R Ry. Srimungai Krishnayya Avargal.
5. M.R Ry. Kirsattam Rameshandra Ayyar Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal.
6. M.R Ry. Rao Bahadur Arcot Thoppa Mudali Tiruvenkatswamy Mudali Avargal.
7. M.R.Ry. Vellakinar Chinnappa Gavandar Vellinghiri Gavandar Avargal.
8. M.R Ry. Tiruppur Angeppa Chetti Somasundaram Chetti Avargal, B.A.
9. M.R.Ry. Kothoor Sundararameyyar Vaidyanatha Ayyar Avargal.

No. 322.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Palladam Seshagiri Rao Vasudeva Rao Avargal and M.R Ry. Rao Bahadur Mosse Gnanabaranam Arogyaswami Pillai Avargal, to be special magistrates in the district of Coimbatore and to confer on them all the ordinary powers of a magistrate of the first class, and further to direct, under section 16 (1) of the Code, that they shall exercise these powers as members of the bench of magistrates established for the taluk of Coimbatore.

No. 323.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Coimbatore Subbaraya Mudali Sundara Mudali Avargal to be a special magistrate for the taluk of Coimbatore, in the district of Coimbatore, and to confer on him all the ordinary powers of a magistrate of the second class; and further to direct, under section 16 (1) of the Code that he shall exercise these powers as a member of the bench of magistrates established in the taluk of Coimbatore.

No. 324.—Under the provisions of section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower the bench of magistrates, Coimbatore, when exercising the powers of a magistrate of the first class, to try summarily, all or any of the offences specified in sub-section (1) of that section.

No. 325.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the first class, and under section 37 they are invested with all the powers as ratified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class, except the power to try cases summarily under section 260:—

M.R.Ry. Chittoor Subbaraya Anantharama Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Collector in the district of Kistna.

Ootacamund, April 20, 1916.

Mr. William Scott Brown, Assistant Collector in the district of North Arcot.

Ootacamund, April 18, 1916.

No. 326.—Mr Cecil Fabian Brackenbury, First-class Magistrate in the district of the Nilgiris, is empowered to try cases summarily under section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

No. 327.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Cecil Fabian Brackenbury, I.C.S., to be a Justice of the Peace within and for all the territories administered by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George excepting the Presidency Town.

No. 328.—Under section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Duriseti Narasimha Rao Pantulu Garu, to be a special magistrate for the town of Anakapalle in the district of Vizagapatam, and to confer on him all the powers of a magistrate of the second class; and further to direct, under section 16 (1) of the Code, that he shall exercise those powers as a member of the bench of magistrates established in that town.

No. 329.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Willoughby Samuel Marshall to be a Justice of the Peace within and for all the territories administered by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George excepting the Presidency Town.

Ootacamund, April 20, 1916.

No. 330.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. Ernest Wilfred Clarke, probationary Deputy Collector, in the district of Tanjore, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class, and under section 37 he is invested, with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders on to first offenders under section 562.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Ootacamund, April 18, 1916.

No. 331.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a special magistrate for the town of Coimbatore, in the district of Coimbatore, conferred on M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Muthu Ramaswami Kalingarayar Avargal, Zamindar of Uttukuli, who has resigned his appointment.

No. 332.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a special magistrate for the town of Coimbatore, in the district of Coimbatore, conferred on the undermentioned persons:—

M.R.Ry. Corkarai Muthu Subbayya Chettiyar Avargal.
Ahmadullah Muhammad Fyzullah Sahib Bahadur.
M.R.Ry. Coimbatore Sarve Gavnedar Siddanna Gavunder Avargal.

Ootacamund, April 18, 1916.

No. 333.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a special magistrate for the town of Anakapalle, in the district of Vizagapatam, conferred on M.R.Ry Garlapati Shankara Rao Pantulu Garu, who has resigned his appointment.

ERRATUM.

Ootacamund, April 16, 1916.

In notification No 243, Judicial, dated the 20th March 1916, published at page 323 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 21st March 1916, *substitute* "divisions" or "division" as the case may be *for* "taloks" or "talok" wherever the words occur.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

POSTING.

Ootacamund, April 18, 1916.

No. 28.—The Ven'ble Lionel Edgar Cox, M.A., Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Madras, to be Senior Joint Chaplain of the Cathedral Church of St. George, Madras, on the departure of the Right Reverend the Bishop on leave.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, April 17, 1916.

No. 169.—Under article 249 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. R. W. Clarke, deputy collector, seventh grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and six days with effect from 26th April 1916 and is permitted to prefix the Easter holidays to the leave, provided that the conditions of article 249 of the Civil Service Regulations are fulfilled.

Ootacamund, April 18, 1916.

No. 170.—Under article 249 of the Civil Service Regulations, S. Muhi-ud-din Khan Lodi Saheb Bahadur, deputy collector, sixth grade, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of relief.

No. 171.—Under article 436 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. M. Crompton, temporary assistant director of survey, fifth class, is granted leave on medical certificate for a period of six months with effect from the 3rd February 1916.

Ootacamund, April 19, 1916.

No. 172.—Notification 52, dated 2nd February 1916, published at page 168 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th February 1916, granting privilege leave for six weeks to M.R.Ry. P. Nagesa Rao Pantulu Garu, deputy collector, third grade, is cancelled.

Ootacamund, April 20, 1916.

No. 173.—Under article 249 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. S. V. Kallapiran Pillai Avargal, deputy collector, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the date of relief.

POSTINGS.

Ootacamund, April 18, 1916.

No. 174.—The following postings of deputy collectors are ordered :—

M.R.Ry. Tiruchandur Arumvalartanadha Kalikavala Perumal Pillai Avargal, on return from leave, to the Ramnad treasury.

M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur Tinnevelly Nellieppa Pillai Sivaguanam Pillai Avargal from the Ramnad treasury to general duty, Ramnad.

M.R.Ry. Muthaswami Ayyar Pichuhu Ayyar Avargal from general duty, Ramnad, to general duty, Trichinopoly.

Ootacamund, April 20, 1916.

M.R.Ry. Arputhasbae Ramacha Nedungadi Avargal, on relief from general duty, South Arcot, to the Salem treasury.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, April 25, 1916.

No. 175.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th April 1916.

No. 1765-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of raw jute to the United States of America.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, April 6, 1916.

No. 176.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to declare, under the provisions of section 24 of the Madras Forest Act of 1882, that the areas specified below which, in notification 434 published on pages 756 and 757 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th September 1890, were declared to be reserved forest under section 16 of the Act shall cease to be "reserved forest" with effect from 1st June 1916

SCHEDULE.

Name of the reserve or the portion of the reserve to be disafforested.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Area in acres.	Boundary description of the portion to be disafforested.
South Veligonda block II reserved forest.	Kurnool.	Cumbum.	98, Kunapalli.	*Block I.* S. 490-A .. .. acs 0-69 *Block II.* Patta lands— 477 part .. 0-92 478 " .. 1-40 Other lands— 467 dry part .. 1-28 Poramboke— 492 dry .. 1-08 493 " .. 0-99 494 dry, part .. 2-60 495 " .. 9-78 *Block III.* 485 dry part .. 0-12 486 " " .. 0-55 487 " .. 1-25 497 dry .. 0-91 498 " .. 0-22 Total .. 22-75	*Block I.* The block comprises S. 490 of Kunapalli village. *Block II.* The block comprises S. 477, 478, 467 (parts), 492, 493, 494 (part) and 495 (part). *Boundaries.* *North and east.*—Starting from the southern corner of S. 491, the line runs straight in a southerly direction to a point on the eastern boundary of S. 494 about seven chains north of the southern corner of that number.

South.—Thence the line runs straight south-south-west to a point on the western boundary of S. 495 half a furlong west of the south-west corner of S. 479 (Shettivarapalli village site).

West.—Thence the line runs in a northerly direction along the surveyed western boundary of S. 495 to the starting point.

Block III.

The block comprises the southern portion of S. 495, the whole of S. 496 and 497 and parts of S. 489 and 491.

BOUNDARIES.

North and east.—Starting from a point about half a furlong west of the north-west corner of S. 479 (Shettivarapalli village site), the line runs straight in a south-easterly direction, meeting the Shettivarapalli Dora-hamarri foot-path at a point half a chain south of the south-west corner of S. 479 (Shettivarapalli village site); thence the line runs southwards along the same path to the Nellore district boundary (south east corner of S. 496).

South.—Thence the line runs along the Nellore district boundary to the south west corner of S. 495.

West.—Thence the line runs along the western boundary of S. 495, 497 and along a portion of the western boundary of S. 496 to the starting point.

Brief description.—Vide "reasons for disafforestation."

Reasons for disafforestation.—The lands fall outside the reserve, according to actual demarcation, some of them are held on patta and the others are suitable for cultivation and are required for this purpose, as there is very little waste land in the adjoining village. The lands are of no value as forest.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, April 18, 1916.

Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations and paragraph 435 (*b*) of Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Robert Cuthbert, Sub-Engineer, third grade, and Assistant Engineer, supernumerary, is granted, with effect from the 1st May 1916 or date of relief, combined leave for six months on urgent private affairs, i.e., privilege leave to the extent due and leave out of India for the remaining period.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, April 15, 1916.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 27 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the compound of the new court-house for the District Munsif at Tiruvannamalai; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvannamalai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvannamalai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnamah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
North Arcot district, Tiruvannamalai taluk, Tiruvannamalai village.			cents.
Dry, No. 181 B-1 ..	Tangavelu Gounden	North, No. 180, east, No. 181 B-1; south, No. 180 C-13; west, No. 180 C-1.	9
Do. No. 180 C-2 ..	Tangavelu Gounden, 8½ cents, Chinna Pathamuthu Gounden, 1½ cents.	North, No. 181 E-2; east, No. 180 C-2; south, No. 180 E-3; west, No. 180 C-1.	7
Do. No. 183 B-3 ..	Chinna Pathamuthu Gounden ..	North, No. 180 C-3; east, No. 180 B-2; south, No. 183 A-2; west, No. 179 E-1.	10
Do. No. 180 A-2 ..	Tangavelu Gounden	North No. 181 B-2, east, No. 180 A-3; south, No. 180 A-4; west, No. 179 A-1.	5
		Total ..	27

S. E. MURRAY,
Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·06 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing Police lines on Kovur; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kavali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kavali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnamah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Nellore district, Kovur taluk, Kovur village.			acre.
Inam, dry, No. 1065 A C-2.	Lala Narayanadoss, Lala Lakshmanadoss and Lala Gokuldoss.	North, No. 1066 C-1; east, No. 1058-2; south, No. 1066 C-2 E; west, No. 1066 A.	0 06

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 19th and 25th April 1916, is published for general information :—

No. in the list.	Department.	G.O. No. and date	Subject.
		1916.	
1	Financial ..	No. 313, April 11.	Compensation for dearness of food.—Sanctioning the grant of — to all whole-time servants of Government on civil establishments whose pay does not exceed Rs. 50 per mensem and to State pensioners up to the end of April 1916 in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, Madras, South Arcot, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Ramnad, Tinnevelly, Malabar, South Canara and the Nilgiris [1 s.]
2	Marine ..	No. 302, Mar. 30.	Sanctioning budget estimates of the Madras Port Trust Board for 1916-17. [2 ss.]
3	Do. ..	No. 315, April 8.	Madras Cyclone Code.—Issuing an erratum to the — published under G.O. 483, Marine, dated 23rd December 1915 [1 s.]
4	Do. ..	No. 324, April 10	By-laws of the Port Trust Board.—Approving by-law 9 of the — as revised by the Board. [1 s.]
5	Public Works.	No. 469 W., March 18.	Accepting the increased annual guarantee of Rs. 864 for the opening of a Telegraph office at Badvel in lieu of the one for Rs. 810 approved in G.O. 94 W., dated 19th January 1916. [1 s.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

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Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

APPOINTMENTS.

Octacamund, April 25, 1916.

No. 447.—In exercise of the power vested in him by sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R Ry. Rai Sahib Rama Ayyar Subba Ayyar Avargal as President of the Sermadevi Taluk Board in the Tinnevelly district, with effect from 1st May 1916.

No. 448.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Conjeeveram Sambasiva Chettiyar Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Conjeeveram.

No. 449.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R Ry. Comal Arunswami Rajagopala Ayyangar Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Hospet.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 450.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(Railway Board).

Simla, the 4th April 1916.

No. 269-F.—In the schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department, 235, dated 24th August 1911, specifying the taxes payable in aid of the funds of certain local authorities by the administration of the South Indian Railway—

For—Tiruvalur do.	.. ..	House-tax.
Read—Tiruvalur municipality and	.. ..	Buildings and land tax
For—Nannilam do.	.. ..	House-tax.
Read—Nannilam union	.. ..	House-tax.

No. 270-F.—In the schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department, 235, dated the 24th August 1911, specifying the taxes payable in aid of the funds of certain local authorities by the administration of the South Indian Railway, for the present entry against Tuticorin municipality *substitute* the entry "House, land, water and drainage taxes".

No. 451.—Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in modification of the division into wards and distribution of elective seats shown in the schedule annexed to the rules for the election of municipal councillors published

to Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 30th November 1915, the Governor in Council hereby directs that the elected councillors shall be distributed among the six wards of the Ellore municipality as shown in the following schedule :—

SCHEDULE.

Ward number.	Boundaries	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
First ward ..	*North.*—The right bank of the Kistna canal from the Sanivarapupeta crossing up to the Public Works Department bridge. *East.*—The western edge of the High road from the Public Works Department bridge up to Kudali. *South.*—The north side of the High road from Kudali to the point of junction with the Fort Glacis near the Post office. *West.*—The east side of the Munsif's Court road from the Fort Glacis near the Post office, thence along the south side of the Taluk Police Lines road to the right bank of the Kistna canal where the new foot-bridge near the Sanivarapupeta crossing is situated.	2
Second ward ..	*North.*—The right bank of the Kistna canal from the north-west corner of field No. 1123 to the Sanivarapupeta crossing and the north side of the Taluk Police Lines road up to the point of junction with the Munsif's Court road *East.*—The east side of the Munsif's Court road from the point of junction with the Taluk Police Lines road to the Fort Glacis near the Post office, the north side of the High road up to the point where the Nunnavari street crosses it, the east side of the Saladivari lane and of Kambhampativari street to Seshanna Rao's tank, the north eastern boundary of poramboke No. 513 and the eastern boundaries of survey Nos. 525 and 524. *South.*—The southern boundary of the town from the southern corner of survey No. 526 to the south-eastern corner of survey No. 383. *West.*—The western boundary line of the town from the south-eastern corner of survey No. 383 to the north-western corner of survey No. 2130.	2
Third ward ..	*North.*—The north side of the High road from Nunnavari street up to Kudali, the north side of the Madepalli road up to Gajulapanja and the north side of the Chetaparru road to the point where it meets the eastern bank of the Madepalli channel *East.*—The eastern boundary of the town from the last point to its junction with the Madepalli road. *South.*—The southern boundary of the town from the last point to the south-east corner of survey No. 526. *West.*—The eastern side of the Revenue survey Nos. 525 and 526, the north eastern boundary of poramboke No. 510, the eastern side of Khambhampativari street and the eastern side of Saladivari lane up to the old town Police station.	2
Fourth ward ..	*North.*—The right bank of the Kistna canal from the Public Works Department girder bridge up to the south-western corner of field No. 89. *East.*—The eastern boundary of the town from the last point up to the Chetaparru road. *South.*—The northern side of the Chetaparru road from the last point up to Gajulapanja and the north side of the Madepalli road up to Kudali. *West.*—The western side of the High road from Kudali to the Public Works Department girder bridge.	2
Fifth ward ..	*North.*—The northern side of the railway line from the municipal limits in field No. 1110 up to the municipal limits in the east. *East.*—The eastern boundary of the town from the last point up to the north-west corner of field No. 39. *South.*—The right bank of the Kistna canal from the last point up to north-western corner of field No. 1130. *West.*—The western boundary of the town from the last point up to the railway line in field No. 1110.	2
Sixth ward ..	*North.*—The northern boundary of the town from the point where it crosses the Chintalapudi road to the point where it crosses the Ellore-Bhimadole road. *East.*—The eastern boundary of the town from the last point up to the railway line. *South.*—The northern side of the railway line from the last point to the southern boundary of field No. 1110. *West.*—The western boundary of the town from the last point to the point where it crosses the Chintalapudi road.	2
	Total ..	12

No. 452.—In modification of notification 320 published on page 313 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th April 1915, and with the approval of the Governor in Council, the District Board of Kurnool hereby notify under section 68 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884 that from and after 1st May 1916, the subsidiary toll-gate of Giddalore has been opened at the third furlong of the first mile of the Badvel frontier road instead of at sixth furlong of the same road as originally proposed.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 453.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 72 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a rubbish depot in the Vellore municipality; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaikka, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
North Arcot district, Vellore taluk, Sattuvachari village.			cents
Govt., dry, No. 466-1.	Shaikh Ibrahim Sahib	North, No. 462; east, Nos. 456 and 466-1; south, Nos. 464 and 466-2; west, Nos. 463 and 468.	57
Inam, dry, No. 466-1.	Do.	North, No. 462; east, No. 466-2; south and west, No. 466-1.	15
		Total ..	72

No. 454.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·06 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a road; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chidambaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chidambaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaikka, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
South Arcot district, Chidambaram taluk, Kopanallur village.			acres.
Inam, wet, No. 134 A.	Annamalai and Krishnan ..	North, No. 145; east, No. 136 A; south, No. 134 B, west, Nos. 147 and 148.	0·01
Govt., wet, No. 140 A-1	Do ..	South, No. 146; east, No. 140 B 1; south, No. 144 A-2; west, No. 138 A.	0·02
Do. No. 144 A.	S. Ramaswami Ayyar ..	North, No. 145; east, No. 143; south, No. 144 A; west, No. 140 B.	0·03
		Total ..	0·06

No. 455.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·32 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a rubbish depot in the Vellore

A-7

Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
North Arcot district, Vellore taluk, South Vellore (within Vellore municipal limits) village.			
Ryotwari, wet, T.S. 3153.	Saiyid Farid Sahib, Saiyid Pasha Sahib and Saiyid Yusuf Sahib.	North, T.S. 2164; east, T.S. 2162 and 2160; south, Tenpall village limits; west, T.S. 2297 and 2296.	ACS. 1·42

No. 456.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·18 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a Muhammadan burial-ground in Gompaiyam village, Madura taluk, Madura district; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Madura is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Madura, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madura district, Madura taluk, Gompaiyam village.			
Attached to Dargo, T.S. 1288.	Saiyid Muhi-ud-din Abbas Sahib.	North, mosque boundary wall; east, burial ground, south, Thathaneri road; west, burial-ground.	ACRS. 0·18

No. 457.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4·25 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a hospital; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Devakottai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Devakottai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ramnad district, Sivaganga taluk, Kanadi village.			
Forest	Estate Collector, Sivaganga and lessee of Sivaganga (each entitled to half the compensation).	North, vacant land attached to Agilandeswari chattram, east and south, lessee's forest; west, L.F.	ACS. 0·21
Do.	Do. do.	North, plot 1 backyard of Agilandeswari chattram and lessee's forest, east and south, lessee's forest; west, L.F. roads 15 and 16.	4·04
		Total ..	4·25

No. 458.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·26 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for cattle and vegetable market; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Devakottai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Devakottai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Ramnad district, Sivaganga taluk, Manamadura village.		
Dry	Lessee of Sivaganga for malvaram right (cattle market).	North, path leading to the river; east, road; south, Narthula Medaya Ayyanar temple; west, river poramboke.	acs. 0·85
Do.	Do. do. (vegetable market).	North, cart-track; east and south, waste; west, road.	1·41
		Total ..	2·26

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, April 25, 1916.

No. 94-P.—In modification of notification No. 91-P., published on pages 248–251 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th April 1916, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of notification stations are published :—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Anantapur.	Hindupur ..	Jhulasamudram.	Coimbatore—contd.	Palladam ..	Sulur.
		Hindupur (including the hamlets of Nimmakampalli and Sadlapalli).			
	Hadagalli ..	Ittigi.	Madura ..	Palni ..	Ayakkudi.
Bellary.					Kalayambuthur.
	Harpanahalli ..	Adiyihalli.			Kakkanayakkanpatti.
		Arasikeri.			Manur.
		Chiratahalli.			Palni.
	Avanashi ..	Karaimadai.	North Arcot.	Arni ..	Tangalpattur.
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore.	Alandurai.		Gudiyattam ..	Darapadavedu.
		Coimbatore.			Gudiyattam.
		Ganapati.			Tandalam Krishnaparam.
		Kalikkanayakkanpalayam.		Polur ..	Veliyur.
		Kavundanpalayam.			Vellur.
		Kinnattam.		Tirupattur.	Kodiyankoppam.
		Kuniyamuttur.			Kurichchilapattu.
		Kurichchi.		Vellore ..	Kilacholur.
		Puluvapatti.			Pallikondai.
		Ramanathapuram.			Valuvanam.
		Singanallur.			
		Tadiyalur.			
		Vedakuruchchi.			
		Velladicaur.	Salem ..	Attur ..	Erramasamudram.
		Virakeralam.			Ramanayakkanpalayam.

I.—In the Madras Presidency—cont.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Salem—*cont.*	Dharmapuri.	Dharmapuri.	Salem—*cont.*	Hosur—*cont.*	Mukondapalli.
		Eravanahalli.			Morapalli.
		Kadagattur.			Punapalli.
		Nettadahalli.			Tavarekarai.
		Pajakodu.			Torapalli.
		Selliyampatti.		Omalur ..	Vanarasi.
		Settikarai.		Salem ..	Agrahara Nattamangalam.
	Hosur ..	Arupalli Agraharam			Salem.
		Baglur.			Sivappalli.
		Bairamangalam.			Suramangalam.
		Denkanikota		Mangalore..	Mangalore.
		Hosur.			
		Kelavarapalli.			
		Kembatti.	South Canara.		

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infested localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province.	Infested localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore ..	The whole province.	III. Bombay—*cont.*	(b) Town and port— Karachi.
II. Bengal ..	(a) District— Birbhum.		3. *Political Charges*—
	(b) Presidency— Calcutta.		States and Agencies— Akalkot State.
III. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*—		Baroda State.
	(a) Districts— Kaira.		Bijapur Agency.
	Surat.		Kathiawar Agency.
	Thana.		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.
	(b) Towns and ports— Ahmedabad.		Satara Agency.
	Bandra.		Savanur State.
	Bombay.		Surat Agency.
	Broach.	IV. Bihar and Orissa.	(a) Districts— Bhagalpur.
	Kalyan.		Champaran.
	Kurla.		Darbhanga.
	Surat.		Gaya.
	Thana.		Monghyr.
	2. *Central Division*—		Muzaffarpur.
	(a) Districts— Ahmednagar.		Patna.
	East Khandesh.		Saran.
	Nasik.		Shahabad.
	Poona.		(b) Towns— Bhagalpur.
	Satara.		Gaya.
	Sholapur.		Patna.
	(b) Towns— Poona.	V. The Punjab.	(a) Districts— Ambala.
	Sholapur.		Amritsar.
	3. *Southern Division*—		Ferozepore.
	(a) Districts— Belgaum.		Gujranwala.
	Bijapur.		Gurgaon.
	Dharwar.		Gurdaspur.
	Kanara.		Hissar.
	Kolaba.		Hoshiarpur.
	(b) Towns and ports— Ahlas.		Jhang.
	Hubli.		Jullundur.
	Ratnagiri.		Karnal.
	Vengurla.		Lahore.
	4. *Sind*—		Ludhiana.
	(a) Districts— Hyderabad.		Rawulpindi.
	Kurachi.		Rohtak.
			Sialkot.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency—*contd.*

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
V. The Punjab—*contd.*	(*b*) States— Jind. Kalsia. Patiala. (*a*) Districts— Amherst Bassein. Hanthawaddy. Henzada. Insein. Katha. Kyaukse. Lower Chindwin. Magwe. Mandalay. Maubin. Mudtsia. Minbu. Myaungmya. Myingyan. Pegu. Prome. Pyapon. Sagaing Shwebo Tharrawaddy. Thaton. Taungoo. Yamethin. (*b*) Towns and ports— Bassein. Mandalay. Moulmein. Rangoon.	VII. The United Provinces—*contd.*	(*a*) Districts—*contd.* Muzaffarnagar. Naini Tal. Partabgarh. Pilibhit. Rai Bareli. Saharanpur Sitapur. Sultanpur. Unao. (*b*) Towns— Allahabad. Cawnpore. Lucknow. Saharanpur.
VI. Burma ..	(*c*) States— Northern Shan States.	VIII. The Central Provinces.	(*a*) Districts— Akola. Amraoti. Bhandara Buldana. Chanda Chindwara. Mandla. Nagpur. Narsinghpur. Nimar. Seoni. Wardha. Yeotmal.
VII. The United Provinces.	(*a*) Districts— Agra. Allahabad. Azamgarh. Bahraich. Ballia. Bara Banki. Basti. Benares. Bijnor. Cawnpore. Etah. Fatehpur. Fyzabad. Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur. Hardoi. Jaunpur. Lucknow. Meerut. Moradabad.	IX. Hyderabad State.	(*b*) Towns— Akola. Amraoti. Chindwara. Nagpur. Seoni. Districts— Atrafibalda (Sarf-i-khas). Aurangabad. Bidar. Bir. Gulbarga. Nalgonda. Nander. Parbhani. Raichur. Usmanabad.
		X. Central India.	Bhopal State. Dewas State (Senior Branch). Dhar City. Gwalior State. Indore City. Indore State. Jaora City. Mhow Cantonment. Ujjain City.
		XI. Kashmir ..	Jammu Province.
		XII. Delhi ..	Delhi.

B.—NOTIFICATION STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Mangalore	Coimbatore.	Ariyalur.	Hosur.
Madukarai.	Podanur.	Salem.	Ganapuram.
Mettupalaiyam.	Singanallur.	Thinneppatti.	Arni.
Karumandai.	Sulur.	Nagalnaui.	Kannamangalam.
Todiyalur.	Somanur.	Kalamangalam.	

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Bindapur.	Valathoor.	Katpadi.
Malpatti.	Gudiyattam.	

C. G. TUDHUNTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS

Under section 10 of the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Konda Venkatappayya Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., has been duly elected as Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Guntur.

Guntur Collector's Office,
19th April 1916.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Collector.

M.R.Ry. Chingoran Veetil Gopalan Nayar Avargal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Pondicherry Municipality.

Malabar Collector's Office,
18th April 1916.

F. B. EVANS,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Vankipuram Srinivasa Acharlyar Avargal and M.R.Ry. Agaram Dandapani Chettiyar Muthukumaraswami Chettiyar Avargal have been duly elected as councillors of the Cuddalore municipality in the district of South Arcot.

South Arcot Collector's Office,
17th April 1916.

M. AZIZ-UD-DIN,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV, 1884, M.R.Ry. Lakshmipati Ayyar Sadhu Ganapati Pantulu Garu has been duly elected member of the Tinnevelly Municipal Council.

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,
18th April 1916.

F. S. HEMINGWAY,
Collector.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, the President, District Board, Ganjam, hereby appoints the undermentioned gentleman to be a member of the Goomsur Taluk Board :—

M.R.Ry. Botchibabu Mahapatro Garu.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, the President, District Board, Ganjam, hereby appoints the undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the Chatrapur Taluk Board :—

(1) M.R.Ry. P. Rama Rao Patrudu Garu, Tahsildar of Chatrapur
(2) M.R.Ry. V. Achyutham Pantulu Garu, Deputy Tahsildar of Kodala

Ganjam District Board's Office,
18th April 1916.

T. VENKATAKRISHNAYYA,
Vice-President.

The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. M. S. Rathnasabapathi Pillai Avargal to be a member of the Chidambaram Taluk Board.

South Arcot District Board's Office,
19th April 1916.

M. AZIZ-UD-DIN,
President.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by G.O. 373 L., dated the 30th March 1909, the President of the Tanjore District Board re-appoints the undermentioned gentleman to be a member of the Kumbakonam Taluk Board :—

M.R.Ry. Kumbakonam Ranganswami Ayyangar Lakshmi Varaha Ayyangar Avargal.

Tanjore District Board's Office,
19th April 1916.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, the President, District Board, Tanjore, hereby removes from office the undermentioned member of the Vaithiswarankoil union panchayat, for having without sufficient excuse neglected, for more than three consecutive months, to be present at its meetings :—

M.R.Ry. Jayamalai Konar Avargal.

In the exercise of the powers conferred on him by G.O. 373 L, dated the 30th March 1909, the President of the Tanjore District Board re-appoints the undermentioned gentleman to be a member of the Mayavaram Taluk Board :—

M.R.Ry. Sabhanayaka Subbaraya Mudaliyar Avargal.

In the exercise of the powers conferred on him by G.O. 373 L., dated the 30th March 1909, the President of the Tanjore District Board re-appoints the undermentioned gentleman to be a member of the Tanjore Taluk Board :—

Raja Muhammad Sawikar Sahib Bahadur.

Tanjore District Board's Office,
18th April 1916.

R. H. WOOD,
President.

Under rule 8 of the election rules published in G.O. 2166 L., dated 29th October 1891, the President, District Board, Tinnevelly, hereby confirms the election of M.R.Ry. Pattamadai Diravia Arumukha Andaporumal Pillai Avargal as the Vice-President of the Tinnevelly Taluk Board.

Tinnevelly District Board's Office,
16th April 1916.

F. S. HEMINGWAY,
President.

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Part I-B.—Educational.

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MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

ELEVENTH LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE MADRAS INSPECTION CODE.

Rule 95.—Substitute the following in the existing rule and *cancel* the note thereunder:—

"For the purpose of calculating the minimum period prescribed in the rule a day on tour generally means a day as defined in article 23 of the Civil Service Regulations spent away from head-quarters or in a conference of inspecting officers held at whatever place under competent authority. If a Sub-Assistant Inspector or a Supervisor of schools returns to head quarters on the same day on which he went out such day shall not be counted as a day of tour from the above purpose."

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 1st April 1916.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

The privilege leave for one month from 18th March 1916 granted to M.R.Ry. A. L. Narayanmurti, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Jeypore range, in the notification published in Part I B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 14th March 1916, is extended by leave of the same kind for fifteen days.

C. RANSFORD,
Inspector of Schools, First Circle.

Vizagapatam, 14th April 1916.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

The Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle, is pleased to grant privilege leave for one month with effect from the 8th instant to Mr. M. Ahamedulla Sahib, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tanjore range, and to appoint R Narayanaswami Ayyar, Supervisor of Elementary schools, Tirukkattupalli, to be in charge of the office without prejudice to his ordinary duties.

W. C. DOUGLAS,
Inspector of Schools acting in Sixth Circle.

Tanjore, 15th April 1916.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1916.

I.—NOTICE TO MUFASSAL CANDIDATES.

Candidates in the mufassal are informed that a copy of the nominal list will be posted at the entrance to the examination hall at each station two days before the examination and that they will be expected to learn their register numbers from this list. For any further information regarding the examination, they should apply to the Chief Superintendents of the Written examination. The addresses of the Chief Superintendents at the various mufassil stations are given below :—

Stations.	Chief Superintendents.
Amalapuram	Headmaster, Board High School, Amalapuram.
Bangalore	Headmaster, R.B.A.N. M'n High School, Bangalore.
Bapatla	Headmaster, Board High School, Bapatla.
Bellary ..	Headmaster, Government Training School, Bellary.
Berhampur	M.R.Ry. A. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., L.T., Science Lecturer, Zamindari College, Berhampur.
Bezwada	Headmaster, C.M.S. High School, Bezwada.
Bhadrachalam ..	Headmaster, Government Incomplete Secondary School, Bhadrachalam.
Bhimavaram	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhimavaram Range.

N.B.—The examinations at Bhimavaram will be held in the Local Board Incomplete Secondary School.

Calicut	Headmaster, Government School of Commerce, Calicut.
Chicacole	Headmaster, Municipal High School, Chicacole.
Chingleput	Headmaster, U.F.C.M. High School, Chingleput.
Cocanada	Principal, P.R. College, Cocanada.
Coimbatore	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore Range.

N.B.—The examinations at Coimbatore will be held in the Local Government Training School for Masters.

Conjeeveram	Headmaster, U.F.C.M. High School, Conjeeveram.
Cuddalore	Headmaster, Government Training School, Cuddalore.
Cuddapah	Headmaster, Municipal High School, Cuddapah.
Ernakulam	Headmaster, High School Department, Ernakulam College, Ernakulam.
Guntur	Headmaster, High School Department, A.E.L.M. College, Guntur.
Hyderabad	N. G. Walinkar, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Chief Inspector of High Schools, Hyderabad.

N.B.—The examinations at Hyderabad will be held in the Local Chaderghat Government High School.

Kandukur	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kandukur Range.

N.B.—The examinations at Kandukur will be held in the Local Board Higher Grade Elementary School.

Kumbakonam ..	M.R.Ry. P. Rajagopala Ayyar Avergal, Lecturer, Government College, Kumbakonam.
Kurnool	First Assistant, Government Training School, Kurnool.
Madura	Superintendent, Government Technical Institute, Madura.

N.B.—The examinations at Madura will be held in the local Native College.

Mangalore	M.R.Ry. T. A. Ramayya Avargal, First Assistant, Government College, Mangalore.
Masulipatam	Headmaster, Hindu High School, Masulipatam.
Mysore	Superintendent, Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

N.B.—The examinations at Mysore will be held in the local Chamarajendra Technical Institute.

Narsapur	Headmaster, Taylor High School, Narsapur.
Nazareth	The Rev. D. Periyapayakam, B.A., Art Industrial School, Nazareth.
Negapatam	Headmaster, National High School, Negapatam.
Nellore	Headmaster, Government Training School, Nellore.
Ongole	Headmaster, Government Training School, Ongole.
Ootacamund	Principal, Breeks' Memorial School, Ootacamund.

Stations.	Chief Superintendents.
Palghat	M.R.Ry S. V. Venkitaraya Sastriyar Avargal, M.A., L.T., Second Lecturer, Victoria College, Palghat.
Parvatipur	First Assistant, Government Training School, Parvatipur.
Peddapur	Principal, A.E.L.M. High School, Peddapur.
Podili	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Podili Range.

N.B.—The examinations at Podili will be held in the local Board Higher Grade Elementary School.

Polavaram	Headmaster, Board Incomplete Secondary School, Polavaram.
Pudukkottai	M.R.Ry. R. V. Sankara Kameswara Ayyar Avargal, B.A., Superintendent of Schools, Pudukkottai.

N.B.—The examinations at Pudukkottai will be held in the local Municipal Office Hall.

Rajahmundry	Headmaster, Government Secondary Training School, Rajahmundry.
Rayachoti	Headmaster, Government Training School, Rayachoti.
Salem	Principal, Salem College, Salem.
Sivasedu (Razole) ..	Headmaster, Board Incomplete Secondary School, Sivasedu.
Tanjore	Headmaster, Government Training School, Tanjore.
Tellicherry	Principal, Brennen College, Tellicherry.
Tinnevelly	Principal, Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
Tirupati	Headmaster, Devasthanam Hindu High School, Tirupati.
Trichinopoly	Principal, S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
Trichur	Headmaster, Sirkar High School, Trichur.
Trivandrum	M.R.Ry. K. V. Natesa Ayyar Avargal, B.A., A.M. & C.S., Executive Engineer, Trivandrum.

N.B.—The examinations at Trivandrum will be held in the local Victoria Jubilee Town Hall.

Vaniyambadi	Principal, Madrasa-e-Islamiah, Vaniyambadi.
Vellore	Headmaster, High School Department, Voorhees College, Vellore.
Vizagapatam	Headmaster, Government Training School, Vizagapatam.
Vizianagram	Principal, Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.

II.—Notice to Madras Candidates.

Candidates who have applied to be examined at Madras are informed that they will have to sit for their examination at the College of Engineering, Chepauk.

No hall-tickets will be issued (except in the case of Type-writing—Elementary and Intermediate grades—vide No. III infra) but a copy of the nominal list will be posted on the notice board at the entrance to the College of Engineering, on the 19th April, and candidates are expected to learn their register numbers from this list.

III.—Notice regarding the Examination in Type-writing.

Both at Madras and in the mofussil.

Candidates coming up to Type writing must bring with them their own type-writers—the Remington, Yost, New Century, Smith Premier, Densmore, Empire, Underwood, Oliver, Armstrong, Standard Folding, Stearns Visible, Sun Type-writer, For English Visible, Salter or L. C. Smith & Bros. machine. The candidates will, if necessary, be examined *en batches*, but at least every *four* candidates for the *Elementary* grade, at least every *three* candidates for the *Intermediate* grade and at least every *two* candidates for the *Advanced* grade must have one machine among them.

In the mofussil, heads of institutions who are desirous that their pupils should be examined in batches and private candidates who desire to be similarly examined should make the necessary arrangements with the Chief Superintendent concerned *ten* days before the examination and furnish him with all necessary information as to the number of candidates and machines and the time at which each batch should attend on the day fixed for the examination.

At Madras, heads of institutions and private candidates should make similar arrangements with the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, on the 18th or 19th April between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., at the Old College, Nungambakam.

At Madras.—In the case of candidates for the Elementary and Intermediate grades, tickets of admission specifying the particular batch (first or second and so forth) in which they elect to appear will be issued on these days. These tickets should be shown at the entrance. Candidates who produce tickets will be admitted to the batch specified in the tickets. Candidates who do not provide themselves with tickets cannot claim to be admitted to any particular batch. They will be admitted only if spare seats are available in the hall, i.e., after seats are reserved for those who have registered their names and obtained tickets for the batch. Candidates who do not hold tickets will accordingly have to wait at the entrance from the hour of commencement of the first batch and take their chance of being provided with seats in the first or in any subsequent batch. To avoid all inconvenience and possible disappointment heads of institutions and private candidates are particularly requested to call at the office on the 18th or 19th April and obtain tickets. No tickets can on any account be sent by post whether to heads of institutions or to private candidates.

Candidates for the Advanced grade may appear for the first or second batch at their option and to tickets accordingly are issued for this grade.

At Madras.—Managers and instructors of institutions and other persons who wish to be allowed into the examination hall to inspect the machines and remedy any defects should call at the office on the 18th or 19th April and have their names registered. Tickets of admission specifying their names, the institution to which they belong, etc., will be issued to them and these should be produced at the entrance to the examination hall.

The examinations in Type-writing will, wherever the candidates have to be examined in batches be conducted as in the following time-table:—

Batch.	Elementary Examination.		Intermediate Examination.		Advanced Examination.	
	First paper.	Second paper.	First paper.	Second paper.	First paper.	Second paper.
	26th April.		27th April.		27th April.	
First batch ..	7-30 a.m. to 9 a.m.	8-30 a.m. to 9-40 a.m.	8 a.m. to 8-30 a.m.	9-40 a.m. to 10-40 a.m.	10 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.	10-40 a.m. to 1-10 p.m.
Second batch ..	10 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.	10-40 a.m. to 12-10 p.m.	11 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.	11-40 a.m. to 1-40 p.m.	1-30 p.m. to 2 p.m.	2-10 p.m. to 4-40 p.m.
Third batch ..	12-30 p.m. to 1 p.m.	1-10 p.m. to 2-40 p.m.	2 p.m. to 2-30 p.m.	2-10 p.m. to 4-40 p.m.	....	....
Fourth batch ..	3 p.m. to 3-30 p.m.	3-40 p.m. to 5-10 p.m.	....	....	....	....

N.B.—*No candidate will be allowed to leave his seat in the interval between the first and second papers.*

In the case of the *Elementary* examination, candidates of the first and the second batches will not be allowed to leave the examination hall until 12-10 p.m., and no candidate for the third and fourth batches coming after the hour will be admitted to the examination. For the *Intermediate* examination, candidates of the first batch will not be allowed to leave until 10-40 a.m., and no candidate for the second and third batches coming after this hour will be admitted. Similarly for the *Advanced* examination, candidates of the first batch will not be allowed to leave until 1-10 p.m., and no candidate for the second batch coming after this hour will be admitted. Candidates thus have each a separate machine and that do not want to be examined in batches are expected to appear for their examination with the third batch for the Elementary, and with the second batch for the Intermediate and Advanced examinations.

Managers and instructors of institutions concerned will be allowed into the examination rooms *in the intervals between the examinations of the various batches* to inspect the machines and to remedy any defects.

If a candidate reports to the Superintendent that his machine has gone out of order, the Superintendent will intimate this to the manager or instructor if he is waiting outside on the premises, and will permit such manager or instructor to enter the hall or room (though the candidates may be at work) to inspect the machine and to remedy the defect or to supply another machine. It must, however, be clearly understood that the Superintendent incurs no responsibility in this matter; his action will be purely *ex gratia*, the whole responsibility resting on the candidate and the manager or instructor.

A similar concession will be allowed in the case of a private candidate if he has some one outside who is willing to inspect the machine and put it right, etc.

No extra time will be given to candidates to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 22nd April 1916.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1916.

Candidates for the ensuing Government Technical Examinations are informed that they must bring their drawing instruments with them for those subjects which require plans to be copied, or scales and diagrams to be drawn. The drawing paper required will be supplied to them at the examination.

Candidates in *Surveying and Levelling (Advanced grade only)* will be allowed to bring with them their mathematical tables for use in the examination.

Candidates in Carpentry, Fitter's work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., must bring their own tools, etc., with them.

Candidates in Book-keeping, Commercial Geography, Shorthand and Type-writing will be expected to bring with them for use in the examination hall, their own rulers, erasers, knives, pencils and pens.

Candidates for examination in the subjects under 'Commerce" will be allowed also to bring with them, ink of two or more colours (other than black ink) for map drawing, drawing lines in Book keeping, etc.

Candidates in Shorthand will be allowed to transcribe their shorthand notes with a type-writer. They will not be supplied with any "think" paper for the purpose, but will be allowed to bring with them their own "think" paper, if they wish to use such paper. The use of carbon paper will on no account be allowed in transcribing the shorthand notes with a type-writer. If the machine used by a candidate, however, goes out of order, no extra time will be given to him to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

Candidates in Type-writing will have to bring their own type-writers also and the necessary carbon paper with them and must specify clearly on their answer papers the particular kind of machine used by them or, otherwise, their answer papers will not be valued.

TABLE SHOWING THE ORDER OF TIME AND SUBJECTS ACCORDING TO WHICH THE WRITTEN EXAMINATION WILL BE CONDUCTED.

N.B.—The examination will begin each day in the forenoon at 10 A.M., and in the afternoon at 2 P.M., except in the case of the examinations on the 26th and 27th April for which the arrangement is different as shown in the time-table.

[The figures under the letters E, I, S and A in the third column show the duration of the question papers for the respective grades.]

Days.	Time.	Subjects
1916		
Wednesday, 26th April	7 A.M. (c)	Surveying and Levelling (E.I.A.*). 2 3 3
	11 A.M. (c).	Machine Drawing (E, I, A). 6 6 6
	12-10 P.M. (b)	Type-writing (E.). 4+4
Thursday, 27th April	7 A.M. (c),	Surveying and Levelling (A.). 4
	9 A.M. (c).	Applied Mechanics (A.). 3
	10-45 A.M. (b)	Type-writing (I.) 1+2
	1-10 P.M. (b).	Type-writing (A.) 1+3
	12 noon (c).	Bridge-work (E. I.). 2+1; 3+3
Friday, 28th April	Forenoon ..	Applied Mechanics (E.I.A.), Practical Telegraphy (E.I.A.); Photography (I.), Shorthand — English or Vernacular (A.—vide time-table on the next page). 4 4 5 3 3 3
	Afternoon ..	Applied Mechanics (E.I.A.); Practical Telegraphy (I.A.); Shorthand—English or Vernacular (E.—vide time-table on the next page). 3 3 3 3 3
Saturday, 29th April	Forenoon ..	Earthwork and Road-making (E.I.); Heat (I.); Shorthand—English or Vernacular (I.A.—vide time-table on the next page). 3 3 3
	Afternoon ..	Mensuration (E.I.); Light (I.), Shorthand—English or Vernacular (I.A.—vide time-table on the next page). 3 3 3 3
Monday, 1st May	Forenoon ..	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works (E.I.A.); Carpentry (I.); Book-keeping (E.I.A.); Electricity and Magnetism (E.I.A.). 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3
	Afternoon ..	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works (E.I.A.), Fitter's work (I.); Book-keeping (I.A.); Electricity and Magnetism (A.); Organic Chemistry (I.A.). 3 3 4 3 3 3 3
Tuesday, 2nd May	Forenoon ..	Building Materials and Construction (E.I.A.*); Machine Construction (E.I.); Inorganic Chemistry (E.I.S.A.); Tobacco (I.); Theory and Practice of Commerce (E.I.A.). 14+4 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
	Afternoon ..	Building Materials and Construction (I.A.†), Machine Construction (E.I.); Inorganic Chemistry (A.), Physiography (E.I.); Theory and Practice of Commerce (I.A.). 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
Wednesday, 3rd May	Forenoon ..	Building Materials and Construction (A.‡); Practical Plane and Solid Geometry (E.I.A.), Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power (I.A.); Agriculture (E.I.); Banking (E.I.). 3 1+4 3 3 1 3 3 3 3
	Afternoon ..	Building Drawing and Estimating (E.I.*A.*); Practical Plane and Solid Geometry (A.‡); Steam and the Steam-engine (E.I.A.), Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power (I.A.); Botany (E.I.S.); Economic Entomology (I.); Commercial Geography (A.). 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Vide footnotes on the next page.

Days.	Time.	Subjects.
1916.		
Thursday, 4th May ..	Forenoon ..	Building Drawing and Estimating (E.I § A §); Steam and the Steam-engine (E.I A.); Electro-Metallurgy (I.A.); Metallurgy (A), Geology (I.); General Biology (I §); Hygiene (E), Materia Medica (I); Horticulture (I); Veterinary Science (E A.—First stage or Third stage); Commercial Geography (E.I A); Annuities and Life Insurance (I.).
	Afternoon ..	Building Drawing and Estimating (I § A I); Steam and the Steam-engine (A §), Metallurgy (A.), Surveying (I); Animal Physiology (E); Veterinary Science (A.—Second stage or Third stage); Commercial Geography (I A), Annuities and Life Insurance (I.).

E. = Elementary. I. = Intermediate. A. = Advanced. S. = Special.
*Second paper. †Second paper continued. ‡ The same paper continued. § First paper. ‖ First paper continued.

(a) Hour of commencement of examination.

(b) No candidate in Type-writing coming after this hour will be admitted to the examination hall, although the examination itself may not take place until after 20 minutes from that hour. The Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced examinations in this subject will commence at 7-30 A.M., 9 A.M. and 10 A.M., respectively, if the candidates have to be examined in *batches*.

note.—The dates and hours fixed for the Elementary examination in Carpentry and in Fitter's work and for the examinations in Practical Pharmacy, Special Laboratory course and Practical Dispensing will be notified separately along with the dates and hours fixed for the Oral and Practical examinations in the other subjects.

SHORTHAND (ENGLISH OR VERNACULAR) EXAMINATIONS.

Hour.	Grade.	Paper.	Subject.
Friday, 28th April 1916.			
10-30 A.M. to 10-30 A.M. ..	Advanced	First paper ..	Dictation.
10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M. (a)	Do.	1st, ..	Transcription of the same,
12-15 P.M. to 2-30 P.M.	Elementary ..	Do. ..	Dictation.
2-30 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Do.	Do. ..	Transcription of the same.
4-3 P.M. to 5-3 P.M.	Do.	Second paper ..	Paper on principles.
Saturday, 29th April 1916.			
10-30 A.M. to 10-31 A.M. ..	Intermediate ..	First paper ..	Dictation.
10-30 A.M. to 12-15 P.M. ..	Do ..	Do ..	Transcription of the same.
10-45 A.M. to 1-15 P.M.	Advanced	Second paper ..	Dictation and Elaboration of notes.
2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Intermediate ..	Do ..	Do.
2-40 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Advanced	Third paper ..	Dictation.
2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Do.	Do ..	Continuation of the same.
4-3 P.M. to 5-3 P.M.	Intermediate ..	Do. ..	Paper on principles.

(a) 10-30 A.M. to 1-15 P.M. in the case of Vernacular Shorthand.

Attention is drawn to the following rules:—

1. No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

2. No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

3. No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answer papers.

4. Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstance reported to the Commissioner.

5. Any candidate suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind is liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit, or, *if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of his results*, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.

6. *No candidate will, on any account, be allowed to take into the examination room, ink, slates, books, ruled sheets, manuscripts or papers of any kind.* Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any unfair practices will be removed from the room and the occurrence reported to the Commissioner. The use of mathematical instruments for drawing figures or ruling lines will, however, be allowed.

7. Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendents must submit a written declaration through the Superintendents giving full particulars in regard to themselves including their address and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answer papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

5. Candidates choosing to change their place of examination without previous permission or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared according to the notice published in the Gazette, must not expect to have their papers valued or their results published. In all cases where permission has been granted, the memorandum or letter permitting the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendents.

9. A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will on no account leave his place.

10. Any answer papers, or any work in Carpentry, Fitter's work, etc., sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued. The answer papers and drawings should be stitched or pinned together at the upper left hand corner, and the whole folded in *two*, lengthwise (not crosswise into four). The place of examination and the name and number should be written out clearly by the candidate on the top right-hand side of the first page of the answer paper, as well as on the top of the paper after it is folded.

11. Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

12. Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers, or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All "spoilt copies, etc," should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 17th April 1916. G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1916.

ORAL AND PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

It is hereby notified that the arrangements made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations for the several subjects under the different groups will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, from time to time, the subjects, centres, etc., to which the arrangements relate being specified. In all cases for which no arrangements are notified in the Gazette, the necessary information can be obtained from the Chief Superintendents of the Written Examination concerned.

2. Candidates who may not be able to attend the Oral and Practical Examinations should intimate the fact, sufficiently early, to the examiner whose name is entered first against the subjects brought up by them, so that arrangements may not be made for their examination. The particular subjects and grades for which the candidates concerned are unable to attend should be clearly specified in the letter to the examiner.

3. Candidates for carpentry, fitter's work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., should bring their own tools, etc., with them.

4. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations in the subjects mentioned below.

Days with date.	Subjects	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners

I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

(1) FOR NELLORE, CUDDAPAH, TIRUPATI, VELLORE AND MADRAS CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

1916	Carpentry	Elementary.	..	16	....	...
....	Fitter's work ..	Do.	..	16	....	....
....	Do.	Intermediate.	..	9	....	....

II.—ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

(1) FOR TANJORE (ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND TRANSMISSION OF POWER—ADVANCED GRADE *only*), TRICHINOPOLY (PRACTICAL TELEGRAPHY—ADVANCED GRADE *only*), BELLARY, RAJAMUNDRY AND MADRAS CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

Tuesday, 18th April and Wednesday, 19th April.	Practical Telegraphy.	Elementary	9 A.M.	24	Government Telegraph office, North Beach Road, Madras.	Mr. G. O. L. Donelland (c) and Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., B.SC.
Saturday, 15th April.	Do	Intermediate.	10 A.M.	2	Do.	Do.
	Do	Advanced ..	10 A.M.	2	Do.	Do.
Monday, 17th April.	Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power.	Intermediate.	10 A.M.	8	College of Engineering, Chepauk.	Mr. H. E. Matheson (d) and Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., B.SC. (e).
	Do.	Advanced ..	10 A.M.	6	Do.	Do.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate time allowed for candidates to be examined.	Place of examination	Examiners

II.—ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—*cont*

(2) FOR KUMBAKONAM, TANJORE, MADURA, TINNEVELLY AND TRICHINOPOLY CANDIDATES.

At Trichinopoly.

Tuesday, 9th May, Wednesday, 10th May, and Thursday, 11th May.	Practical Telegraphy.	Elementary	10 A.M.	27	Edward Technical Institute, Trichinopoly.	Mr. G. O. L. Hoopnikand (a).
Friday, 12th May	Do.	Intermediate,	10 A.M.	2	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 13th May.	Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power.	Do.	10 A.M.	4	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	Do.

III.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

(1) FOR BANGALORE AND MADRAS CANDIDATES.

(Vide Column 6.)

Friday, 14th April.	Heat	Intermediate.	10 A.M.	2 1	Physical Laboratory, Christian College, Madras.	Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., D.Sc.
	Electricity and Magnetism	Elementary	10 A.M.	6	Do.	Do.
	Do	Intermediate.	10 A.M.	2	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Advanced ..	10 A.M.	1	Do.	Do.
	Physiography ..	Elementary.	10 A.M.	1	Do.	Do.
	Inorganic Chemistry	Do.	7 A.M.	5	King Institute, Guindy. (near) Saidapet, Chingleput district).	M.R.Ry. T. Sitapati Avargal, L.M. & S. (d) and Rev. A. Moffat M.A., D.Sc.
Saturday, 15th April.	Organic Chemistry ..	Advanced ..	7 A.M.	1	Do.	Do.

(a) Technical Deputy Superintendent, Government Telegraph office, Madras.
(b) Professor of Higher Electrical Engineering, College of Engineering, Chepauk.
(c) Bonaly, Ecmore.
(d) Gokulam, Ketcheri Road, Mylapore.

[*N.B.*—The blanks will be filled up in a later issue.]

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 14th April 1916.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

B.A (HONOURS) DEGREE EXAMINATION.

CORRIGENDUM.

It is hereby notified that the following is the revised list of text-books prescribed, and of books recommended for study and consultation, for Branch VIII—Sanskrit Language and Literature.

BRANCH VIII.

Sanskrit Language and Literature.

1916.

General Part—

I. Siddhāntakaumudī—
  (*a*) Pūrvārdha—from the Strīpratyayaprakaraṇa to the end of Taddhita-Apatyādhikāra.
  (*b*) Uttarārdha, whole—omitting Uṇādiprakaraṇa.
II. Prauḍhamanōramā, by Vidyānātha.
III Ṛg Vēda with Sāyaṇa's Bhāṣya, Maṇḍala I, Sūktas 1 to 10, with Sāyaṇa's Upōdghāta.
IV. Yāska's Nirukta—Naighaṇṭuka Kāṇḍa—Chapter II.
V. Mālatīmādhava.
VI. Śrī Harṣa's Naiṣadha—Cantos I to III.
VII Kādambarī—Pūrvabhāga.

Special Part—

Vēdānta and Mīmāṁsā.
  (1) Vēdārtha Saṅgraha, of Śrī Rāmānujāchārya.
  (2) Advaitapariśiṣṭa, by Dharmarājādhvarī with Rāmakṛṣṇa Dīkṣita's Commentary.
  (3) Daśa Prakaraṇa, by Madhvāchārya.
  (4) Śaṅkara's Bhāṣya on the Catuḥsūtrī (the first four sūtras) of the Brahma-sūtras.
  (5) Mīmāṁsā—Āpadēviyam:—

In connexion with Branch VIII, for the B.A (Honours) Degree Examination, the attention of students is invited to the following books, though it must be distinctly understood that they are not prescribed as text books

I. Science of Language, history of the Sanskrit Language, and history of Sanskrit Literature—
Books recommended for study:
Lectures on the Science of Language—Max Müller.
The Life and Growth of Language—Professor W. D. Whitney.
Sanskrit Grammar—Professor W. D. Whitney
History of Sanskrit Literature—A. A. Macdonell
Vedic Mythology—A. A. Macdonell.
Kaegi's Rig Veda.
Short Manual of Comparative Philology for classical students, F. Giles (Macmillan).
The History of Language—Henry Sweet (Temple Primers)
Books recommended for consultation:
Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages—K. Brugmann
Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India, by J. Beames.
Introduction to the Natural History of Language, by L. G. Tucker.
Introduction to the Science of Language—A. H. Sayce.
Principles of Comparative Philology—A. H. Sayce
Biography of Words—Max Müller.
Race and Language, by André Lefèvre
Oriental and Linguistic Studies, by W. D. Whitney.
Language and its study with special reference to the Indo-European family of Languages, by W. D. Whitney, edited by R. Morris.
Linguistic Essays—Carl Abel.
Bopp's Comparative Grammar.
Pāṇini: his place in Sanskrit Literature, by Goldstücker
Rg, Yajus, and Atharva Prātiśākhyas.
History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature—Max Müller
History of Indian Literature—Weber
Original Sanskrit Texts—Muir
Vedic India—Ragozin
Buddhist India—Rhys Davids.
V. A. Smith's Early History of India.
Civilization in Ancient India—R. C. Dutt.
Epic India—Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya.
Riddle of the Rāmāyana—C. V. Vaidya.
Early History of the Deccan—R. G. Bhandarkar.
Rāṣṭrasangīt with Professor Stein's Introduction and Notes
Bloomfield's Atharva Veda—in Bühler's Encyclopedia of Indo-Aryan Research.
Methods of History (Historical Methodology) by Langlois and Seignobois (English Translation).
Macdonell's Vedic Grammar.

II. Special Part—
Books recommended for study:
John Davies: Hindu Philosophy.
Goegh: Philosophy of the Upanishads.
Deussen. Philosophy of the Upanishads.
Deussen. Outline of the Vēdānta system.
Sircar's Mīmāṃsa Rules of Interpretation (Tagore Law Lectures).

1917.

General Part—
I—VI. Same as 1916.
VII. Kādambarī Uttarabhāga.

Special Part—
Vēdānta and Mīmāṃsa—
(1) Vēdārtha Saṅgraha of Śrī Rāmānujāchārya.
(2) Adventaparibhāṣā by Dharmarājādhvarī, with Rāmakṛṣṇa Dīkṣita's Commentary.
(3) Tātvatrayam by Lōkāchārya
(4) Catussūtri (the first four Sūtras) of Rāmānuja's Bhāṣya on the Brahma-sūtras, with the portion of Adhikaraṇa-sāvāli relating thereto.
(5) Mīmāṃsā Apoḍevīyam—
Books recommended for study and consultation—
Refer to list for 1916.

1918.

General Part—
I—VI. Same as 1917
VII. Kādambarī Pūrvabhāga.

Special Part—
Yōga, Sāṅkhya, Nyāya and Vaiśeṣika—
(1) Yoga Sūtras of Patañjali with Bhōja Vṛtti.
(2) Īśvarakṛṣṇa's Sāṅkhyā Kārikā with Gauḍapāda's Vṛtti.
(3) Muktāvali (whole)
(4) Kaṇāda's Vaiśeṣika Sūtras (text only).
(5) Kusumāñjali-Stabaka, 1 and 2.
(6) Gautama Sūtras (text only).

Books recommended for study and consultation:

I. Science of Language, history of the Sanskrit Language and history of Sanskrit Literature—Refer to list for 1916.

II. Special Part—

Books recommended for study:

M. Muller: *Six systems of Philosophy.*
J. Davies: Hindu Philosophy.
R. Garbe: Philosophy of Ancient India.
Introduction and Appendix to Professor Ray's History of Hindu Chemistry.
Tarkasangraha and Dipika, Ed. T. V. Athalye (Bombay Sanskrit Series).

1918.

General Part—

I—VI. Same as 1918.
VII. Kiḍambeṭi Uttarabhāga.

Special Part and Books recommended for study and consultation:
The same as for 1918.

(By order,)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 17th April 1916.

NOTIFICATIONS.

1. The L.T. Degree examination of 1917 will be held at Madras, Saidapet, and Trivandrum.

2. The B.A. Degree (Honours) Examination, Part I of 1917, will be held at Madras, Bangalore, Trichinopoly, and Trivandrum.

3. The B.A. Degree (Honours) Examination, Part II of 1917, will be held at Madras.

4. The B.A. Degree Examination will be held at the following places in 1917:—
Madras, Bangalore, Trichinopoly, and Trivandrum.

Note.—Candidates for the above examination selecting Groups (ii) and (iii) will be allowed to take the examination in Part I and the *written* examination in Part II at all the centres. All such candidates will, however, be required to take the *practical* examinations in *Madras*. These will be arranged for suitable dates following the written examinations.

5. The Intermediate examination in Arts will be held at the following places in 1917:—

Madras.	Hyderabad (Deccan).	Palamcottah (for female candidates only).
Bangalore.	Kumbakonam.	Palghat.
Berhampur.	Madura.	Rajahmundry.
Calicut.	Mangalore.	Tinnevelly.
Cocanada.	Masulipatam.	Trichinopoly.
Coimbatore.	Mysore.	Trivandrum.
Kottayam.	Negapatam.	Vizagapatam.
Kumbakonam.	Nellore.	Vizianagram.
Guntur.		

6. The Matriculation examination will be held at the following places in 1917:—

Madras.	Madura.	Rajahmundry.
Bangalore.	Mangalore.	Tinnevelly.
Kottayam.	Mysore.	Trichinopoly.
Hyderabad (Deccan.)	Palamcottah (for female candidates only).	Trivandrum.
Calicut.		Vizianagram.

7. The F.L. and B.L. Degree examinations of 1917 will be held at Madras and Trivandrum.

8. The Oriental Title examination of 1917 will be held at Madras.

(By order,)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 7th April 1916.

It is hereby notified that Examinations for Titles in Oriental Learning will be held at Madras in April 1917, in accordance with the Regulations. The order and number of papers in the various examinations will be modified though the courses of study therefor will remain unaltered.

2. Candidates are warned that no exemptions granted for the examinations of 1915 and 1916 will apply to the Examinations of 1917. Candidates requiring exemption to enable them to appear for the Examinations in 1917 must make fresh application for such exemption before 1st October 1916.

(By order.)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 8th April 1916.

With reference to the ordinary University lectures under Regulation 393 sanctioned by the Senate for the academic year 1916–17, it is hereby notified that the following courses of lectures will be delivered as given below :—

Name of lecturer.	Subject of lecture	Duration of course.	Place of delivery	Date of commencement of lecture.	Days and hours of delivery.
M.R.Ry. P. V. Sesha Ayyar Avargal, M.A., L.T.	Theory of Functions of a Real Variable.	Twenty lectures.	Presidency College	19th July 1916.	Wednesdays and Fridays at 4-35 p.m.
S. J. Crawford, Esq., B.A., B.Litt.	Philological evidence of the development of culture with special reference to the English vocabulary	Do.	Madras Christian College.	8th " "	Saturdays, 10 to 11 a.m.
The Rev. A. Moffat, B.A., B.Sc., D.D.	Thermodynamics	Do.	Do.	4th " "	Tuesdays and Thursdays, 4 to 5 p.m.

The lectures will be open to students taking the Honours course in any college affiliated to the University, on the recommendation of the Principal of his college. No fee will be charged for attending the course of lectures, but a student shall not attend the course till he has paid the usual fees to his college for the terms.

The Principals of all colleges affiliated in the Honours course are requested to forward in *duplicate* at least fourteen days before the commencement of the lectures, lists of students taking the Honours course recommended for admission to the lectures.

Persons other than those mentioned above may, also on the recommendation of the lecturer and at the discretion of the Syndicate, be admitted to the lectures.

(By order.)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., L.T.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 15th April 1916.

NOTIFICATION.

The Primary Grade Trained Teachers' Certificate bearing No. 541, dated 20th September 1898, of Jangiunta Somayya, teacher, Kubadipalem Panchama School, Ongole, is suspended for a period of one year from 9th February 1916.

M. S. H. THOMPSON,
Acting Inspector of European and Training Schools.

Madras, 19th February 1916.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE FOURTH CIRCLE DURING 1916.

The Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the other Inspectors of Schools, the Assistant Inspectors, the Sub-Assistant Inspectors and the Managers of aided schools that candidates of the Elementary grade will be admitted for training in the Government Training Schools under his charge as shown below :—

Number.	Name of institution.	Number of stipends available.		Total.	Date of admission.
		Elementary, Higher.	Elementary, Lower		
1	Government Lower Elementary Training School for Mahomedans, Madras.	..	27	27	1st June 1916.
2	Government Lower Elementary Training School for Panchamas, Madras.	..	27	27	1st July 1916.
3	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Saidapet.	24	29	53	Do.

2. The period of training is two years in the case of the students of both the Elementary higher and lower grades.

3. The Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, will make the selection on the recommendation of inspecting officers.

4. Inspecting officers are requested to forward two lists—one of selected and the other of rejected candidates.

5. The lists of selected and rejected candidates should be forwarded to the Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, by the Inspecting officers before the due date. The names of selected candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the Inspecting officers wish they should be taken, i.e., they should be selected in reference to their general education attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointment and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of age limit under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated, as far as possible, by rule 115. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

6. To provide for the contingency of some of the candidates selected not joining the Training School, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the Inspector of Schools. All selected candidates who present themselves at the Training Schools on the opening day will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of sanctioned vacancies.

7. The list should include no one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is a doubt whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

8. In the selection of candidates for training, those who were awarded stipends last year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

9. In addition to Provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by Local or Municipal Boards will be admitted for training, as also private candidates as free students. No Provincial stipends will be sanctioned for teachers who hold permanent appointments in Board and Municipal schools, or who hold such *pro forma* appointments in permanent vacancies or who have been given provisional appointments by Presidents of Local Boards who employ them. In the case of these teachers, clear information should be given in the application regarding the nature of the appointment held by them (permanent, temporary, sub. *pro tem.* or acting as the case may be) and whether the Presidents of the Local Boards concerned are prepared to pay stipends on behalf of the teachers recommended by them. The applications of these candidates should invariably be signed by the Presidents of the Local Boards.

10. As regards qualification for admission, only those candidates, who have passed the annual examination of the third form or seventh standard and have been found fit for promotion to the fourth form, or have been awarded an Elementary school-leaving certificate of the seventh standard, are eligible for admission into the Elementary higher class and only those who have passed the late Primary School Examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the Inspecting officers are not lower than these are eligible for admission into the Elementary lower class. Preference should be given, as much as possible, to candidates whose educational attainments are above these minimum requirements. The certificate of general education should be sent in original with the application. The certificate of physical fitness need be produced only by the candidates chosen as stipendiaries. Separate conduct certificates need not be submitted by candidates whose applications are signed by an Inspecting officer.

11. In cases in which the number of candidates applying for training is in excess of the number for whom there is provision, the selection should be made as the result of an entrance examination conducted by the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools. The number of stipends available for each range is the same as that available in previous years.

12. Printed forms of applications can be obtained from the Inspector of Schools or from the subordinate Inspecting officers.

13. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, before the 5th May 1916.

14. Only Panchama teachers whose vernacular is *Tamil* should be recommended for admission into the Government Panchama Training School, Madras.

H. A. HART,
Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.

Madras, 5th April 1916.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS, 1916-1917.

IN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, MADRAS.

One hundred and ninety nine scholarships will be awarded by the Director of Industries in recognised Industrial schools and will be tenable in the classes and for the periods mentioned below:—

56 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs 1-8-0 tenable for one year in standard C.
35 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 2 tenable for one year in standard D.
80 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 3 tenable for one year in the elementary class.
20 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 6 tenable for two years in the intermediate class.
8 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 9 tenable for two years in the advanced class.

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The scholarships in Standards C and D and in the elementary and industrial classes will be awarded on the results of the examinations in Standards B, C and D, respectively, and those in the intermediate and advanced classes on the results of the Government Elementary and Intermediate Technical Examinations, respectively. No scholarships will be awarded on the results of the highest examination in any subject.

The conditions of award are as follows :—

1. The candidate shall ordinarily have been a student at the time of the examination and at least one year previously in a recognised Industrial school. *Scholarships in industrial subjects will ordinarily be given only to the members of the artisan castes or to others whose families are already engaged in the trade.*

2. The age of the candidate at the time of the examination shall not have exceeded 16 years in the case of standard C, 17 in standard B, 18 in elementary, 19 in intermediate, and 22 in advanced examination classes. In the case of Muhammadan candidates, the age limit will be raised by two years.

3. The scholarship in a given subject shall be awarded to the candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in that subject, provided that he has passed in the first class. Scholarships will also be awarded to other pupils of promise whose pecuniary circumstances are certified by the head of the school to be such as to prevent them from prosecuting their studies without assistance. The claims of those sections of the community who are most in need of aid, will, other conditions being satisfied, be first considered.

4. Candidates who are preparing for a group certificate or a diploma shall have preference over those who are studying single subjects only.

5. No student shall be allowed to hold at the same time more than one scholarship. If eligible for more than one, he shall elect which he will hold, and the scholarship thus set free will be awarded to the next most deserving student.

6. The candidate shall bind himself to prosecute his studies in the subject in which he has passed and for which he is to receive a scholarship in a recognised industrial school.

7. Scholarships are ordinarily intended for pupils devoting not less than half their time or a minimum of 18 hours a week to industrial work, but the Director of Industries reserves to himself the right to award a double scholarship to pupils devoting the whole of their time to industrial work if he considers that circumstances warrant his doing so.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

All applications for scholarships awardable under this notification should be submitted to the undersigned by the correspondent of the Institution in which the pupil studied in 1915 through the correspondent of the Institution in which he intends to study on printed forms which may be obtained from this office.

2. All applications for scholarships not dependent on the results of the Government Technical Examinations must reach the Director of Industries before *April 15*: other applications must be submitted *within three weeks of the publication* of the examination results on which they depend. Those submitted after the prescribed date, will be liable to rejection for that reason.

3. Any scholarship vacated in the course of the period for which it is tenable will be awarded for the remaining period to an eligible applicant in the same year of study as the holder of the scholarship vacated.

4. The name of selected candidates will be notified by the Director of Industries in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

5. Heads of Institutions may grant leave without diminution or loss of scholarship for a period not exceeding one month to scholars who are absent in consequence of severe sickness; but if the leave exceeds this period no allowance is to be granted for the excess period. Casual leave without diminution or loss of scholarship may be granted for good and sufficient reasons for a period not exceeding 15 days in the year, provided such leave does not immediately precede or succeed gazetted holidays. Under the above conditions, leave for scholarship-holders may be sanctioned by the head of the Institution, but should be reported to the Director of Industries. If a scholarship-holder absents himself without good reason on the re-opening day after the vacation for the Institution, the scholarship for the vacation is liable to be withheld by the Director of Industries.

6. No person receiving a scholarship under this notification shall be permitted to hold another scholarship provided wholly or partially by Government without the special sanction of the Director of Industries. Such sanction will be accorded only for very distinguished merit.

7. Where the order of merit cannot be clearly ascertained a further competitive examination among those who are eligible for scholarships will be ordered.

8. All scholarships tenable under the above rules are liable to forfeiture for idleness, misconduct, irregularity in attendance or failure to make due progress or to secure annual promotion.

9. A scholarship held in any class shall run from the beginning of the month in which the holder joins the class and shall not continue to be drawn after he ceases to attend the class. The scholarships are payable monthly.

10. In all cases where poverty has been made a condition of award, applications will be summarily rejected unless the evidence of poverty shewing that but for the scholarship, the applicant could not continue his studies, is thoroughly satisfactory.

11. In addition to the register required to be maintained under rule 40 of the Madras Educational Rules an acquittance roll containing the following information shall be maintained by the heads of the Institutions concerned and shall be produced at the time of the departmental inspection of the institution :—

(1) Number ; (2) Name of scholarship-holder ; (3) Standard of scholarship ; (4) Monthly value of the scholarship ; (5) Period tenable ; (6) Number and date of the order in which the scholarship was sanctioned ; (7) Month for which the scholarship bill was drawn ; (8) Date of the encashment of the bill ; (9) Date of disbursement of the scholarship money and amount ; (10) Signature of the scholarship-holder ; and (11) Remarks.

K. T. B. TRESSLER,
Director of Industries.

Madras, 8th April 1916.

TOUR PROGRAMME OF THE INSPECTOR OF EUROPEAN AND TRAINING SCHOOLS, MADRAS.

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1916-17

APRIL 1916.

Madras ..	1. Presentation Convent High School, Georgetown. 2. St. Mary's Orphanage, Georgetown. 3. Presentation Convent High School, Vepery. 4. Presentation Convent Middle School, Vepery.

MAY 1916.

The Nilgiris ..	5. Lawrence Memorial Boys' School, Lovedale. 6. Lawrence Memorial Girls' School, Lovedale. 7. Cordite Factory European School, Aruvankadu 8. St. Agnes' Poor European School, Ootacamund. 9. St. Stephen's Collegiate School, Ootacamund. 10. Nazareth Convent European School, Ootacamund.

JUNE 1916.

The Nilgiris ..	11. Brooks' Memorial High School, Ootacamund. 12. Lourdes Poor European School, Ootacamund. 13. Stanes European High School, Coonoor 14. Home Missionary Society's Children's School, Coonoor.
Coimbatore ..	15. Railway School, Podanur.
Salem ..	16. Railway School, Suramangalam. 17. Sacred Heart High School, Yercaud.
North Arcot ..	18. Railway School, Jolarpet.

JULY 1916.

Meeting of the European School Examination Board.

The Nilgiris ..	19. St. Joseph's Boarding Institution, Coonoor. 20. St. Joseph's Convent School, Coonoor 21. St. Gabriel's European School, Coonoor 22. Hebron European School, Coonoor.
Coimbatore ..	23. Stanes European High School, Coimbatore. 24. Government Training School, Coimbatore (Visit). 25. St. Joseph's Convent High School, Coimbatore.
North Arcot ..	26. Railway European School, Arkonam. 27. Railway European School, Katpadi.

AUGUST 1916.

Bellary ..	28. St. Philomena's High School, Bellary. 29. St. Antony's European School, Bellary. 30. St. Joseph's European School, Bellary. 31. Government Training School, Bellary (Visit).
Anantapur ..	32. Railway European School, Raichur. 33. Railway European School, Guntakal. 34. Railway European School, Gooty.
Chittoor ..	35. Railway European School, Pakala.
Madras ..	36. Madras Collegiate European School, Vepery.
Chingleput ..	37. New School, Pallavaram.
South Arcot ..	38. Railway European School, Villupuram. 39. Government Training School, Villupuram (Visit).

SEPTEMBER 1916

Tinnevelly ..	40. Holy Cross European School, Tuticorin.
Madura ..	41. Railway European School, Madura 42. St. George's Homes, Kodaikanal. 43. Government Training School, Dindigul (Visit).
Trichinopoly ..	44. St. Joseph's European Boys' School, Trichinopoly. 45. St. Joseph's European Girls' School, Trichinopoly. 46. St. John's Vestry European School, Trichinopoly.
Tanjore ..	47. Railway European School, Negapatam. 48. Railway European School, Tanjore. 49. Government Training School, Tanjore (Visit).

OCTOBER 1916.

Madras ..	50. Government Training School, Triplicane (Visit). Meeting of the European School Examination Board.
Malabar ..	51. St. Mary's Convent High School, Cochin. 52. Eurasian Boys' and Girls' School, Vypeen. 53. St. Joseph's Boys' European School, Calicut. 54. St. Joseph's Girls' European School, Calicut. 55. Government Training School, Calicut (Visit). 56. St. Joseph's European Boys' School, Tellicherry. 57. St. Michael's European School, Cannanore. 58. St. Teresa's European School, Cannanore.

NOVEMBER 1916.

Chingleput ..	59. Wesleyan Mission European School, St. Thomas' Mount. 60. Holy Apostle's Convent European School, St. Thomas' Mount Conducting the European School Examinations.
Madras	61. Presentation Convent Training School, Georgetown. 62. Doveton Protestant Boys' School, Vepery. 63. Civil Orphan Asylums, Kilpauk. Making arrangements for the Cambridge Local Examinations.
Madras	64. St. Joseph's European School, Vepery. 65. Union School, John Perrins's, Park Town, Madras. 66. St. William's European School, Royapettah 67. St. George's Cathedral European School, Royapettah.

DECEMBER 1916.

Madras	68. Bishop Corrie High School, Madras. 69. St. Matthias' European Boys' School, Vepery. 70. St. Mark's European School, Madras. 71. St. Francis Xavier's European School, Madras. 72. Christ Church Poor European School, Mount Road.
Chingleput ..	73. Railway School, Perambur.
Madras	74. St. Joseph's European School, Perambur. 75. St Peter's European School, Royapuram. 76. St. Antony's European School, Podupet.

JANUARY 1917.

Madras	77. St Thomas' Convent European School, San Thome. 78. St Andrew's Free European School, Egmore. Meeting of the European School Examination Board.
Madras	79. Physical Training Class, Madras. 80. Domestic Economy Class, Madras 81. Needlework and Dress-making Class, Madras. 82. Manual-Training Class, Madras 83. Medical Housewifery class, Madras. 84. St. Bede's European High School, San Thome. 85. St Mary's European High School, Madras. 86. Doveton Girls' High School, Vepery.

FEBRUARY 1917.

Vizagapatam ..	87. St. Aloysius' High School, Vizagapatam. 88. St. Joseph's Girls' School, Waltair, R.S. 89. Fort Catholic Girls' School, Vizagapatam.
Godavari ..	90. Railway European School, Rajahmundry.
Kistna	91. Atkinson English Day School, Bezwada.
Godavari ..	92. Timpany Memorial School, Cocanada. 93. St. Joseph's Convent School, Cocanada.
Nellore	94. Railway European School, Donakonda. 95. Railway European School, Bitragunta.

MARCH 1917

Chingleput ..	96. St Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar. Making arrangements for holding the Preliminary Examination for Teachers' Certificates.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools

Madras, 8th April 1916.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1916–1917.

MALE CENTRES

FIRST CIRCLE.

Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Vizagapatam	4th week of May 1916.
Yellamanchili	1st week of July 1916
Cocanada	4th week of July 1916,
Amalapur	2nd week of August 1916.
Rajahmundry	3rd week of August 1916.
Peddapur	4th week of August 1916.
Vizianagram	3rd week of September 1916.
Parvatipur	1st week of October 1916.
Palakonda	2nd week of October 1916.
Chicacole	3rd week of October 1916.
Parlakimedi	4th week of October 1916.
Berhampur	1st week of November 1916.
Russellkonda	1st week of December 1916.
Aska	2nd week of December 1916.
Vizagapatam	1st week of January 1917.
Rajahmundry	2nd week of January 1917.
Jeypore.	4th week of February 1917.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, First Circle, Vizagapatam, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from his office.

SECOND CIRCLE.

Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Kandukur	1st week of April 1916.
Nellore	2nd week of July 1916.
Bezwada	1st week of August 1916.
Ellore	4th week of August 1916.
Bhimavaram	3rd week of September 1916.
Guntur	1st week of November 1916.
Narsaraopet	4th week of September 1916.
Ongole	2nd week of January 1917.
Bandar	4th week of January 1917.
Tenuku	3rd week of February 1917.
Narsapur	4th week of February 1917.
Kovvur	1st week of March 1917
Bapatla	2nd week of March 1917.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, Second Circle, Guntur, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from his office.

FOURTH CIRCLE.

Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Madras (Georgetown)	1st week of April 1916.
Tiruvallur	3rd week of May 1916.
Conjeeveram	2nd week of August 1916.
Sandapet	2nd week of November 1916.
Madras, Triplicane	3rd week of December 1916.
Chingleput	4th week of January 1917.
Ponneri	2nd week of February 1917.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, Madras, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from his office.

SEVENTH CIRCLE.

Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Sankarankoil	3rd week of June 1916.
Nazareth	2nd week of August 1916
Periyakulam	2nd week of September 1916.
Dindigul	4th week of October 1916
Tinnevelly	4th week of February 1917.
Tuticorin	2nd week of March 1917.
Madura	3rd week of March 1917.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, Madura, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from his office.

Madras, 8th April 1916.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

FIFTH CIRCLE.

Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Salem	1st week of April 1916.
Hosur	2nd week of June 1916.
Villupuram	1st week of July 1916
Chidambaram	3rd week of July 1916.
Trichinopoly	1st week of August 1916.
Karur	1st week of September 1916.
Vellore	2nd week of October 1916.
Ranipet	3rd week of October 1916.
Tirappattur	3rd week of November 1916.
Tiruvannamalai	1st week of December 1916.
Tindivanam	4th week of February 1917.
Cuddalore	4th week of February 1917.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle, Vellore, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from his office.

THIRD CIRCLE.

Centre of examination	Time of examination.
Chittoor	April 1916.
Madanapalle	Do.
Gooty	July 1916.
Anantapur	Do.
Penukonda	Do.
Dharmavaram	Do.
Rayachoti	September 1916.
Rajampet	Do.
Cuddapah	Do.
Proddatur	Do.
Jammalamadugu	Do.
Bellary	October 1916.
Rayadrug	Do.
Hospet	Do.
Harpanahalli	Do.
Adoni	Do.
Kurnool	November 1916.
Nandyal	Do.
Koilkuntla	Do.
Markapur	Do.
Gumtam	Do.
Tirupati	March 1917.
Puttur	Do.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, Bellary, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from his office.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

Madras, 18th April 1916.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE HOSPITAL ASSISTANT GRADE—MARCH 1915.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned medical pupils have been declared to have passed the Final examination of the Hospital Assistant department held by the Board of Examiners, Medical College, Madras, in March 19 5

Rank.	Names.	School in which studied
	FIRST CLASS.	
1	G. Venkataramayya	Vizagapatam.
2	K. Kalyanaraman	Tanjore.
3	M S. Subrahmanyam	Vizagapatam.
	SECOND CLASS.	
4	T. N. Devaraja Ayyar	Royapuram.
5	D. David	Vizagapatam.
6	T. K. Mathew	Royapuram.
7	S. Ramachandra Rao	Do.
8	R. Gopalakrishnan	Tanjore.
9	T. Anantasastri	Vizagapatam.
10	S. Seshadar	Royapuram.
11	M Venkataratnam, T. Sankara Rao	Vizagapatam. Do.
12	G. Krishna Pillai, S. A. Ramaswami	Tanjore. Vizagapatam.
13	G. Ramamurthy	Do.
14	S. Kanthimathinathan	Tanjore.
15	D. Sivasubrahmaniyam, C. Muralidhara Menon	Royapuram. Do.
16	K. Ramachandrao	Tanjore.
20	C. B. Medappa	Royapuram.
21	A. R. Venkata Rao	Vizagapatam.
22	Hajee Mossa, B. Subba Rao	Tanjore. Vizagapatam.
24	V. Sivasamba	Tanjore.
25	B. V. Venkatakrishnan	Royapuram.
26	S. Subrahmanyam	Tanjore.
27	V. Vaveanthan	Do.
28	O. N. Venkataraman	Vizagapatam.
29	A. Satyanarayana, K. Shamanna	Do. Do.
31	A. Parasayya Nayudu	Tanjore.
32	T. A. Rajah, R. Atchutaramayya	Vizagapatam.
34	P. P. Gopalakrishna Ayyar	Royapuram.

SECOND CLASS—*contd.*

Rank.	Name	School in which studied.
35	J. Subrahmanyam	Vizagapatam.
36	V. Ramalingham	Tanjore.
37	Miss Dhanam Stephens	Royapuram.
38	N. Raghunatha Rao	Do.
39	P. K. Vythinga Ayyar	Do.
40	K. N. Kesava Pillai	Do.
	D. David	Do.
	C. Ramachandran	Tanjore.
43	Ratnam Vedaboduhum	Royapuram.
44	T. S Narasimhachari	Do.
45	N. Krishnaswami	Tanjore.
46	P S Ramasabhu	Do.
	A. Pichchaikappan	Do.
48	A. Sesharayan	Do.
49	H. Govinda Gudiyar	Royapuram.
	J. Venkataramana Nayudu	Vizagapatam.
51	Y. Suryanarayana Rao	Royapuram.
52	V Madhavan Nayar	Do.
53	M. V. Varunni	Do.
	A. V Adeppa	Do.
55	Joseph Pothen	Do.
	P C C. Pandiyan	Tanjore.
57	Miss D. Gomez	Royapuram.
58	V. Narayanaswami	Tanjore.
59	N Muthi Sarma	Vizagapatam.
60	K. Narayana Nayar	Royapuram.
61	V. Sundaram	Tanjore
62	P. T. Umapathy	Royapuram.
63	Miss T Correya	Do.
	R. A. Sankaranarayana Pillai	Tanjore.
65	N. Gopalaswami	Royapuram.
66	C. Ram Singh	Do.
67	C. Chintan Nayar	Do.

(By order.)

C. A. F. HINGSTON, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

Madras, 10th April 1916.

RULES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE JUNIOR INTERMEDIATE CLASS OF THE KUMBAKONAM COLLEGE IN JULY 1916.

A very high standard of proficiency in English will invariably be required.

Students proposing to take Vernacular Composition under Part II of the course of the Intermediate Examination should have shown proficiency in Vernacular Composition under Group A of the School-Leaving Certificate Course.

Students proposing to study the subjects of group (i) should have taken in the Public Examination at least two of the three following subjects under Group C, viz., (i) Algebra and Geometry, (ii) Physics, and (iii) Chemistry, and the certificate should show aptitude in Elementary Mathematics and in Elementary Science.

Every student proposing to take Group (iii) should have shown proficiency in at least two subjects in Group C. If he proposes to take a History subject his certificate should show aptitude in the History of India and Geography.

1. Applications containing the following particulars should be sent to the Principal so as to reach him not later than the 15th June 1916:—
   (a) Name in full (with his correct address) and date of birth.
   (b) School or college in which the applicant studied with year.
   (c) The number of his Secondary School Leaving Certificate.
   (d) Subjects in Group (iii) which the applicant wishes to take.
   (e) Whether he proposes to select Tamil Composition or Sanskrit Translation.
2. The following combinations of the subjects in Group (iii) will be provided:—
   (1) Ancient History, Modern History and Logic.
   (2) Ancient History, Modern History and Sanskrit.
   (3) Ancient History, Modern History and Tamil.
   (4) Ancient History, Logic and Sanskrit.
   (5) Ancient History, Logic and Tamil.
   (6) Modern History, Logic and Sanskrit.
   (7) Modern History, Logic and Tamil.
3. Candidates wishing to know whether their applications have been registered should send an addressed stamped postcard. No other form of reply will be sent.
4. Applicants' Secondary School-Leaving Certificates should be sent in original by registered post as soon as they are received from the Commissioner's office. The last day fixed for selection will be July 1st.
5. Each student selected for admission, if he does not appear in person on the July 1st, will receive intimation of his selection by post, and if he does not come and join the College before the July 5th, no seat will be guaranteed for him after the latter date.
6. The School-Leaving Certificate of a rejected candidate will be returned to him immediately after the 26th June to the address given in his application.

7. In no case whatsoever will a student be admitted who has not a male guardian resident in Kumbakonam, or is not a resident of the Victoria Jubilee Hostel attached to the College. In the case of students who are not themselves natives of, or residents in, Kumbakonam, preference will be given to students who join the hostel.

8. Every student joining the Junior Intermediate class, will be required to give an undertaking in writing to the effect that he will take active part in some game or athletics, or produce a medical certificate.

R. M. STATHAM,
Acting Principal.

Kumbakonam College, 17th April 1916.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

CLASSES FOR SECOND-CLASS MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, SANITARY ASSISTANTS AND SANITARY INSPECTORS.

A class for the instruction of the undermentioned students will assemble at the Madras Medical College on the 3rd July 1916 :—

I. Students for the B.S.c. degree of the University of Madras.

The minimum qualification for this course is the L.M. & S. degree. The course extends from July 1916 to March 1917. The fee for the course is Rs. 150 payable before joining the class into a Government Treasury to the credit of "Medical College Fees".

II. Candidates for the posts of Second-class Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Assistants to District Medical and Sanitary Officers.

Minimum qualification—L.M. & S. degree. The course for these candidates extends from July to December 1916. The fee for the course is Rs. 150, payable before joining the class into a Government Treasury to the credit of "Medical College Fees". The final examination for the grant of certificates of qualification will be held by the lecturers at the end of each course. The fee for the final examination is Rs. 50 to be paid at the Medical College Office before the 10th December.

III. Sanitary Inspectors deputed for quinquennial training.

These consist of Sanitary Inspectors detailed for the training by the local bodies concerned. The course extends to July and August 1916. The fee for this training is Rs. 15 payable by the local bodies in case of those who are deputed for the first time for the course and by the Sanitary Inspectors themselves for subsequent courses. The fees in this case to be paid before joining the class into a Government Treasury to the credit of "Minor Sanitary Engineering class Fees." The final examination for this class will be held by the lecturers at the termination of the course.

Application for classes I and II must be submitted to the Principal, Medical College, Madras, before 1st July next.

A. MILLER, M.B., F.R.C., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Principal.

Medical College, Madras,
17th April 1916.

PROSPECTUS OF THE MINOR SANITARY ENGINEERING CLASS.

In G.O. 1131 L., dated 11th September 1903 and 278 L., dated 8th March 1906, the following rules are laid down regarding the qualifications required for the appointment of Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :—

1. From and after 1st January 1906, no person shall be appointed to the post of Assistant Sanitary Inspector unless he possesses the following qualifications, namely :—

(1) A certificate from the Principal of the Medical College that he has undergone the prescribed course in Physiology, Hygiene and Bacteriological demonstrations.

(2) A certificate from the Commissioner for Government Examinations that he has passed the Intermediate Technical Examination in Physiology and Hygiene, or a similar special examination in the same subjects.

Note.—The course required by clause (1) must precede the examination prescribed by clause (2).

2. No person shall be appointed to the post of Sanitary Inspector unless he possesses the qualifications necessary for the post of Assistant Sanitary Inspector, and the following additional qualifications, namely :—

(1) Either a certificate of having successfully passed the Engineer Subordinate class at the College of Engineering ;

(2) or (a) a certificate from the Sanitary Engineer or the Personal Assistant to the Sanitary Engineer that he has undergone the prescribed course in Minor Sanitary Engineering ;

(b) A certificate from the Commissioner for Government Examinations that he has passed a special examination in Minor Sanitary Engineering.

Note.—The course required by clause (2) (a) must precede the examination prescribed by clause (2) (b).

3. The class affords theoretical and practical instruction in Minor Sanitary Engineering and is held from about the beginning of July to end of November every year at the office of Sanitary Engineer to Government, Chepauk, Madras.

4. The course of training is as set forth in the syllabus and the standard corresponds to the Intermediate Technical Examination in Minor Sanitary Engineering under the Government Technical Examination scheme. Copies of the syllabus can be had from the Government Press at one anna a copy.

5. Candidates who have passed the Matriculation prior to 1916 or any higher examination are eligible for admission. Those who have obtained the best completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate issued under the authority of Government showing that the candidate possesses sufficient knowledge in the ordinary subjects and in two optional subjects other than Shorthand and Typewriting are also eligible. (Forty per cent of marks in English and 35 per cent in each of the other subjects or 50 per cent of the total number of marks in the other subjects will be required). *Applications received from those who do not possess these qualifications will be returned.* In the selection of candidates preference will be given to those who belong to this presidency and have passed the higher educational tests. The Sanitary Engineer to Government may require any applicant to appear before his admission is decided on.

No exemption of any kind can be granted. Other qualifications being equal, preference will be given to candidates who seek admission to the Physiology and Hygiene class.

6. The fee prescribed for the course is Rs. 20 (twenty). This sum must be paid into a Government Treasury and the treasury receipt sent to the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Chepauk, Madras, before any candidate is allowed to attend the class.

7. Applications for admission should be made in printed forms, which can be obtained from the office of the undersigned and should be sent to the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Chepauk, Madras, not later than the 1st June. Each application should be accompanied by a treasury receipt for Rs. 5 as a registration fee which sum will be credited to the tuition fee in the case of those candidates selected for admission and refunded in the case of those who are refused admission for want of accommodation or other reason.

8. Any selected candidate who may fail to join the class within three days after work commences will be refused admission and his registration fee of Rs. 5 will not be returned.

9. The number of students admitted annually will ordinarily be limited to 30.

10. A deposit of Rs. 5 shall be made by each student as "caution money" on the day of his joining the class. This is intended to serve as a fund out of which to pay fines, cost of repair or replacement of instruments, etc., supplied to him. Should any balance ultimately remain at a student's credit, it shall be paid to him on his leaving the class.

11. In column 5 of the application form, the applicant should state full particulars as to his eligibility for admission to the Minor Sanitary Engineering class as specified in paragraph 5 above.

In the case of a candidate holding completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate, he should forward with his application true copy of certificate in foolscap paper.

In other cases, the date and page of *Fort St. George Gazette*, notifying his success at the examination should invariably be quoted by the applicant.

In column 5, the applicant should specifically state whether he has also applied to the Principal, Medical College, for admission into the Sanitary Inspector's class of July to December 1916.

12. Two copies of two latest certificates of character in foolscap paper should accompany each application.

HORMUSJI NOWROJI,
Acting Sanitary Engineer to Government.

Madras, 10th April 1916.

VACANCIES.

WANTED a *qualified* candidate whose age does not exceed 25 years (if he does not hold a permanent post in Government service), for the post of the Head Clerk, office of the Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Ceded District Girls' range, on a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem.

2. If his work is satisfactory the candidate selected will be confirmed in his post after a period of one year.

3. Applications should contain information on the following points and copies of certificates of education and character should be submitted.

Name, caste, age, qualification, period of service as a clerk, if any, and present occupation.

M. A. SRINIVASA,
Acting Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle.

Vizagapatam, 12th April 1916.

APPLICATIONS are invited from European or Anglo-Indian women teachers of the Secondary grade (Intermediate) for the post of additional Assistant Mistress in this school on Rs. 70 per mensem.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 30th April 1916.

R. MCLEOD,
Acting Superintendent, Presidency Training School for Mistresses.

Madras, 14th April 1916.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

THE FLORA OF THE NILGIRI AND PULNEY HILL-TOPS BY P. F. FYSON, B.A., F.L.S. Demy 8vo. Illustrated, cloth. Vols. I and II. Rs. 10 (16 *as.*) per set.

ABSTRACT OF THE RULES RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVICE EXAMINATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Published 1916. Royal 8vo, wrapper. As. 4. (1 a. 6 *p.*)

CALENDAR OF TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET, FOR 1915-16. Royal 8vo, board. As. 12. (2 *as.*)

LIST OF OFFICERS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, MADRAS, BANGALORE AND COORG, as it stood on 1st January 1916. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As. 10. (2 *as.*). Vol. II. As. 10. (1 a.).

MADRAS LAW COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1915-16. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As. 12 (1 *a.* 6 *p.*).

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE TELUGU MANUSCRIPTS IN THE GOVERNMENT ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY, MADRAS, Vol. I, Prabandhas, Itihasa, Purana and Mahatmyas, 1916. Royal 8vo, board. Rs. 2-12. (5 *as.* 6 *p.*)

NINTH LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE, VOL. I. As. 2. (6 *p.*)

COMMISSION FOR GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS CALENDAR FOR 1915-16. Royal 8vo, board Rs. 1-4. (2 *as.* 6 *p.*).

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES NOTIFICATION AND EXAMINATION RULES FOR 1915-16. Royal 8vo. As. 1-8 (1 *a.*)

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATION NOTIFICATION FOR 1915-16. Royal 8vo. Pies 6. (3 *p.*)

CATALOGUE OF PREHISTORIC ANTIQUITIES. ADICHANALLUR AND PERUMBAIR. Royal 8vo., cloth. Rs. 1-8 (3 *as.* 6 *p.*)

THE FOOTE COLLECTION OF INDIAN PREHISTORIC AND PROTOHISTORIC ANTIQUITIES. Notes on their Ages and Distribution, 1916. Royal 8vo, cloth. Rs. 3-12. (7 *as.*).

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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No. 17.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1916. [Price, 6 as. 6 p.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

REGISTRATION.

Postings.—The following postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered:—

M.R.Ry. Sambamurti Subrahmanya Sastri, Sub Registrar, Tiruchengode (Salem district), to be Joint Sub-Registrar, Panruti (South Arcot district).—To join on return from leave.

M.R.Ry. Tiruvadi Sundaresvara Srouti Viswanatha Sroun, Joint Sub-Registrar, Panruti (South Arcot district), to be Sub-Registrar of Saidapet (Madras-Chingleput district).

M.R.Ry. Salem Soundaramanikka Mudaliyar, from Saidapet (Madras-Chingleput district), to Tiruppattur (North Arcot district).—To join on return from leave.

M.R.Ry. Coimbatore Krishnaswami Rao, from Tiruppattur (North Arcot district), to Hosur (Salem district).

M.R.Ry. Manikkal Rama Ayyangar Sadagopa Ayyangar, on leave, from Hosur (Salem district), to Aravakurichi (Trichinopoly district).

M.R.Ry. Kunnasam Vatti Nagappa Menon, on leave, from Aravakurichi (Trichinopoly district), to Valappadi (Salem district).

Oleti Vazhail Koyammoo Sahib, from Valappadi to Tiruchengode (Salem district).

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

Madras, 24th April 1916.

JUDICIAL.

No. 28. Leave.—M.R.Ry. Sarakai Gopalachari Srinivasa Raghava Acharlyar Avargal, District Munsif of Negapatam, is granted privilege leave on half salary under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations for thirteen days from the 6th to the 18th April 1916, both days inclusive.

G. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
19th April 1916.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Board has granted privilege leave to A. V. deRozario, Esq., Deputy Collector, Tiruvannamalai, North Arcot district, for one month from or after the 20th May 1916.

Under article 240 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Board has granted privilege leave to S. Wadsworth, Esq., I.C.S., acting Sub Collector, Gudur, Nellore district, for one month from the 15th May 1916.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 22nd April 1916.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Secretary.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—Under articles 233, 260 and 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Tredgar Sidney Smith, Inspector, is granted combined leave (privilege leave and leave on medical certificate out of India) for eight months from date of relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 16th April 1916.

Leave.—Under articles 233, 260 and 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Edward Davis Atkins, Inspector, is granted combined leave (privilege leave for two months and nine days and furlough for one year in continuation) for one year, two months and nine days from 14th March 1916.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 19th April 1916.

E. F. THOMAS,
Secretary.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. P. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Inspector, Cuddapah Circle, will be granted privilege leave for fifteen days from 3rd May 1916.

The Inspector, Jammalamadugu Circle, will hold additional charge of the Cuddapah Circle during the absence of M.R.Ry. P. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar.

Madras, 16th April 1916.

R. G. A. THOMSON,
Deputy Commissioner, Central Division.

FOREST.

Departmental Tests.—The following subordinates have passed the departmental tests held in January 1916:—

I. FOREST CODE AND ACCOUNTS.

(1) S. Ramasubrahmanya Sharma, Clerk, Deputy Collector's Office, Kollegal .. Second Class.
(2) N. V. Venkateswaran, Clerk, District Forest Office, Central Coimbatore .. Do.

II. BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS.

(3) S. Ramasubrahmanya Sharma, Clerk, Deputy Collector's Office, Kollegal .. Second Class.

Coimbatore, 12th April 1916.

H. A. LATHAM,
Acting Conservator of Forests, Western Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Transfers.—The following officers and subordinates who were hitherto attached to the Godavari Conservancy division are transferred to the Godavari Eastern division with effect from 1st April 1916:—

(1) M.R.Ry. L. Venkatakrishna Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Engineer.
(2) M.R.Ry. S. Dakshinamurti Sastri Avargal, temporary Sub-Engineer.
(3) M.R.Ry. K. N. Veeraraghava Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60.
(4) M.R.Ry. S. Panchapakesa Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60.
(5) M.R.Ry. R. Nataraja Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60.

Vizagapatam, 17th April 1916.

Leave.—In supersession of the notification published in Part II, page 469 of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 29th February 1916, M.R.Ry. L. Venkatakrishna Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Engineer, in charge of the No. II sub division of the Godavari Eastern division is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days with effect from 2nd April 1916 forenoon.

Vizagapatam, 18th April 1916.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. T. M. Ratnasabapathi Pillai, *Overseer*, second grade, temporary, is granted privilege leave under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, for one month with effect from 1st April 1916.

Vizagapatam, 19th April 1916. M. R. KHAREGAT, *Superintending Engineer, I Circle.*

Posting.—M.R.Ry. D. V. Sundaram Dikshitar, temporary Upper Subordinate, transferred to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum 2745-C, dated 8th April 1916, is posted to the Godavari Western division.

Bezwada, 19th April 1916. J. B. LUIMAN, *Superintending Engineer, II Circle.*

Leave.—Under articles 242 (a) and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. K. Alagiri Rao, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 70, Superintending Engineer's Office, III Circle, Bellary, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 26th of April 1916 with permission to prefix the Easter holidays to the leave.

Bellary, 19th April 1916.

Re-posting.—Mr. G. H. Syms, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80, transferred to this Circle from the Trichinopoly division, VI Circle, in Chief Engineer's Memorandum 2859-C, dated 13th April 1916, is re-posted to the Cuddapah division.

Bellary, 22nd April 1916. A. C. LANGSTON, *Superintending Engineer, III Circle.*

Posting.—M.R.Ry. V. Ramaswami Ayyar, Overseer, second grade, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the North Arcot division.

Madras, 22nd April 1916. A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR, *Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.*

MEDICAL.

Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon P. M. Varughis is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 4th April 1916.

(By order.)

Madras, 19th April 1916. C. A. F. KINGSTON, Major, I.M.S., *Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.*

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that two women named Vellachi and Minachi Ammal were prosecuted for cutting branches of tamarind trees on the left bank of Kambakkal channel and were each fined Rs. 5 by the Sub-Magistrate of Conjeevaram.

Madras, 1st April 1916. R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR, *Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.*

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under section 5, clause (a) of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that in March 1915 or thereabouts treasure consisting of Rs. 38 was found by Marta Bujjigadu in field No. 1 of Navakhandravada belonging to Loukanda Doraiya of the said village situated in the Pithapuram division of the Godavari district, Madras Presidency, while cutting down a "Neredu" tree.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person, or by an authorized agent before the Collector, Godavari district, in his office at Cocanada on the 1st May 1916 at 11 a.m., with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Godavari Collector's Office,
12th November 1915.
II-2

T. E. MOIR, *Collector.*

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during the month of November 1915.

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts	Population for which Returns were received.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
2,271,682	Ganjam ..	1,879 664	..	..	6	2,682	16	9	1,919	1,768	3,721	..	..	1	2,468	6	..	1,206	1,270	2,472	2	..	13	11	..	..	624	1,012	78	87
2,199,821	Vizagapatam	2 167,270	..	3	9	3,548	32	8	2,364	2,731	5,091	1	2	1	3,133	24	3	3,130	4,020	4,360	2	1	18	13	..	..	1,892	1,819	32	40
1,652,228	Godavari ..	1,632,859	..	1	27	4,841	61	..	2,643	2,377	4,020	1	..	14	3,307	31	..	1,778	1,600	3,374	..	..	20	12	..	..	912	631	60	52
1,997,526	Kistna ..	1,997,526	6	..	236	5,220	169	51	2,159	2,885	5,054	3	..	21	2,892	121	11	1,934	1,844	3,778	2	1	22	8	..	..	783	115	45	30
1,297,521	Guntur ..	1,297,561	..	..	890	3,361	466	28	2,285	2,370	4,284	1	..	211	2,644	221	8	1,937	1,844	3,781	2	10	30	20	..	..	580	778	53	35
1,328,162	Nellore ..	1,328,162	1	..	105	2,712	203	25	1,283	1,468	2,749	..	..	88	1,723	143	27	1,811	938	1,852	16	4	27	18	..	..	510	456	23	23
518,660	Madras ..	518,665	10	32	92	1,182	175	..	762	727	1,489	7	17	62	908	467	..	645	616	1,261	1	..	4	6	..	..	59	55	133	24
1,466,962	Chingleput ..	1,466,962	..	6	76	4,187	126	19	2,193	2,164	4,357	2	1	22	2,016	88	15	1,410	1,312	2,722	..	..	21	10	..	..	287	188	178	148
3,842,566	South Arcot ..	3,852,566	2	..	110	6,941	100	10	2,946	2,548	5,189	..	..	72	2,463	79	18	1,816	1,719	3,537	8	12	20	18	..	..	346	360	142	118
4,518,812	Trichinopoly ..	4,107,622	..	5	224	6,442	141	23	2,849	2,935	5,784	..	..	138	6,686	118	19	1,973	1,822	3,795	130	39	42	47	2	1	864	849	94	93
2,322,588	Tanjore ..	2,362,088	2	..	155	4,818	220	17	2,663	2,627	5,302	..	1	122	4,664	213	32	1,962	2,070	4,032	2	8	30	35	..	..	200	220	90	86
1,932,532	Madura ..	1,932,532	..	1	185	4,126	187	31	2,375	2,166	4,541	..	1	78	2,990	107	23	1,499	1,362	2,741	24	20	17	18	..	..	348	351	98	70
1,556,453	Ramnad ..	1,556,453	..	6	94	3,922	240	25	1,938	1,742	3,680	..	..	86	2,944	126	17	1,170	1,076	2,246	3	1	13	6	..	..	421	396	76	81
1,790,319	Tinnevelly ..	1,790 618	..	..	838	4,484	265	6	2,672	2,218	4,891	..	..	293	2,856	196	9	1,700	1,288	2,988	1	1	13	17	..	..	308	311	82	70
874,543	Kurnool ..	926,159	..	..	66	2,155	321	14	1,311	1,218	2,529	..	..	63	1,414	336	32	882	814	1,717	..	..	2	2	..	..	695	690	27	21
893,998	Cuddapah ..	893,998	..	..	42	2,223	351	42	1,396	1,284	2,680	..	..	84	1,453	181	40	878	832	1,709	98	84	20	11	..	..	438	439	26	26
682,962	Bellary ..	682,962	..	..	8	2,412	237	18	1,393	1,287	2,680	..	..	17	4,026	326	44	1,903	1,124	2,397	1	..	15	27	75	56	256	287	34	21
283,228	Anantapur ..	283,228	..	..	16	2,812	280	21	1,549	1,586	3,135	..	..	..	1,422	133	13	808	721	1,529	..	..	18	17	..	..	92	109	41	33
1,560,940	North Arcot.	1,560,940	..	6	61	6,007	321	39	3,350	3,085	6,435	..	1	63	3,975	305	29	1,849	1,652	3,501	4	6	32	24	20	3	262	273	271	237
1,238,742	Chittoor ..	1,238,749	..	..	2	2,501	120	12	1,272	1,332	2,704	..	..	1	2,952	88	20	1,112	1,035	2,151	5	9	42	43	..	..	362	337	72	56
1,752,089	Salem ..	1,752,280	1	..	42	5,895	117	20	3,121	3,284	6,405	..	..	24	3,755	120	17	1,957	1,998	3,955	52	63	12	17	150	152	810	562	37	102
2,318,624	Coimbatore ..	2,316,624	..	1	34	6 733	114	8	2,986	2,902	5,888	..	2	22	2,276	56	8	1,883	1,874	3,757	5	11	27	18	18	15	252	224	228	205
118,618	The Nilgiris.	118,618	..	2	47	206	6	17	164	143	307	3	..	21	133	30	11	111	107	218	..	..	..	..	12	9	28	16	15	10
1,793,727	South Canara.	1,793,727	..	..	238	2,403	380	21	1,564	1,491	3,055	..	..	120	1,671	192	14	1,603	858	1,961	2	..	6	4	12	7	284	252	123	68
2,920,691	Malabar ..	3,010,691	..	11	137	4,913	2,824	14	3,958	3,946	7,904	..	4	72	2,756	1,252	6	3,919	1,963	3,873	1	..	2	8	..	..	852	858	169	372
41,879,160	Total ..	42,049,241	19	97	3,835	98,018	7,835	481	50,455	53,280	103,735	28	35	1,605	63,232	4,396	385	35,879	33,270	69,149	394	357	505	432	201	177	12,196	11,723	3,131	2,976

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during the month of November 1915—*cont.*

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received.	DEATHS—*cont.*												Still-birth or born dead.		Ratio per mille of population per annum.												Average ratio per mille of population for the corresponding months of the previous five years ending 1914.	
			Causes of Death—*cont.*																											
			Respiratory diseases.		Injuries.										All other Causes.				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes	Births.	Deaths.	Where Madras Act III of 1899 has been in force.		Where Madras Act III of 1899 has not been brought into force.		Births.	Deaths.
					Suicides.		Wounds or Accidents.		Snake-bite.		Killed by Wild Beasts.		Rabies.																			
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.											Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.		
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
2,221,282	Ganjam ..	1,978,184	16	18	3	2	8	7	1	..	1	1	..	..	138	166	16	7	3·52	0·3	..	12·8	0·6	0·2	0·3	2·0	25·8	16·0	28·1	27·3	23·9	13·9	30·2	18·9
2,187,891	Vizagapatam	2,164,570	20	13	4	1	12	6	4	3	..	1	..	..	148	148	4	8	0·01	0·1	..	24·8	0·4	0·1	0·2	1·8	23·4	29·4	33·6	31·8	31·0	23·5	34·1	32·1
1,662,859	Godavari ..	1,662,859	124	85	9	9	12	14	2	3	13	8	..	..	921	981	29	11	.	0·8	..	12·8	0·8	1·5	0·5	0·8	23·2	24·5	26·0	24·3	26·3	19·1	27·8	25·0
1,997,595	Kistna ..	1,997,595	201	173	2	1	4	7	..	4	..	..	..	1	776	703	17	12	0·1	0·2	..	9·1	0·5	0·5	0·1	0·9	21·5	23·7	27·2	23·7	24·7	21·3	24·7	23·9
1,997,501	Guntur ..	1,997,501	114	87	3	3	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	731	654	22	22	0·1	0·4	..	11·0	0·4	1·0	0·2	1·0·4	24·3	24·9	28·3	24·5	23·7	42·5	23·7	23·1
1,326,152	Nellore ..	1,326,152	7	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	431	429	8	4	0·1	0·4	..	5·8	0·5	0·2	0·1	0·5	17·9	24·7	15·9	26·0	17·6	25·6	40·5	24·5
516,542	Madras ..	516,542	98	104	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	307	317	24	19	0·08	0·2	..	3·7	0·6	4·9	0·5	1·6	31·2	29·6	†	†	†	†	40·5	40·4
1,406,004	Chingleput ..	1,406,004	57	61	2	3	1	6	4	4	..	..	..	..	859	894	20	18	..	0·2	..	9·5	1·1	1·2	0·3	1·6·0	37·7	23·5	64·1	46·8	31·8	40·1	30·3	28·3
2,362,656	South Arcot ..	2,362,656	103	93	14	7	5	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	1,243	1,126	18	16	0·1	0·2	..	9·5	1·3	0·8	0·3	1·4·3	30·7	25·6	17·9	15·4	15·7	30·6	25·8	25·8
1,518,416	Trichinopoly.	2,407,023	99	94	4	6	11	18	9	6	3	..	..	..	1,196	1,023	18	21	1·2	0·6	0·02	8·5	1·1	0·3	0·2	1·2·0	33·7	23·5	23·5	23·7	21·1	33·7	23·4	24·4
2,063,852	Tanjore ..	2,251,688	96	84	2	2	1	6	6	7	..	..	..	..	1,551	1,461	31	15	0·1	0·4	..	9·2	1·0	0·5	0·1	1·0·5	25·8	30·3	24·8	24·6	15·0	31·3	26·0	26·0
1,337,632	Madura ..	1,337,632	61	52	1	1	6	3	3	2	..	1	..	..	917	818	17	9	0·3	0·3	..	4·7	1·1	0·6	0·2	1·6·3	30·4	18·8	18·0	16·2	12·1	26·7	20·9	20·9
1,568,482	Ramnad ..	1,568,482	16	21	..	1	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	894	671	15	8	0·1	0·1	..	9·1	1·2	0·3	0·1	1·0	26·3	18·5	22·9	21·2	11·0	13·1	26·7	24·0
1,740,818	Tinnevelly ..	1,740,818	48	44	..	..	10	7	4	1	3	1	..	1	1,218	1,116	27	26	0·01	0·2	..	4·3	1·3	0·6	0·2	1·2·8	28·9	22·0	15·9	17·8	8·7	23·3	18·4	16·6
974,543	Kurnool ..	986,799	42	38	1	1	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	613	582	10	8	..	0·1	..	14·8	0·6	1·2	0·2	0·4	24·8	22·3	11·3	6·1	10·1	23·4	11·8	9·1
849,958	Cuddapah ..	863,928	25	22	3	..	5	6	1	1	1	1	..	..	338	311	8	8	2·4	0·4	..	11·7	0·7	1·7	0·4	0·4	20·7	19·2	8·3	7·4	3·9	20·4	8·1	8·1
962,962	Bellary ..	962,962	30	27	3	5	2	6	..	2	5	..	..	..	700	695	8	4	0·03	0·3	0·6	4·6	1·2	1·4	0·4	0·6	17·8	19·8	40·5	18·7	19·3	19·0	31·3	30·8
963,233	Anantapur ..	963,233	25	20	2	2	7	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	554	540	12	6	..	0·4	..	9·5	0·9	1·5	0·5	0·5	12·3	20·8	28·5	24·0	26·7	20·1	43·8	26·6	25·1	27·9
1,380,466	North Arcot.	1,380,466	140	113	5	4	13	7	5	5	13	13	1	..	1,210	1,230	40	24	0·1	0·4	0·2	8·5	1·7	1·4	0·5	1·6·2	28·5	23·1	23·2	21·8	25·7	24·9	33·7	24·0
1,288,742	Chittoor ..	1,288,742	74	64	..	..	4	17	4	1	2	2	..	..	648	674	8	1	0·1	0·2	..	8·7	1·0	1·4	0·6	1·5·0	32·4	15·0	15·0	23·8	41·4	24·8	30·3	27·0
1,749,850	Salem ..	1,749,850	74	61	1	2	12	12	6	3	..	..	..	..	1,031	1,049	32	18	1·0	0·2	1·0	7·0	1·3	0·6	0·2	1·1·6	25·8	19·0	21·2	18·4	23·6	19·8	34·1	25·4
2,115,564	Coimbatore ..	2,115,564	107	123	2	1	9	16	2	2	..	..	..	..	1,052	1,010	9	5	0·1	0·3	..	9·1	2·8	1·2	0·3	1·1·4	41·8	27·3	25·0	23·9	41·4	26·3	30·3	26·7
118,518	The Nilgiris	118,518	16	23	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	38	2	4	..	..	..	4·6	4·6	0·6	0·4	0·8	30·0	22·4	†	†	†	†	27·8	21·6
1,745,727	South Canara.	1,745,727	98	87	1	2	10	12	2	1	..	..	..	..	476	481	42	23	0·02	0·1	0·1	8·0	2·1	1·1	0·4	0·5	31·9	18·4	†	†	†	†	31·8	22·1
2,020,891	Malabar ..	2,020,891	140	94	7	3	27	23	18	2	..	..	..	..	972	881	29	26	0·005	0·03	..	5·4	1·1	1·6	0·3	0·8	31·6	18·1	†	†	†	†	31·8	18·4
41,876,160 †	Total ..	46,248,361	1,997	1,688	95	88	310	268	98	80	46	43	2	2	17,703	17,322	524	454	0·2	0·2	0·2	7·1	1·3	1·1	0·3	1·0·7	28·2	21·3	33·0	20·4	32·8	20·5	32·0	23·3

† Madras Act III of 1899 is not in force in that district.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,
22nd February 1916.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency exclusive of Zamindari villages during the month of November 1915.

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1,473,878	Madura ..	1,473,878	..	1	131	3,482	176	18	1,810	1,998	3,799	..	1	88	2,056	56	9	1,592	1,703	3,225	24	22	16	16	..	..	283	251
713,748	Ramnad ..	713,748	..	5	26	1,259	21	7	678	640	1,318	..	..	19	746	16	3	496	274	789	..	..	4	8	..	..	96	103
2,187,626	Total ..	2,187,626	..	6	157	4,741	191	22	2,488	2,652	5,138	..	1	76	2,802	112	12	1,088	1,977	4,014	24	22	20	24	..	..	379	354

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received.	DEATHS—cont. Causes of Death—cont. Dysentery and diarrhœa. M.	F.	Respiratory diseases. M.	F.	Injuries. Suicides. M.	F.	Wounds and Accidents. M.	F.	Snake-bite. M.	F.	Killed by wild beasts. M.	F.	Rabies. M.	F.	All other causes. M.	F.	Still-birth or born dead. M.	F.	Rate per mille or population per annum. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.
			30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
1,473,878	Madura ..	1,473,878	78	94	48	61	..	..	3	9	6	7	..	1	..	..	491	607	10	8	0·4	0·6	..	6·2	1·2	0·7	0·8	11·6	31·1	18·4
713,748	Ramnad ..	713,748	60	25	3	6	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	258	280	6	8	..	0·2	..	3·4	1·0	0·3	0·1	8·3	22·1	19·3
2,187,626	Total ..	2,187,626	118	89	54	49	..	1	6	11	6	7	..	1	..	..	949	937	23	16	0·03	0·2	..	2·9	1·1	0·6	0·6	10·6	28·4	18·7

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,
22nd February 1916.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of November 1913.

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class.						Total Births.			DEATHS. Class.						Total Deaths.			Causes of Death. Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	
			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ganjam	Chikacole	12,868	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Berhampur	31,468	..	..	1	70	3	..	74	69	143	..	..	..	80	1	..	81	17	98	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	10	7
	Parlakimedi	18,270	..	..	..	45	2	..	17	30	47	..	..	..	33	..	..	24	32	56	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	1	1
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	43,410	..	..	2	426	6	..	78	84	156	..	..	3	..	..	..	16	15	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	17	2	1
	Bimlipatam	9,814	..	..	1	18	1	..	4	13	17	..	..	..	14	1	..	8	8	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1
	Vizianagram	37,586	..	6	..	132	3	..	94	70	164	4	..	..	73	..	..	47	45	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	3	2
	Anakapalle	20,625	..	..	..	53	..	..	20	10	30	..	..	..	31	..	..	21	12	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Godavari	Cocanada	54,110	..	1	6	127	4	..	78	68	144	1	..	1	727	9	..	77	41	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	10	10	2
	Rajahmundry	48,617	..	..	6	109	2	..	64	76	137	..	..	..	706	6	..	62	41	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	4	2
	Peddapuram	18,435	..	..	..	84	1	..	20	18	38	..	..	..	57	..	..	14	13	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	1
Kistna	Ellore	32,810	..	..	1	149	10	..	84	71	155	1	..	..	85	9	1	67	39	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	6	4
	Masulipatam	42,128	1	..	2	113	14	..	71	53	130	..	..	1	4	8	..	62	51	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	2	2
	Bezwada	52,887	..	..	2	89	16	..	56	49	105	..	..	..	85	6	..	58	41	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	2	1
Guntur	Guntur	46,620	..	..	2	339	36	..	96	84	180	1	..	15	107	27	..	65	43	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	11	..	..
	Ongole	18,286	..	..	..	91	8	..	40	28	68	..	..	2	25	3	..	10	16	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
	Tenali	18,126	..	..	..	84	8	..	38	40	78	..	..	2	21	2	..	8	16	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
Nellore	Narasaraopet	9,143	..	..	..	54	8	..	21	18	42	..	..	..	16	4	..	11	6	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
	Nellore	33,346	2	..	2	82	7	..	67	37	98	..	..	8	70	10	..	39	32	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Madras	Madras	516,660	10	31	92	1,782	170	..	762	727	1,489	7	17	66	908	147	..	605	516	1,121	1	..	..	..	4	6	49	54	338	194
	Conjeveram	53,854	..	..	3	787	7	..	98	98	196	..	..	..	135	..	..	71	56	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	3	1
Chingleput	Chingleput	11,696	..	..	..	14	7	4	13	8	21	..	..	..	91	..	6	16	20	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
South Arcot	Cuddalore	26,674	6	..	6	166	6	..	80	88	168	..	..	1	403	2	..	78	46	124	..	..	4	7	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Chidambaram	21,327	..	..	..	49	4	..	30	23	53	..	..	..	44	4	..	24	19	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	123,512	..	3	33	253	34	26	170	180	350	..	..	17	810	25	13	148	128	276	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
	Srirangam	26,799	..	..	..	84	4	..	33	43	76	..	..	..	72	..	..	31	42	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Karur	17,676	..	..	1	43	4	..	19	26	45	..	..	7	60	2	..	24	20	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..
Tanjore	Tanjore	80,301	1	..	72	181	18	..	83	91	174	..	1	10	128	15	..	71	55	126	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	4	1	1
	Kumbakonam	64,647	1	..	..	187	8	..	75	93	168	..	..	..	161	3	..	78	78	156	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	4	2	2
	Mayavaram	27,125	..	..	..	83	2	..	47	41	88	..	..	..	81	4	..	42	45	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Negapatam	60,168	..	..	15	98	47	..	76	73	149	..	..	15	94	13	..	66	78	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	1
	Mannargudi	21,308	..	..	..	61	6	..	33	21	54	..	..	2	52	..	..	17	28	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
	Tiruvalur	21,660	..	..	..	34	7	3	19	24	43	..	..	..	36	3	1	24	40	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	1	1
Madura	Madura	134,130	..	..	22	416	18	..	238	222	460	..	1	6	247	20	..	169	146	315	3	4	1	..	..	..	31	28	18	15
	Periyakulam	18,705	..	..	5	66	4	..	43	35	78	..	..	4	36	1	..	17	24	41	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2
	Dindigul	26,002	..	1	19	40	25	..	61	64	125	..	..	10	28	13	..	29	34	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Palni	10,211	..	..	..	61	6	..	31	36	67	..	..	1	22	4	..	20	17	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kodaikanal	2,906	..	..	3	2	1	1	3	7	10	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[Continued on next page.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of November 1915—*contd.*

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911	DEATHS—*contd.*														Still-birth or born dead.		Ratio per mille of population per annum.								Average ratio per mille of population per annum of the corresponding months of the preceding five years ending 1915.	
			Causes of Death—*contd.*																									
			Respiratory diseases.		Injuries.										All other causes.				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
					Suicides.		Wounds of Accidents.		Snake-bite.		Killed by wild beasts.		Rabies.																
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
			52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	15	67	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
Ganjam ..	Chatrapur ..	17,854	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	31·1	6·7	..	9·4	11·8	34·1	28·9	31·4	30·1
	Berhampur ..	31,458	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	..	..	0·4	..	..	31·7	6·7	..	..	9·0	31·7	21·7	41·5	36·2
	Parlakimedi ..	18,278	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	31·7	6·7	..	..	10·0	31·7	21·9	35·7	24·8
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam ..	43,433	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	28	18	..	..	..	..	..	30·6	6·3	..	..	12·8	37·6	27·7	31·8	30·3
	Bimlipatam ..	8,334	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	28·8	6·3	..	..	12·1	27·2	18·8	30·8	28·5
	Vizianagram ..	27,580	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	17	..	..	..	..	..	29·0	7·1	..	..	11·6	27·2	18·8	30·0	26·7
	Anakapalle ..	20,629	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	31·2	7·7	..	..	11·2	33·6	24·2	30·3	26·7
Godavari ..	Cocanada ..	84,110	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	44	37	..	..	..	..	..	27·6	6·4	..	1·6	7·8	25·6	18·5	31·6	27·4
	Rajahmundry ..	19,417	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	23	25	..	..	..	..	..	30·9	6·4	2·6	0·8	18·2	32·4	31·0	44·6	26·7
	Peddapuram ..	15,430	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	31·1	6·7	1·3	0·5	14·3	43·0	26·0	39·2	24·7
Kistna ..	Ellore ..	57,024	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	39	..	..	..	..	..	30·0	6·2	..	..	10·5	28·6	21·9	*	*
	Masulipatam ..	42,143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	28	..	..	..	..	..	31·7	6·7	..	..	22·9	33·1	34·1	35·9	34·3
	Bezwada ..	22,467	3	4	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	31	..	..	..	..	..	31·7	6·7	..	..	24·9	37·5	34·5	38·7	32·8
	Guntur ..	40,629	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	29	35	..	..	..	..	..	31·7	6·7	..	..	27·7	42·5	36·5	44·8	37·1
Guntur	Ongole ..	19,084	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	..	..	1·8	..	..	31·7	6·7	..	2·6	21·6	34·8	44·3	48·3	36·7
	Tenali ..	16,160	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	31·7	6·7	..	2·7	18·4	36·4	42·9	39·6	36·4
	Nizamapatam ..	8,713	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	31·7	6·7	2·7	4·0	..	33·3	33·3	48·0	33·3
Nellore ..	Nellore ..	33,248	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	39	..	..	..	..	..	31·1	6·0	..	..	18·1	30·4	25·6	*	*
Madras ..	Madras ..	518,658	25	28	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	307	317	25	18	0·7	..	..	31·1	6·0	..	..	23·5	34·3	32·3	36·4	35·6
Chingleput ..	Conjeveram ..	53,864	13	10	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	46	51	1	2	0·03	0·1	..	31·7	6·7	..	..	11·8	24·6	26·0	40·5	40·4
	Chingleput ..	17,826	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	1	1	..	..	..	31·7	6·7	..	..	17·2	42·8	30·6	46·3	40·1
South Arcot ..	Cuddalore ..	56,376	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	53	66	1	1	..	..	..	31·7	6·7	..	..	18·4	32·8	47·2	51·1	41·2
	Chidambaram ..	21,327	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	18	1	1	..	..	..	31·7	6·7	..	0·9	21·3	35·1	29·0	40·1	40·8
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly ..	123,512	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	124	6	5	..	..	..	31·1	6·0	1·2	1·1	18·2	30·2	25·1	33·0	30·9
	Srirangam ..	21,795	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	31	..	..	..	..	..	31·1	6·0	..	..	24·8	36·2	28·8	40·3	33·4
	Karur ..	12,874	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	17	15	..	..	..	..	..	31·1	6·0	..	1·6	23·4	31·4	25·6	33·6	30·1
Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	80,343	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	54	..	..	0·4	..	..	31·1	6·0	..	..	12·6	31·0	25·0	42·3	44·2
	Kumbakonam ..	54,647	7	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	47	..	..	..	..	..	31·1	6·0	..	..	21·0	37·1	31·3	41·0	39·1
	Mayavaram ..	27,121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	37	..	..	..	..	..	31·1	6·0	..	1·6	16·3	31·0	19·0	33·2	30·4
	Negapatam ..	60,178	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	69	..	..	..	..	..	31·1	6·0	..	0·6	21·0	39·0	15·6	41·8	37·8
	Mannargudi ..	21,936	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	26	..	..	..	..	..	31·1	6·0	..	2·6	21·5	30·1	32·5	31·8	30·3
	Tiruvalur ..	23,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	26	..	..	..	..	..	31·1	6·0	..	..	15·2	30·7	15·6	35·7	37·4
Madura ..	Madura ..	134,130	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	96	5	3	0·7	..	..	31·1	6·0	..	0·5	20·2	34·9	30·7	30·8	42·2
	Periyakulam ..	15,915	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	10	..	..	0·6	..	..	31·1	6·0	..	..	17·0	41·8	32·0	14·1	37·8
	Dindigul ..	25,616	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	27	..	..	0·7	..	..	31·1	6·0	..	0·8	24·9	31·6	29·7	34·3	41·6
	Palni ..	18,211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	1·6	..	..	31·1	6·0	..	4·0	20·7	30·7	32·1	40·1	38·1
	Kodaikanal ..	2,008	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31·1	6·0	..	..	24·6	30·0	34·1	36·0	60·5
			4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31·1	6·0	..	..	..	37·7	50	50·0	32·0

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RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of November 1915—*cont.*

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Castes.	Total Deaths M.	F.	Total.	Cause of Death. Cholera M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ramnad	Srivilliputtur	39,000	..	..	3	103	6	..	57	54	111	..	..	..	5	65	1	36	28	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	9	6
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	44,805	..	..	2	139	17	..	81	79	160	..	..	..	1	62	19	..	47	1	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	22	21
	Palamcottah	64,009	..	..	7	93	24	..	76	70	146	..	..	..	3	52	23	..	59	53	112	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	2	6	6
Karoor	Tellicotin	40,185	..	..	30	128	8	..	66	83	171	..	..	..	33	71	15	..	66	48	114	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	10	8
	Karoor	26,040	..	..	1	46	61	..	57	47	104	..	..	..	..	38	41	..	40	34	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	Nandyal	18,280	..	..	..	60	16	..	17	29	46	..	..	..	..	23	20	..	18	23	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coimbatore	17,807	..	..	..	36	30	3	38	29	67	..	..	..	1	30	18	..	27	22	49	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	Bellary	36,088	..	..	6	116	64	..	120	87	207	..	..	..	13	203	152	8	101	320	420	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	4	67	54
	Adoni	31,545	..	..	..	76	40	..	62	56	118	..	..	..	1	46	15	1	30	21	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7
Anantapur	Hospet	17,671	..	..	..	39	16	..	27	28	55	..	..	..	..	57	31	..	46	53	99	..	..	..	..	22	22	..	..	6	3
	Anantapur	6,487	..	..	..	17	16	..	16	16	32	..	..	..	..	16	9	..	22	12	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
North Arcot	Vellore	49,746	..	..	1	6	152	..	89	86	197	..	..	..	1	98	31	..	67	64	131	..	1	..	..	16	3	..	..	3	3
	Gudiyattam	18,390	..	..	..	..	48	..	17	22	39	..	..	..	..	37	6	..	17	25	42	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Walajapet	9,912	..	..	..	..	34	..	24	16	40	..	..	..	..	18	1	..	7	13	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tiruvannamalai	31,244	..	..	..	..	92	..	45	59	104	..	..	..	..	52	18	..	32	32	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tiruppattur	16,476	..	..	1	..	29	..	26	23	49	..	..	..	..	30	11	..	20	21	41	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Vaniyambadi	20,400	..	..	1	..	33	40	40	29	69	..	..	..	..	25	22	..	24	19	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	Tirupah	13,701	..	..	..	..	38	6	34	26	60	..	..	..	..	40	1	..	29	12	41	..	..	1	1	..	..	31	..	4	..
Salem	Salem	60,353	..	..	..	..	170	9	92	87	179	..	..	..	8	202	37	..	11	132	213	..	..	..	..	87	6	..	..	6	4
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	47,007	..	..	4	183	6	..	112	80	192	..	..	..	7	147	8	..	93	73	166	..	..	..	..	57	5	..	..	28	26
	Erode	18,701	..	..	4	80	2	..	47	31	78	..	..	..	10	71	1	..	46	39	85	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	2	2
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund	16,820	..	..	20	34	2	14	64	24	88	1	..	..	10	33	10	11	16	37	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	Coonoor	9,938	..	..	7	17	2	..	14	6	20	1	..	..	4	7	4	..	10	7	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mangalore	43,612	..	..	25	82	6	..	61	48	109	..	..	..	34	50	15	..	63	44	107	..	..	..	..	72	7	7	4	..	..
	Calicherry	20,268	..	..	..	46	20	..	21	20	40	..	..	..	3	30	19	..	26	26	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
Malabar	Calicut	76,417	..	1	6	81	110	3	108	93	201	..	1	2	8	89	34	3	68	68	136	..	..	..	..	8	..	4	4	6	6
	Palghat	46,819	..	1	6	116	21	..	78	68	146	..	1	..	6	96	77	..	41	45	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	18	9
	Cochin	20,023	..	6	26	12	20	..	34	30	64	..	1	26	2	20	11	..	21	16	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	4
	Cannanore	28,057	..	1	6	47	45	..	43	56	79	..	..	..	6	15	14	..	26	19	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Total	2,004,776	18	56	440	3,076	1,503	53	4,360	4,996	9,356	18	24	218	3,438	1,080	44	2,436	2,581	5,017	0	21	10	27	134	128	444	458	474	439

(*Continued on next page.*)

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of November 1915—*cont.*

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	DEATHS—*cont.*												Still-births or born dead.		Rate per mille of population per annum.										Average rate per mille of population per annum of the corresponding months of the last five years ending with 1914.	
			Causes of Death—*cont.*																									
			Respiratory disease.		Injuries.								All other causes.				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
					Suicides.		Wounds or Accidents.		Snake-bite.		Killed by wild beasts																	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
			37	32	34	35	35	37	35	29	40	41	2	3	44	46	46	47	46	47	46	46	54	55	56	57	56	55
Chingleput	Chingleput	28,086	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	39	3	1	..	..	..	21·1	7·1	1·7	..	17·4	48·5	28·9	53·4	43·3
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	44,895	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	69	3	3	..	..	..	23·2	3·7	0·5	0·5	20·3	43·4	25·8	46·8	45·2
	Palamcottah	44,998	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	23	1	3	0·2	..	..	11·1	11·6	0·5	0·5	20·5	37·8	30·0	49·7	47·6
	Tuticorin	49,199	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	36	1	1	..	1·6	..	8·0	3·8	1·5	..	23·4	61·8	32·0	41·6	51·8
Karnool	Karnool	36,940	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	23	..	..	..	..	..	7·0	1·6	2·6	..	23·4	50·8	31·2	42·8	37·5
	Nandyal	15,740	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12·0	1·3	..	..	17·3	34·6	36·7	33·3	28·8
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	17,647	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	14	..	..	..	..	..	18·0	3·5	0·7	..	17·5	44·8	32·0	47·4	28·7
Bellary	Bellary	34,856	18	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	100	..	..	..	..	..	38·5	21·8	10·4	0·7	24·5	72·6	140·8	37·8	68·1
	Adoni	31,649	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	18	..	..	..	..	..	9·7	5·6	..	..	12·5	44·4	33·1	30·8	31·0
	Hospet	17,571	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	10	..	..	..	37·2	..	9·7	5·7	..	..	24·1	67·5	33·6	39·2	39·2
Anantapur	Anantapur	8,457	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	4·3	4·3	..	..	25·2	59·4	34·5	39·6	34·6
North Arcot	Vellore	49,756	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	47	2	..	0·2	..	4·2	3·7	2·3	..	..	20·1	65·3	32·6	46·7	33·8
	Gudiyattam	23,390	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	17	..	..	..	1·6	..	5·6	4·1	1·3	..	13·6	26·5	21·8	31·2	45·0
	Walajapet	9,962	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	16	..	..	..	..	..	9·7	1·2	1·2	..	18·3	38·9	24·4	42·2	30·1
	Tiruvannamalai	21,214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	21	1	..	..	..	..	2·8	10·3	..	..	23·0	80·8	33·7	41·5	48·7
	Tirupattur	16,478	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	13	1	..	1·2	4·8	..	0·6	0·6	3·6	..	28·0	60·8	47·8	48·6	33·7
	Vaniyambadi	20,105	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	11	2	1	..	..	..	..	1·2	2·4	0·8	23·8	41·1	26·8	45·8	47·8
Chittoor	Tirupati	15,701	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	1	..	1·3	1·5	..	6·5	..	..	..	9·5	29·1	29·8	29·8	33·7
Salem	Salem	80,152	12	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	56	44	6	2	..	..	28·9	0·5	..	..	..	15·0	36·8	30·6	50·0	54·4
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	47,003	2	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	37	..	..	..	..	2·1	1·6	7·3	2·6	..	25·2	50·7	42·7	40·0	43·6
	Erode	16,701	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	14	..	..	..	..	..	4·4	10·8	0·7	..	21·5	49·5	39·3	41·6	42·1
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund	18,832	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	14	..	..	..	..	1·6	0·6	4·8	1·2	..	18·0	33·6	27·5	32·8	30·3
South Canara	Cannanore	9,832	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1·8	3·6	1·8	..	11·0	24·4	26·8	15·1	28·3
	Mangalore	43,412	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	21	..	..	..	..	4·6	2·5	3·6	0·5	..	15·5	37·1	28·5	32·6	26·6
	Tellicherry	29,256	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	15	..	..	..	..	..	3·8	2·7	0·5	0·5	19·8	37·4	21·8	25·6	23·7
Malabar	Calicut	78,417	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	44	4	2	..	..	..	1·5	2·6	2·3	0·3	23·1	39·3	30·9	24·6	12·8
	Palghat	46,316	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	26	4	4	..	..	..	2·1	..	..	..	24·6	31·9	21·8	28·1	28·7
	Cochin	20,628	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	20	1	..	..	..	..	4·3	4·8	10·3	0·5	14·0	38·8	26·5	33·7	31·3
	Cannanore	33,993	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	7	..	..	..	..	..	6·2	3·4	5·6	..	9·8	33·2	19·8	22·7	24·6
	Total	2,604,776	232	247	5	4	28	30	4	4	2	2	1	2,064	1,969	122	109	0·1	0·8	1·1	4·8	4·2	2·6	0·3	18·4	39·8	31·0	40·2	39·1

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,
22nd February 1916.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 22nd April 1916.

Districts.	First period (August 1898 to June 1899).		Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).		Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).		Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).		Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).		Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).		Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).		Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).		Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).		Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).		Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).		Fifteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).		Sixteenth period (1st July 1913 to June 1914).		Seventeenth period (1st July 1914 to 28th June 1915).		Eighteenth period (1st July 1915 to 22nd April 1916).		Grand Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur	211	204	3	3	4	3	19	13	14	10	1,889	1,889	1,291	1,244	1	4	58	7	883	179	91	10	1	1	10	10	980	644	177	302	32	46	636	397	911	119	4,998	4,998
Bellary	705	177	11	3	3	3	8,000	8,230	1,380	1,000	1,004	1,004	10,977	9,900	2,000	2,100	599	332	1,700	1,001	210	101	7	1	1,308	18	17,000	10,145	480	300	607	201	1,700	201	1,240	1,000	47,104	40,000
Chingleput	5	3	6	4	3	0	7	3	21	0	13	10	0	1	1	1	1	1	15	12	4	1	1	1	2	2	531	115	128	104	10	14	0	0	943	201
Chittoor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coimbatore	0	0	0	0	0	0	501	500	710	500	6,527	6,170	9,979	9,182	677	500	0	0	500	140	2,194	1,204	4,170	2,272	2,051	1,000	8,000	3,700	1,954	1,214	1,555	1,051	567	183	3,129	1,304	36,000	19,000
Cuddapah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274	91	79	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	85	70
Ganjam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	10	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	15
Godavari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Guntur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kistna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,541	901
Kurnool	175	147	0	0	0	0	10	6	510	400	971	810	0	0	170	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	154
Madras City	17	17	0	0	11	7	1	0	10	10	11	10	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	200	201	1,021	1,000
Madura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
Nellore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichinopoly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vizagapatam

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths to each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 22nd April 1916.

District and place.	Reported during the week ending 8th April 1916.						Reported during the week ending 15th April 1916.						Reported during the week ending 22nd April 1916.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	—	—	10	10	10	10	—	—	10	10	10	10	—	—	10	10	10	10
Bellary district	—	—	6	6	6	6	—	—	6	6	6	6	—	—	6	6	6	6
Chingleput district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittoor district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coimbatore district	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1
Cuddapah district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ganjam district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Godavari district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guntur district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kistna district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurnool district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madura district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malabar district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nellore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Nilgiris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Arcot district	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanjore district	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinnevelly district	—	—	73	73	73	73	—	—	26	26	26	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinopoly district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizagapatam district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizagapatam Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizagapatam Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negapatam Town and Port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuticorin Port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuddalore Port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calicut Port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cochin State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Travancore State	—	—	5	5	5	5	—	—	5	5	5	5	—	—	5	5	5	5
Kudremukh Iron Ore Co.'s Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	2	2	73	73	73	73	1	1	30	30	30	30	—	—	30	30

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,
24th April 1916.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar Avargal, District Munsif of Conjeeveram.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
18th April 1916.

C. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated the 24th ultimo, it is hereby notified that the Court of the District Munsif of Namakkal will be closed for the annual recess for six weeks from Monday the 8th May to Sunday the 18th June, both days inclusive.

District and Sessions Court, Trichinopoly,
6th April 1916.

A. S. BALASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR,
Acting District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated 11th March 1916, it is hereby notified that the courts of this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

(i) The District and Sessions Court, Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court and the Additional Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Guntur for two months from Monday, the 1st May to Saturday, the 1st July 1916, both days inclusive.

(ii) The Principal and Additional District Munsifs' Courts of Guntur, Tenali and Bapatla, and the District Munsifs' Courts of Narasaraopet and Ongole for six weeks from Monday, the 1st May to Saturday, the 10th June 1916, both days inclusive.

2. No plaints, petitions or other papers will be received during the adjournment of the courts.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, etc., provided that applications for such copies have been made before the recess, for transmission of records in appeals, etc., to the High Court, for service and return of processes received from the High Court and for all administrative correspondence of an urgent nature.

District and Sessions Court, Guntur,
11th April 1916.

G. K. SRINIVASA RAO,
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated 11th April 1916, published in *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th April 1916, it is hereby notified that the courts of this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows —

District and Sessions Court, Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, and the Additional Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Guntur.	For two months from Monday, the 8th May to Saturday, the 8th July 1916, both days inclusive.
Principal and Additional District Munsifs' Courts of Guntur, Principal and Additional District Munsifs' Courts of Tenali, Principal and Additional District Munsifs' Courts of Bapatla and the District Munsifs' Courts of Narasaraopet and Ongole.	For six weeks from Monday, the 8th May to Saturday, the 17th June 1916, both days inclusive.

2 No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

3 Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of decrees, judgments and other papers (provided that applications for such copies have been made before the recess) for transmission of records in appeals, etc., to the High Court, for service and return of processes received from the High Court and for all administrative correspondence of an urgent nature.

District and Sessions Court, Guntur, 22nd April 1916. C. K. SRINIVASA RAO, *District and Sessions Judge.*

In modification of this Court's Notification, dated the 27th March 1916, it is hereby notified that the Principal District Munsif's Court at Vizagapatam will be closed for the annual recess for six weeks from Monday the 29th May 1916 to Saturday the 8th July 1916, both days inclusive, as originally notified in this Court's notification, dated 22nd March 1916.

Vizagapatam District and Sessions Court, 18th April 1916. A. T. FORBES, *District and Sessions Judge.*

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

(IN INSOLVENCY.)

In pursuance of orders of this Court made in the matter of the undermentioned insolvent debtors and respectively dated 18th March 1916. It is notified that the said insolvents have been discharged in respect of all the debts provable in the matter of their insolvency :—

Petition number.	Name of insolvent.	Date of discharge.
231 of 1911 ..	James J. Mason	13th March 1916.
150 of 1912 ..	Y. M. Ramaswami Nayudu and Y. M. Chinnaswami Nayudu ..	Do.

Official Assignee's Office, Madras, 17th April 1916. F. B. WILSON, *Official Assignee.*

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 7 of 1916 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Calicut.

Puliyakote Kettarayan of Panniankara amsam and desam, Calicut taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, South Malabar, dated 16th January 1916, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before the 30th July 1916, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar, Calicut, 16th April 1916. K. N. GOPALAN, *Official Receiver.*

No. 16 of 1915 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Calicut.

Kaniyath Imbichi Meetha, of Kovoor amsam, Velliparamba desam, Calicut taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, South Malabar, dated the 31st March 1916, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before the 30th July 1916, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar, Calicut, 18th April 1916. K. N. GOPALAN, *Official Receiver.*

No. 20 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of V. M. Kali Chetti, petitioner.

V. M. Kali Chetti, son of Muthukomare Chetti, residing at Velampalayam, Palladam taluk .. .. *Insolvent-petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907 that if the creditors do not prove their claims on or before 20th May 1916, a final dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 18th April 1916. G. SUNDARAM AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 14 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of the insolvency of Karuppanna Goundan.

Karuppanna Goundan, son of Sinnana Goundan, residing at Kovandeopalam, Erode taluk .. .. *Insolvent-petitioner.*
Venkatarayo Goundan and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 31st day of March 1916, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the above named debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 15th May 1916, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 18th April 1916. G. SUNDARAM AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 17 of 1915 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of the insolvency of Raghavachari.

Raghavachari, son of Ranga Ayyangar, residing at Sulivan street, Coimbatore .. .. *Insolvent-petitioner.*
Ramaswami Goundan and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907 that the debtor abovenamed has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 31st day of March 1916, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts, as soon as possible, before 15th May 1916, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 8th April 1916. G. SUNDARAM AYYAR, *Official Receiver*

No. 17 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of C. B. Venkata Rao, petitioner.

C. B. Venkata Rao, son of E. C. Bhima Rao, residing at Erode .. *Insolvent-petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907, that if the creditors in the above petition do not prove their claims on or before the 20th May 1916 a final dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 18th April 1916. G. SUNDARAM AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 18 of 1915 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of the insolvency of Kamalodri Naiken, an insolvent.

Kamalodri Naiken, son of Chinnamma Naiken at Lakshmanaikenpalayam, Palladam taluk .. .. *Insolvent-petitioner.*
Subrahmania Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 26th day of March 1916, on the application of the abovenamed debtor, that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 2nd May 1916, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 10th April 1916. G. SUNDARAM AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 23 of 1916 in the Court of the District Munsif, Coimbatore.

In the matter of the insolvency of Palaniappa Chetti.

Palaniappa Chetti, son of Maruthan Chetti, residing at Thirumaleyam-palium, Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Insolvent-petitioner.*
Krishna Mudali and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 15 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 22nd day of March 1916, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 1st May 1916, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 3rd April 1916. G. SUNDARAM AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 26 of 1915 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of the insolvency of Ramaswami Konan.

Ramaswami Konan, son of John Konan, residing at Vellalore, Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Insolvent-petitioner*
Maratha Konan and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 15 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 24th day of March 1916, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 1st May 1916, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 10th April 1916. G. SUNDARAM AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 25 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of the insolvency of Ranga Ayyangar.

Ranga Ayyangar *alias* Ranga Achar, residing at Kangayam, Dharapuram taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Ranga Ayyangar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 15 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 31st day of March 1916, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 15th May 1916, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 10th April 1916. G. SUNDARAM AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 31 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of the insolvency of Govinda Chetti.

Govinda Chetti, son of Nanjappa Chetti, Vaisya, merchant, residing at Satyamangalam .. .. *Petitioner*
Parvathi Rama Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors*

Notice is hereby given, under section 15 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 20 day of March 1916, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 2nd May 1916, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 4th April 1916. G. SUNDARAM AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 37 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Coimbatore.

In the matter of the insolvency of T. S. Raghavendra Rao.

T. S. Raghavendra Rao, son of Sama Rao, Telugu Brahmin, Coimbatore .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Palaniyappa Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 15 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 24th day of March 1916, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts as soon as possible before 2nd May 1916 and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 4th April 1916. G. SUNDARAM AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 41 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of the insolvency of Kasturi Nayakan and Kuppa Nayakan.

Kasturi Nayakan and Kuppa Nayakan, sons of Sawmi Nayakan, Kammavar, residing at Nagamanayakkanpalayam, Palladam taluk .. *Petitioners (Insolvents).*
V. V. Veerappan Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 18 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtors above named have been adjudged insolvents by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 31st day of March 1916, on the application of the abovenamed debtors; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtors should prove their debts as soon as possible before 15th May 1916; and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore,
1st April 1916. G. SUNDARAM AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 43 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Suppanna Gounden, son of Marana Gounden, Okkiliga, residing at Karadimadai, Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor)*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 3rd May 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore,
16th April 1916. G. SUNDARAM AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 47 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of the insolvency of Maruthaula Gounden.

Maruthaula Gounden, son of Kamppa Gounden, residing at Sandepalayam, Coimbatore taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Mathuh Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 18 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 31st day of March 1916, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts, as soon as possible, before 15th May 1916, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore,
10th April 1916. G. SUNDARAM AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 51 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of the insolvency of Muri alias Selavai Chetti.

Muri alias Selavai Chetti, son of Subrahmania Chetti, residing at Coimbatore .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent).*
Rangaswami Naicken and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 18 (7) of Act III of 1907 that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 29th day of March 1916, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts, as soon as possible, before 2nd May 1916, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore,
1st April 1916. G. SUNDARAM AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 56 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of the insolvency of Kandasami Gounden.

Kandasami Gounden, son of Avanandi Gounden, residing at Angalakurichi, Pollachi taluk .. .. *Petitioner (insolvent).*
Chellappa Gounden and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 18 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the debtor above named has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, dated the 30th day of March 1916, on the application of the abovenamed debtor; that all the creditors of the abovenamed debtor should prove their debts, as soon as possible, before 29th May 1916, and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the appendix to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore,
15th April 1916. G. SUNDARAM AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 1 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Ramaswami Chetti, son of Rangaswami Chetti, residing at Kottur, Pollachi taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 1st May 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 16th April 1916. G. SUNDARAM AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 2 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Swaminalai Goundan, son of Avanashi Goundan, residing at Kottuvadi village, Pollachi taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 1st May 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 16th April 1916. G. SUNDARAM AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 8 of 1916 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore.

Seenimalai Goundan, son of Kappana Goundan, (1) Karuppa Goundan (2) Nachimuthu Goundan and (3) Marappa Goundan, sons of Seenimalai Goundan, all residing at Mettupudur, Kuralpalayam, Erode taluk .. .. *Petitioners (Debtors)*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 10th May 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 18th April 1916. G. SUNDARAM AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 6 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Ramaswami Goundan and Subbai Goundan, sons of Muthu Goundan, residing at Kalupatti, Pollachi taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (2) Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 1st May 1916

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 16th April 1916. G. SUNDARAM AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 9 of 1916 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Coimbatore.

Muhammad Kasim Sahib, aged 40, son of Kadir Moidin Ravuttar, Mussalman, gumastha, and ordinarily resides at Tiruppur .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
A. L. S. T. L. A. Ramanami Chettiyar and six others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Principal District Munsif of Coimbatore at 11 a.m. on the 3rd May 1916.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Coimbatore, 19th April 1916. K. SUNDARAM CHETTIYAR, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 10 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Ramaswami Naicken, son of Ellappa Naicken, Thambulapatti, Udumalpet taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 10th May 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 17th April 1916. G. SUNDARAM AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 11 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Nachimuthu Goundan, son of Nanjappa Goundan, residing at Pichampalayam pudur, hamlet of Thottipalayam, Palladam taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907 that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 3rd May 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 16th April 1916. G. SUNDARAM AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 12 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Palaniappa Pillai, son of Nallaya Pillai, residing at Vettaikaranpudur, Pollachi taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907 that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 10th May 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 16th April 1916. G. SUNDARAM AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 14 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Subba Reddi, son of Venkata Reddi, residing at Reddier village, Nallore majara, Pollachi taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907 that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Coimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 15th May 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 16th April 1916. G. SUNDARAM AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 32 of 1916 (No. 7 of 1916 on the file of the District Court, Cuddapah) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah.

(1) Nochimadegu Rangappa and his sons, (2) Chinna Kondappa and (3) Balakondappa, residing in Jambulapad, Tadpatri taluk, Anantapur district .. .. *Petitioners (Debtors)*
Kondappagari Vaikkamnah and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given that under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioners have applied to the District Court, Cuddapah, for being declared insolvents, and that their petition having been transferred to this Court for disposal, it is posted to the 22nd day of June 1916 for hearing.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddapah. 11th April 1916. M. W. ELLIOT, *Official Receiver.*

No. 34 of 1916 (No. 9 of 1916 on the file of the District Court, Cuddapah) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Cuddapah.

(1) Kandula Pedda Kona Reddi, son of Chenchi Reddi, (2) Kandula Pedda Obula Reddi, son of Pedda Konda Reddi and (3) Kandula Chinna Obula Reddi, son of Chinna Konda Reddi, residing in Bollavaram, Proddatur taluk, Cuddapah district .. *Petitioners (Debtors),*
Mitta Chinna Venkata Subbiah and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors),*

Notice is hereby given that under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907 that the abovenamed petitioners have applied to the District Court, Cuddapah, for being declared insolvents and that their petition having been transferred to this Court for disposal, it is posted to the 22nd day of June 1916 for hearing.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddapah, 11th April 1916. M. W. ELLIOT, *Official Receiver.*

No. 1 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Guntur.

Potti Ramisetti, Vysya, trader of Ganikapudi, Bapatla taluk .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 14th April 1916, and that the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Guntur, an affidavit in Form No. 9 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

District Court, Guntur, 23rd April 1916. O. E. SRINIVASA RAO, *District Judge.*

No. 14 of 1916 in the Court of the District Munsif, Karur.

Sadaya Pillai, son of Narayana Pillai, Melapolium, Karur taluk .. *Petitioner.*
Narayanan Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 12th April 1916 and his further examination takes place on 15th July 1916. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 14th April 1916. C. KUMARACHARAVARTHI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 1 of 1916 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kulitalai.

Venkataswami Nayudu, son of Balaswami Nayudu, Vaigai Nallur, Kulitalai taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Venkatachalam Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the District Munsif's Court of Kulitalai to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 15th July 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 17th April 1916. C. KUMARACHARAVARTHI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 1 of 1916 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kurnool.

Eyyuri Govindappa .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the petitioner named above was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 16th day of April 1916.

District Munsif's Court, Kurnool, 18th April 1916. A. NARAYANA PANTULU, *District Munsif.*

No. 2 of 1916 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kurnool.

Anemala Rangiah .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the petitioner named above was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 16th day of April 1916

District Munsif's Court, Kurnool, 18th April 1916. A. NARAYANA PANTULU, *District Munsif.*

No. 3 of 1916 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kurnool.

Syed Kangalsha .. .. *Petitioner.*
Gonnevale Mahaboob Saib and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Syed Kangalsha, residing at Kurnool, Kurnool taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear in person or by pleader before this Court on 16th June 1916

District Munsif's Court, Kurnool, 19th April 1916. A. NARAYANA PANTULU, *District Munsif.*

No. 55 of 1915 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura

Raman Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
Subba Naicken and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Raman Chetti, son of Narayanan Chetti, at Thevathur, Palani taluk, the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent on 27th March 1916 by this Court, and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in Form No. 5.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 19th April 1916. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 99 of 1915 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

S. Gopalakrishna Ayyar and another .. .. *Petitioners.*
S. A. Subyamania Pillai and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act is hereby given that (1) Gopalakrishna Ayyar, son of Subramania Ayyar, (2) Padmanaba Ayyar, son of first petitioner both residing at Samadhi street, Tirumangalam, the petitioners abovenamed were adjudged insolvents on 21st March 1916 by this court and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in Form No. 5.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 18th April 1916. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 150 of 1915 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura

Venkataraman Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
Nallakaruppa Pillai and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act is hereby given that Venkataraman Chetti, son of Massanam Chetti of Aiyagottai, now residing at Thallakulam, the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent on 15th April 1915 by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in Form No. 3.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 18th April 1916. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 1 of 1916 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Mulli P. Rama Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Messrs. S. Viswanathan Chetti and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Mulli P. Rama Ayyar, son of Perumalier, residing at East Veli Street, Madura, the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent on 8th April 1916 by this Court, and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in Form No. 4.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura,
19th April 1916.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 6 of 1916 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Achana Nayakan .. .. *Petitioner.*
M. S. S. Messrs. Chidambaram Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act is hereby given that Achana Nayakan, son of Venkatasami Nayakan at Veeralpatti, Palani taluk, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition is posted to 15th July 1916. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by Vakil.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura,
19th April 1916.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 14 of 1916 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Viraswami Nayudu .. .. *Petitioner.*
Valayudam Pillai and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act is hereby given that Viraswami Nayudu, son of Venkatakrishna Nayudu at Valayudhara street, West Chitrai street, Madura, the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent on 11th April 1916 by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in Form No. 3.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura,
19th April 1916.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 15 of 1916 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Muruvathi Sitarama Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Lakshmi Ammanthayyar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act is hereby given that Muruvathi Sitarama Ayyar, son of Alagu Somia, residing at Muthaya Pillai lane, Madura, the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent on 11th April 1916 by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madura, an affidavit in Form No. 3

Official Receiver's Court, Madura,
19th April 1916.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 25 of 1916 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Balagura Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
A. Rm. Angusethu Pillai and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act is hereby given that Balagura Pillai, son of Muthirulappa Pillai at Sattampillai street, Dindigul, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition is posted to 6th May 1916 in this court. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by Vakil.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura,
19th April 1916.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 26 of 1916 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Vinayagam Pillai and another .. .. *Petitioners.*
S. Gl. S. Messrs. Krishnaswami Chetti and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that (1) Vinayagam Pillai, son of Thiruvengadam Pillai and (2) Thiruvengadam Pillai, son of Lakshmanan Pillai, both residing at Pennagaram, Madura, have applied for being declared them as insolvents and the petition is posted to 6th May 1916. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by Vakil.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura,
19th April 1916.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 43 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Venkatarama Ayyangar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Collector of Madura and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act is hereby given that Venkatarama Ayyangar, son of Sri Ranganja Ayyangar at Lakshminarayanapuram, Madura, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition is posted to 6th May 1916. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by Vakil.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 19th April 1916. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 49 of 1913 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Ramaswami Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Meenakshi Ayyar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that S. Ramaswami Pillai, residing at Nannubi Sahib Street, Dindigul, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition is posted to 11th July 1916. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by Vakil.

Official Receiver's Court, Madura, 19th April 1916 T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 1 of 1916 in the Court of the District Munsif, Namakkal.

Venaitheertha Udayar, son of Ramaswami Udayar, Chellampatti, Namakkal taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Venaitheertha Udayan and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 17th April 1916, and his further examination takes place on 17th July 1916. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 18th April 1916. C. KUMARACHARAVARTHI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver*

No. 3 of 1916 in the Court of the District Munsif, Namakkal.

Sabbukrishnan Chetti, son of Tiramalai Chetti, Kasba Namakkal .. *Petitioner*
Agent Chokalingam Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the District Munsif's Court of Namakkal to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 13th July 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 19th April 1916. C. KUMARACHARAVARTHI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 28 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Palghat.

Kuppan Pattar's son Vasudevaja Ayyar, of Puthoor amsom, Govindarajapuram village, Palghat taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, South Malabar, dated 31st March 1916, under section 18 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before the 30th July 1916, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar, Calicut, 18th April 1916. K. N. GOPALAN, *Official Receiver.*

No. 29 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Palghat.

Thondath Purakkil Chankily's son Mavian of Kadvanjeri Amsam and Desam, Palghat taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 19 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver at 11 a.m. on Tuesday the 25th July 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar, Calicut, 19th April 1916. K. N. GOPALAN, *Official Receiver.*

No. 9 of 1916 in the Court of the District Munsif, Parappanangadi.

Kuzhisacherry Kuttoli, of Urakom, Melmuri amsom and desom, Ernad taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, South Malabar, dated the 26th March 1916, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver, in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before the 30th July 1916, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar, Calicut, 18th April 1916. K. N. GOPALAN, *Official Receiver.*

No. 84 of 1915 (No. 15 of 1913 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Chidambaram) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Pavadai Pillai .. .. *Insolvent.*
Appadurai Ayyar and 16 others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907, that the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent, who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 8th July 1916 at 7 a.m., failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claim.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore, 18th April 1916. P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 99 of 1915 (No. 31 of 1915 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Chinnasami Modali .. .. *Insolvent.*
T. Govinda Ayyar and twenty-two others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907, that the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent, who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 15th July 1916, at 7 a.m. failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claim.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore, 19th April 1916. P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 123 of 1915 (No. 47 of 1915 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Sabapathi Padayachi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Venkatamunisami Chetti and sixteen others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Sabapathi Padayachi, son of Vandaya Padayachi, residing at Sonarapalayam, Cuddalore taluk, the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 18th April 1916, and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 15th July 1916 at 7 a.m., by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore, 15th April 1916. P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 124 of 1915 (No. 46 of 1915 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

P. S. Vadivelu Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
Indo-China Bank and twelve others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that P. S. Vadivelu Chetti, adopted son of Subraya Chetti, residing at Cuddalore Old Town, Cuddalore taluk, the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 18th April 1916, and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 8th July 1916 at 7 a.m., by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore, 19th April 1916. P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 131 of 1915 (No. 52 of 1915 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Nizamuddin Sahib .. .. *Petitioner.*
Narayanasami Nayudu and eight others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Nizamuddin Sahib, son of Shiek Mohidin Sahib, residing at Manjakuppam, Cuddalore taluk, the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 4th April 1916 and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 8th July 1916 at 7 a.m. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore, 12th April 1916. P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 133 of 1916 (No 53 of 1913 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Venkatachariar .. .. *Petitioner*
Sambatha Annual and twenty others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 18 of Act III of 1907, that Venkatacharlar, son of Venkatarangara Ayyangar, residing at Semmodu, Cuddalore taluk, the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 17th April 1916 and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 16th July 1916 at 7 a.m. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore, 15th April 1916. P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 1 of 1916 (No. 54 of 1915 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Palanivelu Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Lakshmanan Chetti and eleven others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 18 of Act III of 1907, that Palanivelu Pillai, son of Nalla Pillai, residing at Pudupalayam, Cuddalore taluk, the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 15th April 1916, and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 8th July 1916 at 7 a.m. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore, 19th April 1916 P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 5 of 1916 (No. 1 of 1916 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Villupuram)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Subbaraya Goundan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Somasundaram Chetti and four others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 18 of Act III of 1907, that Subbaraya Goundan, son of Pavadai Goundan residing at Poonthottam, Villupuram taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 10th April 1916 and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 8th July 1916 at 7 a.m. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore, 12th April 1916. P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 14 of 1916 (No. 3 of 1916 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Viraswami Odayan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Vellayan Chetty and nine others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 18 of Act III of 1907, that Viraswami Odayan, son of Arunachala Odayan, residing at Karani, Villupuram taluk, the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 5th April of 1916 and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 4th July 1916 at 7 a.m. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore, 12th April 1916. P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 16 of 1916 (No. 1 of 1916 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Cuddalore)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Manicka Reddi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Matthia Chetti and eleven others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 18 of Act III of 1907, that Manicka Reddi, son of Annamiah Reddi, residing at Tirappapuliyur, Cuddalore taluk, the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 13th April 1916, and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 8th July 1916 at 7 a.m. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore, 16th April 1916. P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 17 of 1916 (No. 2 of 1916 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Cuddalore)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCOT.

Raya Padayachi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Anda Perumalsami Chetti and seven others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 18 of Act III of 1907, that Raya Padayachi, son of Vellaya Padayachi, residing at Veindayanpet, Cuddalore taluk, the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 12th April of 1916 and the creditors are called upon to prove

their debts on or before the 8th July 1916 at 7 a.m. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore, 12th April 1916. P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 20 of 1916 (No. 3 of 1916 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Panruti) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Subraya Padayachi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rajamanicka Chetti and fourteen others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Subraya Padayachi, son of Appasami Padayachi, residing at Vythiredipalayam, Cuddalore taluk, the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 10th April of 1916 and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 8th July 1916 at 7 a.m. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore, 12th April 1916. P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 22 of 1916 (No. 1 of 1916 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tirukkoyilur) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Bappu Nayuda .. .. *Petitioner.*
Muthia Chetti and eight others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Bappu Nayuda, son of Ramasami Nayuda, residing at Arakandanallur, Tirukkoyilur taluk, the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 10th April of 1916 and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 8th July 1916 at 7 a.m. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore, 12th April 1916. P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 25 of 1916 (No. 10 of 1916 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Poochi alias Sreenivasa Naicken .. .. *Petitioner.*
Subramania Chetti and nine others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Poochi alias Sreenivasa Naicken, son of Ranganami Naicken, residing at Ellappanpet, Cuddalore taluk, the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 10th April 1916, and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 8th July 1916 at 7 a.m. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore, 10th April 1916. P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 22 of 1916 (No. 4 of 1916 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Panruti) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Murugappa Asari .. .. *Petitioner.*
Govinda Chetti and fourteen others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Murugappa Asari, son of Palani Asari, residing at Thorappadi, Cuddalore taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 15th April 1916 and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 8th July 1916 at 7 a.m. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore, 19th April 1916. P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 35 of 1916 (No. 3 of 1916 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Chidambaram) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

N. Ramaswami Ayyangar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Pulamappa Chetti and twelve others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that N. Ramaswami Ayyangar, son of Narasimmah Ayyangar, residing at Keel Bhuvanagiri, Chidambaram taluk, the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 15th April 1916 and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 8th July 1916 at 7 a.m. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore, 19th April 1916. P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 38 of 1916 (No. 4 of 1916 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Chidambaram) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Admoola Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Murugesa Chetti and fifteen others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of the Act III of 1907, that Admoola Pillai, son of Kuppa Pillai, residing at Chidambaram, Chidambaram taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 8th July 1916. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader at 7 a.m. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore, 12th April 1916. P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 39 of 1916 (No. 14 of 1916 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Ramachandra Nayudu .. .. *Petitioner.*
Thirubanne Reddi and eight others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of the Act III of 1907, that Ramachandra Nayudu, son of Govindappa Nayudu, residing at Sirunallikuppam, Villupuram taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 8th July 1916. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this court either in person or by pleader at 7 a.m. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore, 13th April 1916. P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 50 of 1916 (No. 16 of 1916 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Chinnappa Padayachi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rajagopala Ayyangar and 49 others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of the Act III of 1907, that Chinnappa Padayachi, son of Veerappa Padayachi, residing at Mullangudi, Chidambaram taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 22nd July 1916. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 a.m. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore, 20th April 1916. P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 51 of 1916 (No. 18 of 1916 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Burandin Sahib .. .. *Petitioner.*
Narayanasami Nayudu and five others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of the Act III of 1907, that Burandin Sahib, son of Sheik Nabidin Sahib, residing at Manjakuppam, Cuddalore taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 15th July 1916. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 a.m. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore, 20th April 1916. P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 53 of 1916 (No. 19 of 1916 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Venkataramana Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sinnia Chetti and eighteen others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of the Act III of 1907, that Venkataramana Ayyar, son of Subba Ayyar, residing at Agaram, Sithamoor, Villupuram taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 15th July 1916. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 a.m. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore, 20th April 1916. P. B. RANGA ACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 2 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

Kashi Natha Krishna Gokale, of Cochin armsom, Amaravati .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has been declared insolvent by an order of the Official Receiver, South Malabar, dated the 17th March 1916, under section 18 (7) of Act III of 1907. Creditors are directed to prove their claims before the Official Receiver in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules on or before the 30th July 1916, failing which dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar, Calicut, 19th April 1916. K. N. GOPALAN, *Official Receiver.*

No. 8 of 1916 in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Malabar.

Mathar Rawthen's son Chinnathambi alias Abdul Kadhir Rawthen, of Kodavayoor amsom and nagaram, Palghat taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907 that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver at 11 a.m. on Friday the 21st July 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar, Calicut, 18th April 1916. K. N. GOPALAN, *Official Receiver.*

No. 4 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

Krishna Pattar's son Subramanian Pattar of Kavasheery amsam, Mallakkal village, Palghat taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver at 11 a.m. on Friday the 14th July 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar, Calicut, 18th April 1916. K. N. GOPALAN, *Official Receiver.*

No. 5 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

Rama Pattar's son Krishna Pattar of Chayyur Amsam, Pallipuram village, Palghat taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver at 11 a.m. on Friday the 28th July 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar, Calicut, 18th April 1916. K. N. GOPALAN, *Official Receiver.*

No. 7 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

Ramapurath Variath Govinda Variar of Mankarichi amsam and desam, Palghat taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver at 11 a.m. on Tuesday the 25th July 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, South Malabar, Calicut, 18th April 1916. K. N. GOPALAN, *Official Receiver.*

No. 4 of 1916 in the Court of the District Munsif, Srirangam.

Arulanandam Pillai, son of Dairasagayam Pillai, Oyyakondan, Thiruvalai, Trichinopoly taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Thoganthammal and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the District Munsif's Court of Srirangam to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 14th July 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 14th April 1916. C. KUMARACHARIAVARTHI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 9 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Venkateswara Ettu Maniagaran,

Venkateswara Ettu Maniagaran .. .. *Petitioner.*
S. S. S. Sankaralingam Ayyar and sixteen others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Venkateswara Ettu Maniagaran, son of Subbiah Maniagaran, residing at Ettiyapuram basha, Kovilpatti taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 20th day of June 1916.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by Vakil on the said date.

District Court, Tinnevelly, 15th April 1916. A. EDGINGTON, *District Judge.*

No. 5 of 1916 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tiruppur.

Kuppuswami Asari, son of Muthuswami Asari, Blacksmith, residing at Irukur village, Palladam taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned insolvency petition will be heard by the Official Receiver, Chimbatore, at 11 a.m. on 29th May 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore, 18th April 1916. G. SUNDARAM AYYAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 2 of 1916 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tiruvallur.

Notice, under clause 1 of section 16 of Act III of 1907 (The Provincial Insolvency Act), is hereby given that P. Subrahmanya Ayyar, son of Pothindi Janakirama Ayyar, residing at kasba Tiruvallur, Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district, was adjudicated an insolvent by this court on 18th April 1916 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver, Chingleput, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

District Munsif's Court, Tiruvallur, 19th April 1916. K. S. LAKSHMINARASA AYYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 3 of 1916 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tiruvallur.

A. Kuppuswami Mudali, son of Alikali Thiruvengada Mudali, residing in Zamin Ayyvelt Agraram village, Tiruvallur taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Methab Chand Sowcar and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner Kuppuswami Mudali has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 27th June 1916. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date and do so.

District Munsif's Court, Tiruvallur, 19th April 1916. K. S. LAKSHMINARASA AYYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 26 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

Pasupathi Pillai, clerk, South Indian Railway, residing in Andor street, Trichinopoly Fort .. .. *Petitioner.*
Palaniappa Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication dated 20th December 1914 passed on the abovenamed petitioner declaring him an insolvent was annulled by the District Court of Trichinopoly on 10th April 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 17th April 1916. C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 35 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

S. T. R. M. S. Palaniappa Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
Vellappa Goundan, son of Pasupathi Goundan, Malaipolliem Tennali, Karur .. .. *Counter-petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed respondent was adjudged an insolvent on 15th March 1916, and his further examination takes place on 7th July 1916. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 15th April 1916. C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 5 of 1916 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Trichinopoly.

Gudumian Sahib, son of Ebrahim Sahib, Kattupathoor, Musiri taluk .. *Petitioner.*
Muhammad Hanif Sahib and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the Sub-Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 17th July 1916

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 15th April 1916 C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 9 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

Ponnuswami Pillai, son of Mattukrishnan Pillai, Kalla street, Trichinopoly Fort .. .. *Petitioner.*
Egappa Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 19th April 1916 and his further examination takes place on 11th July 1916. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 19th April 1916. C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 9 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

Ramaswami Chetti, son of Muthukaruppan Chetti, Sevutia Rengapatti, Komaripalayam, Namakkal .. .. *Petitioner.*
Lakshmanan Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the District Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 5th July 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 16th April 1916. C. KUMARACHARAVARTHI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 10 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

Chinnathambi Chetti, son of Muthukaruppan Chetti, Sevutia Rengapatti, Komaripalayam, Namakkal .. .. *Petitioner.*
Subbaraya Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the District Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 5th July 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 19th April 1916. C. KUMARACHARAVARTHI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 11 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

Veerappa Chetti, son of Muthukaruppa Chetti, Sevutta Rangampatti, Komaripalyam, Namakkal .. .. *Petitioner.*
Subbaraya Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the District Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 5th July 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 19th April 1916. C. KUMARACHARAVARTHI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 12 of 1916 in the Court of the District Munsif, Trichinopoly.

Ghulam Mustafa Sahib, son of Ghulam Nabi Sahib, Chonamkara street, Trichinopoly Fort .. .. *Petitioner.*
Abdul Razack and brothers .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the District Munsif's Court of Trichinopoly, to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 10th July 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 18th April 1916. C. KUMARACHARAVARTHI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 16 of 1916 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

Narayanaswami Naicker, son of Vengo Naicker, Pannangemba village, Ayno Pannapatti, Kulittalai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Arunachalam Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the District Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 15th July 1916.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 17th April 1916. C. KUMARACHARAVARTHI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 36 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

S. T. R. M. S. Palaniappa Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
Latchmana Goundan, son of Pasupathi Goundan, Malaipolliem Tennah, Karur .. .. *Counter-petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed respondent was adjudged an insolvent on 16th March 1916, and his further examination takes place on 7th July 1916. All his creditors are required to prove their claims, as soon as possible, by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in Form No. 8 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 15th April 1916. C. KUMARACHARAVARTHI AYYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 20/22nd APRIL 1916.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up				74,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				66,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	41,40,880	2	3			
Public Deposits at Branches	63,94,184	7	1	1,05,44,184	5	7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				8,32,62,601	8	4
Bank Post Bills, etc				40,068	8	3
Sundries				32,25,313	10	0
Rupees				11,08,12,628	10	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	46,89,496	12	8
Other authorised Investments	4,57,778	10	6
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	4,70,58,148	15	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,24,82,486	10	11
Bills discounted and purchased	68,04,657	11	4
Balances with other Banks	13,49,490	11	1
Bullion	2,252	7	5
Dead Stock	1,96,422	0	0
Stamps	20,588	10	5
Sundries	12,53,336	11	8
	8,85,05,245	4	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *	2,22,16,383	6	3
Rupees	11,08,12,628	10	1

* Including £8,428 sovereigns = Rs. 5,81,420.

(By Order of the Directors.)

H. E. HOLMES,
Chief Accountant.

W. E. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—6 per cent.
Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand, 42·83.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 25th April 1916.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

Notice is hereby given that the following amounts, being wages of labourers of Dowlaishweram Workshops, have been outstanding in the accounts of this division from July 1915, and that if no claim is preferred within three months from the date of this notification they will be credited to Government :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
T. Venkanna	0	1	8
K. Gangarau	0	1	8
T. Peda Venkanna	0	1	8
R. Venugalamma	0	1	8
P. Venkanna	0	1	8

H. R. DOGRA,
Executive Engineer, Godavari Head Works division.

Dowlaishweram, 21st April 1916.

Notice is hereby given that an amount of Re 1 is outstanding in the accounts of the Kistna Central Division as arrears of wages due to Moosa Ramaswami (Ticket 114) for work done in the Bezwada Workshops from 11th to 31st December 1915. If no claim is preferred within three months from the date of this notification the amount will be credited to Government.

R. NARASIMHA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Central Division.

Bezwada, 18th April 1916.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

LIST OF SHIPPING in the MADRAS HARBOUR with DESTINATION, ETC., on the 22nd April 1916, as reported at this office.

Ship's name.	Tonnage.	Commander.	Destination.	When to sail.	Agents
				1916.	
S.S. "Clan Macleod"	1778	D. Laird	London	25th April	Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Aspasia"	6171	L. Smith	Calcutta	22nd do.	Standard Oil Company of New York.
S.S. "Eurydice"	2808	D. S. Lawson	Rangoon	22nd do.	Binny & Co.
S.S. "Clan Macneil"	2952	J. W. Taylor	Calcutta	22nd do.	Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Twickenham"	4921	K. C. Craggs	Genoa	26th do.	Best & Co.
S.S. "Pallava"	1934	J. Fisher	Rangoon	25th do.	Binny & Co.
S.S. "Vinetta"	2932	Aronson	Calcutta	22nd do.	Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.

REPORT OF VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 16th to the 22nd April 1916.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Where from.
1916.					
17th April ..	S.S. "Aspick" ..	3178	S.	L. Smith ..	New York.
17th do. ..	S.S. "Kenyalan" ..	2308	B.	D. S. Lawson ..	Rangoon.
17th do. ..	S.S. "Clan Macnab" ..	7342	B.	J. W. Taylor ..	Glasgow.
18th do. ..	S.S. "Twickenham" ..	2091	B.	H. C. Cragg ..	Bombay.
20th do. ..	S.S. "Tara" ..	3951	B.	G. W. Sinclair ..	Singapore.
20th do. ..	S.S. "Pallana" ..	1944	B.	J. Fisher ..	Rangoon.
22nd do. ..	S.S. Vinstra ..	2932	N.	D. Arnesen ..	Christiania.

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Where bound.
1916.					
15th April ..	S.S. "Calna"	3966	B.	W. C. Morrison ..	London.
16th do. ..	S.S. "Bahadur"	1938	B.	H. S. Terry ..	Calcutta.
21st do. ..	S.S. "Tara"	3951	B.	G. W. Sinclair ..	Singapore.

Port Office, Madras,
24th April 1916.

A. S. BALFOUR, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 18 of 1916.

INDIA—WEST COAST—COCHIN.

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Cochin, that the Bar and Spit buoys at the Cochin Harbour entrance and the Quarantine buoy in the inner harbour will be removed for the ensuing monsoon on or about the 25th May 1916.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
18th April 1916.

F. ICELY,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Cattle Disease Act II of 1866, the Board of Revenue hereby directs that the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall be put in force in the village of Kizhanneri, Sattur taluk, Ramnad district, from 15th May 1916 to 12th June 1916 (both days inclusive).

Board of Revenue (Rev. Sett., Sur., L.Rds. and Agri.),
Madras, 18th April 1916.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

ERRATUM.

For the first sentence of condition 10 of the special conditions applicable to arrack wholesale depot licenses appearing on page 8 (*b*) of Board's Notification No. 2, dated 24th January 1916, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th January 1916, as Supplement to Part II, *substitute* the following:—

"Depot keepers should refuse to issue liquor to shop-keepers in receptacles which cannot be effectively closed. They shall securely seal all their own cent receptacles which can be effectively closed."

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 6th April 1916.

E. F. THOMAS,
Secretary.

JANMAM REGISTRATION.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the Janmam title to S. 226 to 234 of Nattika Desam 431 of Ponnani taluk, which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement but a portion of which is now found to be occupied will be held by the Palghat Divisional Officer in order that the name of the Janmi may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorised agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before 10th July 1916 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office,
15th April 1916.

F. B. EVANS,
Collector.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

CLAIMANTS WHO HAVE ATTAINED THEIR MAJORITY.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bolaram, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing:—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company.	John Brandon (son) * Charles Brandon (son)
Clarkson, Samuel, Artificer, Carnatic Ordnance Department ..	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, Second European Light Infantry ..	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Walbaptist Crawley (son).
Doyle, L., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery ..	Amelia, alias Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, I., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment ..	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment ..	Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company.	Jeremiah Mitchell Hawkins (Foster-son). George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department ..	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Kaicker, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery ..	Mary Kaicker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery.	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, R., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps ..	Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter). Ruth McManus (daughter). Patrick John McManus (son).
Murphy, I., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment ..	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E. Sub-Overseer	Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Colour-Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers ..	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheppard, J., Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery ..	John Sheppard (son). Ellen Sheppard (daughter).
Wallace, J. Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).

* Claim recorded, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

Office of the Controller of Military Accounts,
9th (Secunderabad) Division, Bolaram,
1st April 1916.

H. C. SZCZEPANSKI, Major, I.A.,
Controller of Military Accounts.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Extract of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 73th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Rawalpindi, this 8th day of April 1916.

Number, rank and name, 70625, Driver Percy Styles; age, 23 years; height, 5 feet, 6½ inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey; trade, groom; date of enlistment, 3rd September 1912; place of enlistment, Worcester; parish and county in which born, Kempsey, Worcestershire; date of desertion or absence, 8th April 1916; place of desertion or absence, Rawalpindi; marks, two small scars on centre of small of back; absented himself without leave, under four years' service.

G. H. TRISTRAM, Capt., for LA.-Col.,
Commanding, 73th Battery, Royal Field Artillery

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given under section 78 of Act VII of 1880 that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras:—

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
Five junglewood planks	ND	7th April 1916 ..	Within the Madras Harbour.
Two junglewood scantlings	"	7th " ..	
One bundle junglewood scantlings ..	"	7th " ..	
One cast iron broken piece	"	7th " ..	
Two junglewood scantlings	"	8th " ..	
One bundle junglewood scantlings	"	8th " ..	
One expanded metal sheet, 12' × 2'	"	8th " ..	
	A diamond with "S.I.E.S" in the centre, "3025 and 7416" on the right.	10th " ..	
Two wire nail casks	—		
Five galvanised iron plain zinc sheets, 6' × 3' ..	Nil	10th " ..	
Four do do ..	"	11th " ..	
Two cast iron fencing bottom cups	"	11th " ..	
Two wire nail casks	A diamond with "S.I.E & Co" in the centre and "Madras" on the right.	11th " ..	
	Akberally	11th " ..	
Two cast iron pipes 6' × 3'	A diamond with "Singer" in the centre and "3310 over Madras" on the right.	12th " ..	
One crate containing sewing machine parts ..	Nil	12th " ..	
One teakwood scantling	"	12th " ..	
One steel bar	"	12th " ..	
One cast iron fencing bottom cup	"	12th " ..	

இதன்படி 1880-ம் ஆண்டின் 7-வது சட்டம் 78-வது செக்ஷனுக்கு விரோதமில்லாமல் மதராஸ் போர்ட் எல்லைகளுக்குள் கீழ்க்கண்ட விவரமான பொருள்கள் மற்ற சொத்துக்களிலிருந்து பிரித்தெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. சொந்தக்காரர்களாக நினைப்பவர்கள் இந்த விளம்பரத்திற்குரிய முதல் தேதிக்குள் தெரிவித்து சாமான்களை எடுத்துப்போக அந்த மாத முடிவு பெறுவதற்குள்ளாக செலுத்தவேண்டிய தரகுப்பணத்தை செலுத்தி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். தவறினால் அதற்கு மேற்பட்ட மாதம் முதல் தேதியில் மதராஸ் போர்ட் ட்ரஸ்டின் என்ஜினீயர் அவர்களின் உத்தரவின்படி விற்கப்படுமென்பதாக இதனால் தெரிவிக்கப்படுகிறது.

சாமான்களின் விவரம்.	குறி.	கண்டுபிடித்த தேதி.	கண்டுபிடித்த இடம்.
5 காட்டுமரப் பலகைகள்	குறியீடு	1916-ம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல் 7-உ.	மதராஸ் துறைமுகத்துக்குள்.
2 காட்டுமர வரிச்சல்கள்	ஒன்றும்	ஒன்று 7-உ.	
1 கட்டு காட்டுமர வரிச்சல் ..	ஒன்று	ஒன்று 7-உ.	
1 உடைந்த வார்ப்பிரும்புத் துண்டு ..	ஒன்று	ஒன்று 7-உ.	
2 காட்டுமர வரிச்சல்கள்	ஒன்று	ஒன்று 8-உ.	
1 கட்டு காட்டுமர வரிச்சல் ..	ஒன்று	ஒன்று 8-உ.	
1 சதுர இரும்புத் தகடு, 12' × 2' ..	ஒன்று	ஒன்று 8-உ.	
2 இரும்புக் கூண்டு அடிப்பாகம்	மத்தியில் S I E S என்பது வரையும் 3025, 7416 என்ற எண்களும்.	ஒன்று 10-உ.	
5 வளைந்த முக்கோண இரும்புத் தகடுகள், 6' × 3'.	குறியீடு	ஒன்று 10-உ.	
2 வளைந்த முக்கோண இரும்புத் தகடுகள், 6' × 3'.	ஒன்று	ஒன்று 11-உ.	
2 தையல் மெஷினுக்கு அடிப்பாகம்.	ஒன்று	ஒன்று 11-உ.	
2 மரப் பலகைப் பெட்டிகள்	மத்தியில் S I E & Co., மேலும் கீழும் Madras என்ற எண்களும்.	ஒன்று 11-உ.	
2 இரும்புக் குழாய்கள், 6' × 3" ..	Akberally	ஒன்று 11-உ.	
1 இரும்பு பெடலுக்கு தாழ்ப்பாள் அடிப்பாகம்.	மத்தியில் Singer என்பது வரையும் 3310 என்பது Madras என்பதும் எண்களும்.	ஒன்று 12-உ.	
1 தையல் மெஷின்	குறியீடு	ஒன்று 12-உ.	
1 மரப் பலகை	ஒன்றும்	ஒன்று 12-உ.	
1 தையல் மெஷினுக்கு அடிப்பாகம்.	ஒன்று	ஒன்று 12-உ.	

Port Office, Madras,
15th April 1916.

A. S. BALFOUR, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Harbour Master for the Port of Madras.

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[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

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VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a temporary Store-keeper for the Diviparing station and Sub-divisional stores on a monthly salary of Rs. 25

2. The appointment is a temporary one and is terminable on a month's notice of discharge and carries with it no claims for pension.

3. Candidates should be qualified under the examination rules and be conversant with the nomenclature, classification and accounting of general Engineering stores and tools and plant. One possessing previous departmental experience and a knowledge of engine-house stores and tools would be preferred.

4. The appointee will be required to also carry out the duties of a time and cost keeper for the pumping station and repair shop and to attend to the general clerical duties of the pumping station.

5. He will be required to live in the pumping station premises at Pulicadu Diviisland. Unfurnished quarters will be provided free of rent.

6. A cash deposit of Rs. 100 is required as security.

7. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 30th April 1916.

Bezwada, 1st April 1916. R. NARASIMHA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Central Division.

APPLICATIONS are invited for temporary draftsmen's places on Rs. 35 and 40 per mensem in the office of Deputy Sanitary Engineer, Southern and Western Circles, Chepauk, Madras. The applicant should have passed either the Lower Subordinate test or the Draftsman's test of the Civil Engineering College or should possess the Draftsman's group certificate in Mechanical drawing. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned till 1st May 1916.

Madras, 5th April 1916. J. R. THURAI SINGHAM,
Dy. Sanitary Engineer, Southern and Western Circles.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates holding Secondary School leaving Certificates or who have at least a fair knowledge of English for employment as temporary field surveyors in the Madura and Tirunelveli taluks. Candidates must be able to stand rough out door work and must be prepared to appear before the undersigned for examination at their own cost and risk. Selected candidates will be trained in survey as unpaid probationers for six weeks at the end of which, if qualified, they will be appointed as Field Surveyors on Rs. 12 per mensem.

2. Applications should be in the candidate's own hand writing and should reach the undersigned on or before the 1st June 1916 accompanied by copies of testimonials as to their conduct, etc.

J. C. C. MacHUTCHIN,
Deputy Director of Survey, III Party.

Trichinopoly, 6th April 1916.

WANTED a graduate for the post of First Library Clerk in the Library of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. The post is permanently vacant and carries a pay of Rs. 30—2—50 (increment biennial) The appointee selected will be on probation for six months.

D. T. CHADWICK,
Director of Agriculture.

Madras, 8th April 1916.

APPLICATIONS in the following form are invited from non-Brahman graduates for the post of probationary Revenue Inspector on Rs 35 in the Vizagapatam district. Applicants should be below 25 years of age and should have a fair knowledge of Telugu. Applications should reach the undersigned before 15th May 1916 :—

1. Name of the applicant in full; 2. Present address; 3. Age; 4. General educational qualifications; 5. Special Tests, if any, passed; 6. Appointment, if any, held; 7. Vernacular languages known; 8. District and taluk where landed property is held; and 9. Relations in public service

L. T. HARRIS,
Collector.

Vizagapatam Collector's Office,
8th April 1916.

APPLICATIONS are invited from men who have passed the Elementary examination in Type-writing for the post of a Typist on Rs 20—1—25 in the office. The appointment is at present acting and is likely to last long, but the selected applicant will be confirmed when the appointment permanently falls vacant provided he gives satisfaction. A knowledge of Telugu is essential. Preference will be given to those who have passed the Matriculation or at least School Final Examination Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the end of 30th April 1916.

G. W. THOMPSON,
District Forest Officer.

Kurnool Collector's Office,
6th April 1916.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the selection of candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police in the Ramnad district. The minimum educational qualification for the post is the possession of a completed Secondary School leaving Certificate. Applicants should be of satisfactory character and social status, should not be less than 21 or more than 25 years of age and not less than 5' 6" in height and 32" round the chest. Selected candidates will be trained in the Police Training School at Vellore for one year during which time they will draw a stipend of Rs 25 a month. On their return from the training school they will be posted to districts for a further period of one year. During this year, they will draw Rs. 50 a month, then pay of a Sub-Inspector of the lowest grade. If after the period, they pass the required final examination and are found fit to be confirmed they will be confirmed in the last grade. There are five grades :—

	Pay, Rs.
First grade	100
Second "	80
Third "	70
Fourth "	60
Fifth "	50

Promotion will be given according to merit and seniority

Applications should be submitted to the District Superintendent of Police, Ramnad at Madura, in the form given below so as to reach him not later than the 15th May 1916 Applications received after that date will not be considered. Candidates are requested to present themselves before the selection committee which will sit at the Ramnad District Magistrate's office at Madura at 11 a.m. on 7th June 1916.

(1) Name of applicant in full; (2) His native place, village, taluk and district; (3) Present address in full; (4) Age and date of birth; (5) Height; (6) Measurement round chest; (7) Nationality—European, Eurasian, or Indian, and if Indian, caste; (8) Father's name and profession; (9) Where educated and examinations passed; (10) Vernacular languages known, whether to read and write or

speak only; (11) Appointment now held, if any, and reasons for wishing to leave the same; (12) Previous employment if any and reasons for leaving the same; (13) Name of relatives in Government service and nature of relationship; (14) What employment applicant now desires; (15) Has the applicant previous to this applied for police or other Government employ. If so to what employment, to what officers and what were the orders passed in each case; (16) Names and designations of persons who may be referred to as to character and qualifications.

Ramnad District Magistrate's Office
Madura, 8th April 1916.

A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM,
District Magistrate.

APPLICATIONS in the following form are invited for the posts of two probationary Revenue Inspectors in Ganjam district on a monthly salary of Rs. 35. The applicants must be graduates whose age does not exceed 23. The candidates selected will be required to produce a medical certificate of physical fitness for the outdoor work involved in the post of Revenue Inspectors and will be on probation for two years and within that time should pass the Revenue and Criminal Judicial tests in the higher grade and the Account test:—

(1) Name and caste of the applicant in full; (2) Present address; (3) Age; (4) General educational qualifications; (5) Special tests, if any, passed; (6) Appointment, if any, held; (7) Vernacular language; (8) District and taluk where landed property is held.

Ganjam Collector's Office,
11th April 1916.

N. MACMICHAEL,
Collector.

WANTED Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Applications are invited from private candidates possessing the Hospital Assistant qualifications for filling up permanent vacancies in the Civil Medical Department. Applications should be accompanied with copies of testimonials, etc., and should reach the undersigned by the 31st May 1916.

2. Candidates should not be above twenty-five years of age. Selected candidates will be required to execute a bond binding themselves to serve Government for five years, and to abide by all the rules of the department.

Madras, 12th April 1916.

C. A. F. HINGSTON, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

WANTED following classes of menial servants for Supply and Transport duty on field service:—

	Pay per measem. Rs.	50 per cent field batta. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.
Pioons	8	4 0 0	12 0 0
Weighmen	8	4 0 0	12 0 0
Tinsmiths	25	12 8 0	37 8 0
Coopers	25	12 8 0	37 8 0
Packermen	10	5 0 0	15 0 0
Cooks	8	4 0 0	12 0 0
Bhisties	8	4 0 0	12 0 0
Sweepers	8	4 0 0	12 0 0
Head Bakers	30	15 0 0	45 0 0
Mate Bakers	15	7 8 0	22 8 0
Kneaders	10	5 0 0	15 0 0
Washermen	10	5 0 0	15 0 0
Head Butchers	12	6 0 0	18 0 0
Butchers	10	5 0 0	15 0 0
Hardsmen	8	4 0 0	12 0 0

They will also get free rations and free clothing.

Apply in person to the Assistant to the Officer in charge Supplies, Southern Brigade, Fort St. George, on the following days—

Tuesday
Thursday, and } at 9 a.m.
Friday

Fort St. George, 12th April 1916.

D. MACDOUGALL, Lieut.,
Asst. to the Officer in charge Supplies, Southern Brigade.

WANTED suitable men for employment in Cantonments; as temporary third-class agents and third-class Hospital Storekeepers. Security rupees three hundred and two hundred, respectively.

Apply in person immediately with original university certificates and testimonials of character.

Fort St. George, 20th April 1916.

D. MACDOUGALL, Lieut.,
Asst. to the Officer in charge Supplies, Southern Brigade.

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons duly qualified under the Examination rules for the post of a clerk on Rs. 30 vacant in this office. The appointment is at present only acting but may eventually become permanent.

2. Applications should be in the candidate's own handwriting and in the prescribed form, copies of which may be had from the Manager on application, and should reach the undersigned on or before the 1st May next.

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

Madras, 14th April 1916.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified candidates for the post of Sub-Inspector of Police. Applicants should be of good moral posture and standing and be able to produce proof of good character. They must not be under 21 nor over 25 years of age nor less than 5' 8" in height and 32" round the chest. Appointments are subject to the production of a medical certificate of physical fitness which is granted free of cost on the requisition of a District Superintendent of Police.

Note.—Candidates should have obtained at least a completed Secondary School-leaving Certificate or have the minimum educational qualification required under the Public Service Notification. *Preference will be given to candidates with better qualifications.*

2 The promotion of head constables to the grade of Sub Inspector is restricted to a very small proportion and Sub-Inspectors of proved character, conduct and capacity are eligible for promotion to the rank of Inspector and also to the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Provincial Service on pay ranging from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500, eventually rising to a maximum of Rs. 900 if placed in charge of districts

3. The pay of Sub-Inspectors runs from Rs. 50 to Rs 100 with a horse allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem. They are entitled to liberal halting and travelling allowances and from the beginning of their service draw double second-class fares when travelling by train subject to the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations

4. Selected candidates will undergo a year's training at the Provincial Training School, Vellore, during which period they are granted an allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem to cover expenses. This period of service qualifies for pension.

5. Applications should be made before the 15th June to the Superintendents of Police of the district to which the applicant belongs. Permanent residents of Madras should present their applications to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and residents of Native States to the Superintendents of Police of the British districts nearest to them. Forms of application are available in all District Police Offices, and in the City Police Office.

6. Candidates should satisfy the selecting officers that they are acquainted with the language or languages they profess to know.

7 Candidates will be required to appear before a Committee on a date and at a place which will be communicated to them by the officers to whom they have presented their applications.

J. T. W. PILSON,
Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

Madras, 18th April 1916.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

I, S. K. Ramaswami Somayajiar, first-grade pleader, Tinnevelly, intend moving the High Court, Madras, to be enrolled as a High Court Vakil on or after the 20th of April 1916.

S. K. RAMASWAMI SOMAYAJIAR.

Tinnevelly Bridge, 23rd March 1916.

On or about 1st August I intend moving the High Court for my enrolment as a Vakil thereof.

G. GOPALAKRISHNA AYYANGAR.

Mylapore, 31st March 1916.

On or after 26th July 1916, I intend moving the High Court to be enrolled as a Vakil thereof.

K. VIRARAGHAVACHARI.

Triplicane, 30th March 1916.

I intend moving the High Court on or after 21st of July 1916 to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

V. SITARAMA AYYAR.

Mylapore, 7th April 1916.

On or after 20th July 1916, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

A. V. KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR.

Madras, 10th April 1916.

On or after 12th of July I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

ARUR LAKSHMINARAYANA RAU.

Madras, 11th April 1916.

On or after 26th July 1916, I intend moving the High Court for my enrolment as a Vakil thereof.

C. P. JAGANATHACHAR.

Triplicane, 13th April 1916.

I, AUDINARAYANA PILLAI alias AUDINARAYANA RATCHAGAR RAJA RAM PRASAD, intend changing my name into AUDINARAYANA RATCHAKAR RAJA RAM PRASAD.

Tinnevelly, 23rd March 1916. R. AUDINARAYANA PILLAI.

NOTICE.

The Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 10th April 1916 the estate of William Joseph Reilly, Landlord, deceased, late of Coonoor, Nilgiris, under Letters of Administration granted to him on the 24th March 1916 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatees, or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 15th June 1916 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Administrator-General's Office,
Madras, 11th April 1916.

O. E. ODGERS,
Administrator-General of Madras.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 17.) MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1916. (PRICE, 6 *pies*.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1916.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometers: Corrected Daily Means. Dry.	Wet.	Observed Extremes. Max.	Min.	Solar Heat in Vacuo. Maximum.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
April.	Inches	°	°	°	°		Ots.		Miles	Inches	Ots	Hrs.	
17th Mon.	29·812	86·8	79·8	93·2	79·8	153·8	77	S.E. by S.	178	..	28	9·4	Fine with passing clouds.
18th Tues. ..	·787	86·2	79·0	94·7	78·5	153·8	75	S.S.E.	201	..	26	10·6	Fine.
19th Wed. ..	·761	86·7	80·9	95·2	82·0	159·6	77	S.S.E	220	..	43	8·7	Fine with passing clouds.
20th Thurs. ..	·725	84·4	78·2	93·8	81·2	146·9	78	S.E. by S.	159	0·02	58	2·4	Severe thunder storm
21st Fri.	·704	86·8	77·8	96·9	79·1	159·8	66	S.S.E.	186	..	48	7·8	Fine with passing clouds.
22nd Sat.	·717	87·9	79·6	100·7	80·4	167·4	69	S.E.	240	..	15	8·0	Fine.
23rd Sun. ..	·789	86·7	79·1	100·4	78·2	167·1	70	S.S.E.	181	..	30	6·6	Fine with passing clouds.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 0·03 inch, the average due for the same period being 1·95 inches.

E. LE. JONES,
Deputy Director.

Madras Observatory, 24th April 1916.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

H-Sup-7

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 17.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1916. [Price, 6 *pies.*

ABKARI NOTICE.

List of Abkari and Opium Shops sold in Madras Town for the lease 1916–17.

Date of sale	Shop No.	Name of the highest bidder	Monthly rental.	Date of sale	Shop No.	Name of the highest bidder.	Monthly rental.
		Toddy shops.	Rs.			*Ganja shops*—cont.	Rs.
27th March 1916.	1	Messrs. Arunachala Goundan & Co.	1,500	28th February 1916.	6	A. Khasimdom Lala ..	700
	2	Do.	2,010		6	A. S. Annamalai Mudaliyar ..	600
	3	T. Ramanjulu Nayudu ..	2,300		7	A. Khasimdom Lala	350
	4	A. Seetarama Mudaliyar ..	1,720		8	Do.	1,210
	5	A. Supara Chetti ..	1,700				
	6	V. M. Parthasarathy Sah ..	1,310				
	7	P. Kulasekara Nayakar ..	810			*Opium shops.*	
	8	P. S. P. L. C. Perumal Pillai ..	1,770				
	9	P. Ponnuswami Mudaliyar ..	1,370				
	10	A. D. Narayana Sah	770	3rd February 1916.	1	P. Ponnuswami Nayakar ..	470
		Ganja shops.			2	G. Varadarajulu Mudali	3,010
28th February 1916.	1	A. Kisendass Lala	850		3	P. Cunniyya Chetti	670
	2	A. Raja Chetty	613		4	P. Tukaram Lala	1,500
	3	V. M. Parathathasa Sah ..	740				
	4	V. M. Kandaswami Chetti ..	700				

Madras Collector's Office,
14th April 1916.

S. P. RICE,
Collector.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

II-Sup.-8

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 17.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1916. [Price, 6 *pies*.

SEASON REPORT FOR MARCH 1916.

SECTION I.—Statement showing the average fall of rain in each district during the month of March 1916, and also the total fall from 1st April 1915, up to the month, compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year and with the averages of the forty years ending 1909.

Districts.	Average for forty years.			1914-1915.			1915-1916.		
	In the month.		From 1st April up to the month.	In the month.		From 1st April up to the month.	In the month.		From 1st April up to the month.
	Rainy days.	Rainfall.		Rainy days.	Rainfall.		Rainy days.	Rainfall.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	no.	inches.	inches.	no.	inches.	inches.	no.	inches.	inches.
Circars—									
1. Ganjam	2	1·88	46 68	1	1·12	62 54	..	0 05	86·22
2. Vizagapatam { Agency .. / Litoral ..	2	0 35	59 22	4	3 49	80 46	..	0 05	84 16
	1	0 65	40 88	5	1·44	59 70	..	0·03	49 58
3. Godavari	1	0 41	39 08	4	2·68	45 13	..	..	61 64
4. Kistna	1	0 88	35 95	3	2·08	48 02	..	..	51·01
5. Guntur	4	0·87	31 90	3	3 48	29 17	..	..	29 87
Deccan—									
6. Kurnool	..	0 18	25·76	2	0·27	26·12	..	..	27 95
7. Bellary	..	0 18	22 56	2	1 56	23 48	..	..	27 63
8. Anantapur	..	0 15	22 02	2	1 52	19 14	..	..	26 73
9. Cuddapah	..	0·16	27 94	0	3·15	28 08	..	..	39 59
Carnatic—									
10. Nellore	..	0 15	34 80	3	3 03	37 54	..	..	37·92
11. Madras	..	0 25	50 80	1	0 24	50 71	..	..	46 58
12. Chingleput	..	0 21	45 11	2	0 61	65 14	..	..	40 28
13. South Arcot	1	0 32	44 80	2	1·45	44 05	..	..	32·05
Central—									
14. Chittoor	1	0·24	32 81	4	3 01	35 74	..	..	38·48
15. North Arcot	..	0 35	37·18	3	2·62	40 78	..	..	38 28
16. Salem	1	0 50	32 37	3	1 64	32 32	..	..	37·56
17. Coimbatore	1	0 59	28 42	2	1 95	24 25	..	0·01	20 55
18. Trichinopoly	1	0·35	32 16	3	1·86	33 81	..	..	34 12
South—									
19. Tanjore	1	0 41	44 28	5	1 93	50 22	..	0·09	37 45
20. Madura	1	0 31	36 71	6	2 06	32 59	..	0 01	35 92
21. Ramnad	1	0 20	28 01	2	1 38	29 18	..	0 16	30 47
22. Tinnevelly	2	1·43	37 78	5	0 80	48 78	2	1 10	37·00
West Coast—									
23. Malabar	1	0 74	110 89	3	1·83	119 90	..	0 10	110·20
24. South Canara	..	0 15	146 35	..	0·03	171 13	..	..	122·08
Hills—									
25. The Nilgiris ..	2	1·34	68 44	3	2·49	61 66	..	0 04	59 36

Recent freshes.—Slight in Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Tinnevelly; nil elsewhere. The Godavari is 5·7 feet above look and the Kistna 1·35 feet below sanicut crest.

Supplies in tanks.—Insufficient in parts Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem and the South; sufficient elsewhere.

SECTION II.—Statement showing the extent of cultivation (Government and minor inam) for the month of March 1916.

Districts	In the month.				Up to the month.				Up to the month in the previous year.				Average of the five previous years including that year for the corresponding period.			
	First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acs	Acs	Acs.	Acs	Acs.	Acs.	Acs	Acs	Acs	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs	Acs.
Circars—																
Ganjam	92	44	797	3,870	287,829	213,475	53,080	73,856	284,490	223,326	14,358	89,980	197,696	207,978	21,013	69,815
Vizagapatam ..	5	6	359	1,027	90,232	86,211	52,162	61,161	97,465	84,974	44,879	64,124	88,721	81,199	48,428	46,975
Godavari ..	172	934	1,787	9,038	434,743	333,190	64,917	93,078	381,710	440,343	139,939	139,338	374,147	340,471	121,880	109,568
Kistna	3,901	82	4,181	62,864	641,351	492,724	69,876	164,491	446,297	501,634	78,128	114,311	456,165	434,876	84,270	104,998
Nellore	481	100	433	1,033	1,467,372	720,388	153,034	167,150	1,769,263*	264,184*	177,748	130,644*	1,522,517	291,995	148,035	148,283
Total ..	3,653	1,163	6,455	40,289	2,730,602	1,396,617	393,292	423,785	6,982,056	1,615,365	465,497	192,060	3,003,247	1,482,718	633,605	534,625
Deccan—																
Karnool	361	333	331	1,951	1,998,104	64,497*	37,114	15,727	2,011,497	48,631	28,736	11,976	1,857,691	50,750	43,005	18,492
Bellary	150	216	648	2,088	2,235,316	42,436	30,342*	9,681*	2,290,152	37,664	19,617	7,424	2,200,851	40,172	8,138	
Anantapur ..	2,087	451	617	2,412	1,710,157	188,285	29,464	37,017	2,317,853	42,819	41,746	16,440	1,769,441	118,490	30,315	64,955
Cuddapah ..	831	1,021	2,412	5,858	834,144	87,748	64,031	33,625	814,012	43,501	48,301	36,318	1,020,957	116,515	64,260	43,688
Total ..	3,292	1,843	4,208	12,019	6,337,722	383,166	160,781	96,123	7,232,643	246,075	139,804	76,158	7,038,170	323,930	187,817	201,222
Carnatic—																
Nellore	8,688	2,094	1,851	13,717	850,859	228,146	59,257	46,218	811,558	204,829	48,038	58,733	806,106	238,526	58,809	36,623
Chingleput ..	2,198	2,876	2,868	10,101	723,418	342,273	28,228	93,874	737,102	313,181	33,712	114,088	737,767	349,760	29,198	104,890
South Arcot ..	6,916	2,676	5,035	9,370	920,195	323,737	108,888	64,779	1,018,798	350,813	206,408	77,947	1,006,060	346,284	107,996	70,041
Total ..	17,802	7,646	11,752	33,238	2,704,493	894,160	197,446	200,871	1,877,358	930,003	291,682	228,827	1,841,941	933,569	196,003	212,708
Central—																
Chittoor ..	1,032	314	1,496	2,503	346,317	82,172	20,880	62,983	316,722	64,287	13,763	38,196	423,174	77,916	29,087	32,369
North Arcot ..	5,381	2,988	5,797	18,760	406,601	268,462	95,450	153,954	709,842	247,912	93,826	107,856	899,309	269,302	200,270	104,558
Salem	2,691	281	2,940	6,348	1,058,013	79,920	127,868	42,233	1,093,738	81,818	127,877	26,764	1,092,109	80,854	136,725	31,634
Coimbatore ..	979	67	896	2,526	1,892,260	85,156	232,113	27,484	1,981,953	84,474	271,818	29,991	1,883,534	81,190	216,530	25,917
Trichinopoly ..	1,887	342	1,952	5,087	1,080,293	167,390	70,185	64,270	1,091,837	168,875	62,726	64,830	1,093,089	186,851	57,584	33,556
Total ..	11,176	3,978	13,585	31,982	5,035,883	673,626	545,702	350,947	5,406,541	659,459	454,036	234,206	5,096,715	676,249	520,295	268,054
South—																
Tanjore	826	923	1,128	768	293,085	780,926	21,582	60,817	331,172	784,472	19,817	46,184	290,437	728,549	24,282	62,316
Madura	2,704	378	2,530	8,282	843,699*	293,823*	62,795*	86,311*	544,867	177,660	18,954	60,186	622,781	176,223	50,623	88,284
Ramnad	1,541	89	4,900	875	228,846	22,604	19,601	13,823	253,380	23,429	22,852	13,551	212,944	26,096	17,038	6,857
Tinnevelly ..	3,016	726	2,442	10,084	810,079	182,176	82,657	126,103	676,122	184,488	48,242	110,522	588,129	194,997	43,907	217,871
Total ..	8,087	1,523	11,098	19,990	1,676,816	1,181,529	241,889	287,416	1,955,581	1,167,119	142,642	230,401	1,662,281	1,125,865	135,850	340,128
West Coast—																
Malabar	42	5,843	33	310	818,186	832,218	17,785	218,702	821,333	842,328	24,786	257,221	788,038	844,768	28,477	244,993
South Canara ..	...	...	...	1,478	58,317	457,908	232	185,545	57,548	464,818	222	187,792	65,467	456,627	199	196,284
Total ..	42	5,843	33	1,788	876,103	2,090,127	17,878	441,227	878,932	1,806,544	24,908	455,013	853,505	1,301,395	28,676	441,194
Hills—																
The Nilgiris ..	337	..	75	.	67,726	5,705	3,104	..	66,685	6,547	3,070	..	64,810	6,541	3,062	..
Grand Total ..	39,995	25,973	56,615	142,617	19,124,609	8,450,781	1,425,109	1,787,435	20,213,291	6,551,605	1,812,032	1,729,325	19,766,733	6,551,734	2,448,828	1,760,003

*Based on revised figures.

SECTION III.—Statement showing the average prices of the principal food-grains and salt for the month of March 1916.

Group.	Districts.	Number of Imperial Seers or 80 Tolas per Rupee.					
		Rice, second sort.			Ragi.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Circars	1. Ganjam	7·4	7·8	10·0	13·6	13·8	13·4
	2. Vizagapatam	8·1	8·1	10·1	13·6	13·6	13·2
	3. Godavari	6·1	6·6	10·5	13·2	14·0	13·0
	4. Kistna	6·6	6·3	10·6	12·8	13·4	12·6
	5. Guntur	6·6	6·8	10·8	17·7	17·7	..
2. Deccan	6. Kurnool	6·8	6·6	9·2	17·0	16·0	..
	7. Bellary	8·0	8·2	8·4	13·6	13·2	..
	8. Anantapur	6·3	6·3	8·4	17·9	17·6	13·4
	9. Cuddapah	7·6	7·6	9·6	16·6	16·6	17·6
3. Carnatic	10. Nellore	6·1	6·0	12·0	14·4	14·6	13·0
	11. Chingleput	6·6	6·6	6·6	14·2	14·2	13·8
	12. Madras	7·1	7·1	6·8	13·0	13·0	14·6
	13. South Arcot	7·6	7·6	6·6	13·6	13·6	15·0
	14. Chittoor	6·6	6·6	10·1	15·4	15·1	15·8
	15. North Arcot	6·1	6·6	10·6	15·2	13·6	15·8
4. Central	16. Salem	6·6	6·6	6·2	17·2	16·6	16·0
	17. Coimbatore	7·6	7·6	8·8	14·5	14·2	14·0
	18. Trichinopoly	6·7	7·2	8·4	14·8	14·8	15·8
	19. Tanjore	7·0	7·3	8·6	18·1	15·5	16·1
5. South	20. Madura	7·8	8·0	9·6	16·8	16·2	16·6
	21. Ramnad	8·6	7·7	8·7	14·6	14·8	18·1
	22. Tinnevelly	7·8	8·1	8·7	16·8	14·8	16·8
6. West Coast	23. Malabar	7·8	7·8	9·1	..	..	..
7. Hills	24. South Canara	8·4	8·6	10·6	..	..	..
	25. The Nilgiris	7·3	7·3	9·2	12·8	12·8	14·2

Group.	Districts.	Number of Imperial Seers or 80 Tolas per Rupee—cont.								
		Cholam.			Cumbu			Salt.		
		In the previous month	In the month	Average.*	In the previous month	In the month	Average.*	In the previous month	In the month.	Average.†
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	1. Ganjam	..	..	..	..	..	..	18·4	25·7	22·4
	2. Vizagapatam	..	..	..	15·0 (a)	15·0	18·1	19·0 (a)	24·8	21·2
	3. Godavari	‡ 15·6	‡ 15·4	18·8	17·8	17·1	..	18·4	23·6	21·5
	4. Kistna	13·2	13·0	18·4	12·2	12·00	..	6·8	18·8	22·8
	5. Guntur	15·2	16·1	26·1	14·0	14·8	17·6	20·2	17·2	23·2
2	6. Kurnool	‡ 17·4	‡ 17·1	18·8	14·8	14·4	15·4	15·8	16·0	16·1
	7. Bellary	‡ 10·6(a)	‡ 10·0	26·6	..	..	..	15·8	14·7	17·2
	8. Anantapur	‡ 17·6	‡ 16·9	17·8	15·8	16·3	16·0	15·4	14·1	18·2
	9. Cuddapah	‡ 14·0	‡ 15·2	18·4	14·6	14·2	15·6	14·8	13·8	20·1
3	10. Nellore	11·8	14·2	16·7	13·4	16·0	15·4	17·0	16·6	23·9
	11. Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·6	13·6	25·0
	12. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	21·8	21·0	27·8
	13. South Arcot	..	..	..	12·0	11·9	13·6	14·8	16·2	23·6
	14. Chittoor	..	..	..	10·8 (a)	10·8	16·0	14·4	14·8	21·7
	15. North Arcot	..	..	..	14·6	12·1	14·8	12·8	13·0	22·3
4	16. Salem	‖ 13·2	‖ 13·0	14·8	13·4	13·3	13·6	17·1	13·8	18·1
	17. Coimbatore	‡ 12·8	12·8	18·4	13·7	13·4	14·7	18·1	13·8	18·8
	18. Trichinopoly	‖ 13·7	‖ 14·3	18·3	13·8	13·0	15·8	13·6	13·8	20·2
	19. Tanjore	..	..	..	13·8	12·7	..	16·7	16·4	24·5
5	20. Madura	‡ 16·8	‡ 17·0	14·2	12·3	12·1	14·0	13·3	11·3	21·2
	21. Ramnad	12·8	13·8	14·7	12·0	13·0	13·5	14·8	16·0	23·8
	22. Tinnevelly	11·6	11·8	14·0	11·9	11·6	12·7	17·4	16·4	24·3
6	23. Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·7	16·7	18·4
	24. South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..	18·0	17·0	20·5
7	25. The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·4	13·6	14·6

Remarks.—As compared with the previous month, the price of rice was stationary in ten districts, fell in eight, and rose in seven; ragi was stationary in seven districts, fell in two and rose in fourteen; cholam fell in six districts, and rose in eight; cumbu was stationary in two districts, fell in three and rose in thirteen; salt was stationary in two districts, fell in eight and rose in fifteen.

* Of the fifteen years ending 1913–14. † Of the three years ending 1914–15. ‡ Average of white and yellow cholam.
§ Includes red cholam. ‖ Includes red cholam. (a) Revised figure.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND RECORDS AND AGRI., BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS, 19th April 1916.

T. RAGHAVIAH, *Secretary.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 17.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1916. [PRICE, 6 *pies.*

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 22ND APRIL 1916.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Russellkonda reservoir 87·75 feet and Surada 25·65 feet deep. Ploughing and manuring; transplantation of paddy and planting of sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane, ragi and gingelly, outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Transplantation of sugarcane proceeding and of paddy proceeding or concluding. Standing crops thriving. Harvested ragi, gingelly and sugarcane; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in parts; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient except in four taluks and four divisions. Godavari 1·7 feet below anaikat, but discharge adequate. Transplanting of sugarcane in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested gingelly, sweet potatoes, coriander, fenugreek, mustard, horsegram and ragi; outturn fair; chillies, sugarcane and paddy, fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in four taluks and four divisions; fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest prevails in two taluks and foot and mouth disease in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient. Kistna 1·80 feet below anaikat, but discharge adequate. Weeding paddy concluding. Preparing land for wet crops in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane, tobacco and cotton; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in six taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but cattle disease prevails in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Maturing and preparing land for next crop in progress. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested ragi, cotton and redgram, outturn poor to fair. Pasture scarce; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Tungabhadra 5·98 feet below anaikat, but discharge adequate. Ploughing in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and cotton; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scarce; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply not reported. Sowing of paddy under tanks in progress. Standing crops good. Pasture insufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply sufficient except in some tanks in five taluks. Ploughing and preparing land for the next season, weeding of wet crops and sowing of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cotton, cholam, paddy and castors; outturn fair to normal; sugarcane and pulses, normal. Pasture insufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle good except for rinderpest in parts of three taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding in betel gardens and preparing land for the next crop in progress. Standing crops good. Pasture nil, fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Planting of sugarcane concluding in one taluk. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, cholam, cotton and castor; outturn generally fair. Pasture scarce in parts; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, cholam, korra, gingelly and indigo and weeding of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, gingelly, korra, turmeric, kesame, cotton and sugarcane; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty except in parts of one division; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but cattle disease is sporadic throughout the district except in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. No flow over the Nellore anaikat. Supply at Nellore anaikat and in the Sangam delta inadequate. Supply in the Kanigiri reservoir adequate. Ploughing, sowing of cumbu, cholam and indigo in progress. Standing crops fair to good, but wet crops have withered and require water in parts. Harvested paddy, ragi and cotton; outturn fair to normal; cholam, bad to normal. Pasture sufficient except in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle good but rinderpest prevails in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Ploughing, transplanting and weeding of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and ragi; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient except in one taluk. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, cumbu, indigo and gingelly, transplanting of paddy, sugarcane and ragi and weeding of paddy, ragi and groundnut in progress. Standing crops fair, but fading in one taluk for want of water. Harvested paddy, gingelly, sugarcane, ragi and indigo; outturn fair generally. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of cholam proceeding in parts. Planting of sugarcane commencing, proceeding or concluding; transplanting of ragi and weeding of paddy concluding in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but paddy becoming shari in parts of one taluk, and crops withering in parts of one taluk and one division for want of water. Harvested paddy, ragi, sugarcane, groundnut and cholam; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty in two divisions and in parts of one taluk and one division and fodder available except in parts. Condition of cattle generally good but rinderpest and blackquarter prevail in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of four taluks. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi and gingelly, planting of sugarcane, weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, tobacco, sugarcane and gingelly; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient, but scanty in parts of three taluks; fodder available but dear in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of three taluks. Ploughing, transplanting of paddy, ragi and sugarcane proceeding. Standing crops fair to good but rain wanted in one taluk. Harvested paddy, ragi and cholam; outturn fair to good; sugarcane, fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in parts of two taluks; fodder available except in parts of two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except under some channels and tanks. Four feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode; ploughing, sowing of cholam, cumbu, ragi and groundnut and weeding of cholam proceeding in parts; planting of sugarcane concluding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and sugarcane; outturn normal to bumper; plantains, tobacco, chillies, cotton, ragi, varagu, thenai, gingelly, cholam and Letchvine, fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in parts of six taluks; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply generally sufficient. No flow over the Grand Anaikat; sowing and transplanting of paddy, and sowing of cholam and oil seeds proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and sugarcane; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Height of water over the crest of the northern branch of the Lower Anaikat 2·2 feet, and of the southern branch 3·0 feet. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, and maize; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient. Cultivation of garden crops in progress. Standing crops fair. Pasture insufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available except in parts. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, manuring, sowing of paddy, cumbu, cholam and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Prospects good.

RAMNAD

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing proceeding. Standing crops fair to good, but paddy withering in parts of two talaks. Harvested paddy, cotton, ragi, cumbu, samva, millet, varagu, tobacco and indigo; outturn fair. Pasture scanty in one taluk and in parts of another; fodder available but dear in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. No flow over Srivaikantam Anaikat but discharge adequate. Ploughing, sowing of gingelly, cholam and pulses in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; outturn poor, cholam, poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture bounty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but one case of foot disease in the Wynaad. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Raising of seedlings for first rice crop commenced in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Pasture scanty in parts; fodder available Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Harvest over. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Pitting, manuring and pruning of main crops and sowing concluding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and coffee; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 22nd April 1916.—Rainfall good to fair; Madura, Malabar, Travancore, Cochin, Ganjam, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Ramnad, Tinnevelly and Nilgiris; light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good generally but withering or withered in parts of four districts and require more rain in parts of another. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding; outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding or concluding normally. Condition of cattle generally good. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, Godavari, Bellary, Anantapur, South Canara, Carnatic, South and Central except Trichinopoly. Pasture generally insufficient but fodder generally available. Prices steady.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND-RDS. & AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
25th April 1916.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22ND APRIL 1916.

Districts.		Rainfall in inches				Price in Seers (of 80 tolas) per Rupee.											
		In the week.		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice.			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
		1916.	Average of 40 years.	1916.	Average of 40 years.	Average for April.	Last week.	This week.	Average for April.	Last week.	This week.	Average for April.	Last week.	This week.	Average for April.	Last week.	This week.
Circars	Ganjam	0·8	0·8	1·4	0·7	10·0	8·1	8·0	13·3	12·3	12·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vizagapatam (A.)	0·4	0·5	0·8	1·2	8·8	8·0	8·0	17·8	13·5	13·0	..	15·0	13·0	17·0	15·1	15·1
	Vizagapatam (L.)	0·3	0·9	0·4	0·8												
	Godavari	0·8	0·8	0·8	0·4	10·0	7·8	8·0	16·1	15·1	14·8	18·8	13·0	14·9	..	16·8	17·2
	Kistna	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·2	10·0	7·8	7·8	27·1	13·0	13·6	16·1	16·1	13·2	..	14·7	14·7
	Guntur	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·3	16·7	7·3	7·3	..	16·3	16·3	16·1	14·0	14·3	17·2	14·9	14·8
Deccan	Kurnool	0·5	0·2	0·6	0·3	9·1	6·1	6·1	..	13·9	13·4	13·0	17·9	17·9	15·3	14·7	15·0
	Bangalore	..	†0·3	0·3	†0·4	..	7·0	7·0	..	..	..	..	16·0	15·0	..	..	..
	Bellary	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·5	8·2	7·7	7·8	..	20·4	20·3	18·5	18·4	18·2	..	..	..
	Sandur	..	†0·4	0·2	†0·6	..	7·0	7·0	..	..	..	..	21·0	21·0	..	..	..
	Anantapur	0·2	0·1	0·8	0·3	9·5	8·1	8·1	19·4	17·5	17·6	18·1	15·2	15·2	17·0	16·4	16·0
	Cuddapah	0·1	0·1	0·3	0·3	9·7	7·8	7·8	19·0	16·5	16·6	16·4	14·9	14·9	16·5	14·1	14·1
Carnatic	Nellore	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	11·1	8·9	8·8	19·0	14·7	14·7	16·3	14·3	14·0	16·2	13·0	13·0
	Chingleput	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·3	8·8	6·7	6·7	18·7	14·1	14·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras	..	0·1	..	0·3	8·9	7·1	7·1	14·0	12·7	12·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Arcot	0·2	0·4	0·1	0·6	9·7	7·9	7·9	14·5	13·7	13·7	..	..	..	13·5	11·9	11·8
Central	Chittoor	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·8	10·0	8·5	8·6	17·9	15·1	14·6	..	..	..	19·1	14·5	13·9
	North Arcot	0·1	0·3	0·1	0·5	10·1	8·8	8·7	18·0	14·4	14·4	..	..	..	14·2	13·1	14·0
	Salem	0·7	0·3	0·8	0·8	8·0	7·3	7·3	16·7	16·0	16·0	14·8	13·3	13·6	16·0	13·4	13·4
	Coimbatore	0·9	0·9	1·0	0·3	8·8	7·7	7·7	16·0	15·1	15·1	15·1	12·0	12·7	14·6	14·4	14·3
	Trichinopoly	0·7	0·6	0·7	1·0	9·3	7·4	7·4	16·2	14·7	14·7	16·8	13·3	13·5	15·1	12·3	12·8
South	Tanjore	0·3	0·3	0·4	0·7	9·7	7·7	7·8	15·7	13·2	13·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pudukkottai	0·6	‡0·6	0·3	‡0·7	..	8·2	8·2	..	13·0	14·5	..	11·6	11·1	..	14·6	13·0
	Madura	1·2	0·5	1·4	1·0	9·0	8·0	7·8	16·4	15·8	15·3	14·3	16·0	16·0	13·8	13·6	13·0
	Ramnad	0·8	1·1	1·0	2·0	9·5	7·7	7·7	18·0	15·0	13·0	14·7	12·0	13·0	13·4	13·3	13·0
	Tinnevelly	0·8	0·5	1·1	1·6	9·8	9·0	8·0	16·1	14·3	14·0	14·0	11·8	12·4	12·9	11·5	11·0
West Coast	Malabar	1·1	1·2	2·2	2·6	9·1	7·7	7·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Canara	0·4	2·4	0·6	1·1	10·4	9·3	9·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Travancore	2·6	‡1·1	3·6	‡3·0	..	7·4	7·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cochin	1·6	†1·5	2·6	†2·9	..	7·0	7·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills	The Nilgiris	0·8	0·9	0·0	2·5	8·2	7·8	7·3	14·3	12·8	12·9	..	..	..	..	..	..

A. = Agency. L. = Littoral. * Average of the 10 years ending 1914-15. † Average of the 5 years ending 1909-10 ‡ Average of the 10 years ending 1905-16.

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The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 13th day of March 1916.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CRUGO.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BRODIE.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, R.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E.

(The President; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Cardew; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.) [13TH MARCH 1916.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. BEDFORD.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.
The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA Garu.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU Garu, Zamindar of Doddapanayakkanur.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR.
The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. ROBINSON.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARKER.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur HAJI ISMAIL SAIT SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMASUNDARA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. MUIRHEAD, C.I.E.

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I have to announce that the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees (Amendment) Act, 1915, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 27th February 1916."

THE REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1916-1917.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, I have the honour to present to the Council the Revised Financial Statement for the year 1916-17. The statement contains the usual memorandum of the Finance Member and at present I have nothing to add to that."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Then we take the several budget heads in the Financial Statement, the first being Land Revenue."

I. & 3. Land Revenue.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, under clause (2), Rule 11 of the rules for the discussion of the Financial Statement, my duty now is to introduce the heads relating to Land Revenue receipts and expenditure. Full information on the subject is to be found in the Revised Financial Statement as well as in the note prepared by the Chief Secretary appended to the same. I do not know if any further information is necessary under that head. I might, perhaps, mention that comparing the Revised Estimate for 1915-16 with the current year's budget, a sum of Rs. 68 lakh is due to an increase on account of the introduction of re-settlement rates. Comparing it with the next year's budget estimate, an increase of Rs. 49 lakh is due to re-settlement rates. I do not think there is any other point that I need refer to in this connection."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, I want to know what the cost of the party that was transferred to estate work last year was."

13TH MARCH 1916.] *(Mr. Cardew; Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"If the Honourable Member will refer to the Amended Draft Financial Statement and to my Honourable Colleague's note which is prefixed to that, he will see that he was particularly asked to communicate with the Chief Secretary on any points on which he wished to receive information. As regards the point on which he asked for information, I have not got figures immediately at hand; but I believe the saving will be about one lakh of rupees."

REDUCTION OF SURVEY EXPENDITURE.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, the resolution that I move reads thus:—

'This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the budget provision for 1916-17 for expenditure under 3-B LAND REVENUE—SURVEY be reduced by Rs. 1,09,600.'

"Your Excellency, when I sent notice of this resolution I felt momentarily some hesitation as to whether I would be justified in taking up the time of the Council in bringing once again before the Council this well-worn subject of Survey expenditure; and I was not altogether without fear as to whether my labours, and the labours of other non-official members, might not result in a future increase in the budget estimate under that head. But nevertheless, seeing that I had some official support behind me now which I had not before, I felt confident in myself and ventured to bring forward this resolution for the grave consideration of the Council and the Government. The Honourable the Finance Member has aptly characterised the finances of this province and provincial finance in general as partaking more of the nature of private finance than of public finance. If this Presidency were a rich Presidency and if we could raise, in the shape of taxation from the people, the money that would be necessary to carry out various improvements that all of us have in view, certainly there would be great force in the Government saying 'we want efficiency; we want this department to be placed on a very satisfactory footing in order that it may be a benefit to the administration as well as the people, and therefore, it would be unwise to ask for retrenchment in this particular respect.' Seeing that our finances are limited and that we shall have to cut our coat according to the cloth placed at our disposal, I venture to think, Sir, in this matter I would be within my rights when I ask, on behalf of the people, that the Government should reconsider their decision as to whether in this year they ought to place the budget figure at a higher sum than what it appears to be under the revised estimate. In the revised estimate, Honourable Members will see at page 35 that the provision made for cadastral surveys, including re-surveys for the year 1915-16 is Rs. 4,30,100, and the provision in the budget for 1916-17 is Rs. 5,40,000. This resolution asks that the figure Rs. 4,30,400 should stand in the place of Rs. 5,40,000, that is, that there should be a retrenchment to the extent of Rs 1,09,600.

"I said, Sir, a little while ago that I had official support behind me in asking for retrenchment. In doing so, I speak with the authority of the committee of officials appointed to investigate as to what revision the Survey and Settlement and Land Records Department is capable of and whether any retrenchment would be possible in any direction. It would be unnecessary for me, and it would be irrelevant also, to go into the various recommendations of this committee, some of which we may have to quarrel with on future occasions, but the sum and substance of the resolutions of the committee on this point is set out at page 14, paragraph 37:—'We cannot, therefore, recommend the reduction of more than one of the existing parties, but we think that that party should be disbanded as soon as possible. This will mean an approximate annual reduction in cost of a lakh of rupees.' That is, the Survey Committee, notwithstanding they proposed increase under several other heads which would form the subject matter for consideration in Council in future, yet in this respect recommended to the Government that the future administration of the country can be carried on with five parties making provision for the survey of towns as well as of zamindaries. They do not ask for any immediate disbandment of one of the parties but they expressed the hope that the Government would see their way to disband it at as early a date as possible. Now, Sir, I do not ask in this resolution that the Government should come to a definite conclusion as to whether that party should be at once disbanded or not; but I say, Sir, in this year of war,

in this year of stress, in this year when the Government have not allowed us to draw upon our resources for objects for which almost all of us are desirous of finding more money, for more productive objects, I say it would be desirable that we should in this year act upon the experience of the last fasli. Last year, provision was made for Rs. 5,43,700, but the Government have been able to see their way to reduce the expenditure to Rs. 4,80,400, so that whatever may be the final resolution of the Government as regards the recommendations of the Survey Committee, I would earnestly plead that they should reduce the expenditure in the current year, that they should be satisfied with that expenditure and set the remainder free for other and more useful objects

"It would be unnecessary to repeat here all the arguments which have been placed before this Government and the Council during the last three years in the matter of survey expenditure. We said that the initial expenditure, when the survey was originally undertaken, was itself costing the State much less than what a resurvey or a revision survey is costing at present. Then we pointed out that, during the period immediately preceding the rise in expenditure, there was a time when expenditure was reduced to nearly half or two-thirds of its present dimensions. Then we asked for a reduction in the expenditure; and the Government pointed out that it was during that period, when expenditure was reduced, that unsatisfactory work was done which had to be rectified and that we were reaping the benefits of that economy in expenditure. That was the answer given to us on a previous occasion. Now, if the original survey is to be undertaken with respect to the whole area of 88,000 square miles, whether the cost would be much greater than what it was in its inception or whether we could reduce it to one-third of what it was, seeing that the area is 23,000 square miles, is a matter which may wait for future discussion; but this much seems to be apparent that the requirements of survey should be, if possible, reduced to meet the immediate necessities of the hour. That is the sole question before the Government, and the Council. That is, having regard to the settlement operations which have to be undertaken during the next three or four years, whether we cannot reduce the present expenditure to the level of the revised estimate, is the whole point at issue.

"The other point which has got a great bearing upon it is whether, assuming for argument's sake that the appointment of six parties to do the work would facilitate the earlier settlement of some of the districts, we would lose, in the shape of increased revenue, to the extent of more than a lakh, by postponing this expenditure of one lakh and odd for another year; that is, whether the revenue from settlement operations in 1916-17 would be so greatly increased that it would be false economy to indulge in a reduction to the revised estimate figure of Rs. 4,80,400. I recollect having gone into the subject at some length during the last two years and then it was pointed out that the only districts which were in for resettlement were Bellary, Vizagapatam, South Arcot and a portion of Madura. In the case of Vizagapatam and Bellary, the Committee's report tells us at page 54 that there is to be no resurvey in the case of Vizagapatam. It seems that some villages had to be resurveyed owing to loss of records. In the case of Bellary, the survey is to be maintained, it is to be resettled without resurvey. In the case of South Arcot, a portion seems to be under revision survey and the other is to be revision-surveyed. I shall not pursue this matter further and await the reply of the Government on this point. But I venture to submit that there is no particular or immediate hurry for pushing on rapidly this survey work to the fullest extent possible notwithstanding the recommendations of the Survey Committee in order that settlement operations can be carried on during the next year with greater benefit to the general tax-payer

"I said at the outset that I feared whether the result of these deliberations might not result in an increase of expenditure in future years. I may invite the attention of Honourable Members to page 4 of the Survey Committee's report. Honourable Members will remember that a resolution was moved in March 1913 during the life of the present Council asking for a reduction of expenditure under the head of survey. Previous to that, in 1912, the Government seem to have drawn up a programme under which little more than 10,000 square miles had to be resurveyed and revision-surveyed. Then after a discussion in the Council asking for a reduction in expenditure, the departmental experts seem to have been extremely busy and the Government also took up this question in right earnest and the net result was that just

before the appointment of this Committee, it was found that the total worked out not to 10,000 square miles as in 1912, but to 26,000 square miles. I find at pages 54, 55 and 56 details about 13,000 square miles, excluding the area of South Canara which is 4,018 square miles.' Possibly these figures are not full, because reference was made to another volume, copy of which I have not got; but whether it is 13,000 or 26,000 square miles, the department seems to have convinced the Government that 10,000 square miles alone would not do and that 26,000 square miles would have to be surveyed. On that basis, the Committee without questioning it went into the detail and found that on the average the work of the department could be successfully carried out with one party less. I know that this theory of averages is sometimes dangerous. It can be pressed into service by various parties according to the standpoint from which they look. Government say that three parties would do, but in this particular year, 1916–17, six parties should be set at work because the work immediately before the Government in the way of settlement operations is so much that three or four parties would not do. I respectfully submit that the survey parties' work must be carried out slowly, taking averages into consideration, according to the recommendations of the Survey Committee's report, because there seems to be no necessity for any undue haste or undue hurry in carrying out this programme. The whole Presidency has been surveyed and resurveyed and the department themselves are doubtful and sceptical as to whether the Land Records Department would completely remove the necessity of resurvey. Judging from the recommendations of the Survey Committee, judging from the attitude of Government officials and judging from the nature of things, it would appear that the Survey Department should be a permanent department of the State. If that is so, and if the Land Records Department cannot completely obviate the necessity of having this department, then I submit that we should be satisfied with the recommendations of the Survey Committee and abolish one of the parties. Whether we abolish one party or not, I submit that we should, during this year, reduce the expenditure to the sum I have recommended. I have asked for that, because, even assuming that the Government at a later stage would see their way to reduce the expenditure, it would be perfectly useless from our standpoint, because we could not now ask the Government and the Council to accept increase under other heads which the people consider to be of a useful and productive character. A proper opportunity would be denied to us if the Government should say 'we shall not reduce it; if, in the end, it turns out that we are able to effect a saving, that money would be utilised under other heads which would be equally useful.' I hope the Government will see their way to reduce the expenditure in the manner I have recommended in this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—" Your Excellency, the proposition* that I have given notice of runs on lines almost similar to those of the resolution that the honourable mover has now placed before this Council. So I do not think it necessary for me to speak again on my resolution. So I will say a few words in recommendation of the proposition for reduction, whether the reduction that is allowed is Rs 1,09,600, or Rs. 1,07,000 as I put it.

" My Lord, I want to place before the Council the position, as it stands. What I find is at page 37 of the Civil Budget Estimate in regard to cadastral surveys under the head of professional survey parties, Rs. 3,46,000 provided in the budget and at page 38 the provision that is made for estate survey work is Rs. 2,25,200; and taking the budget estimate of 1915–16 and the budget estimate of 1916–17, I find it works out to Rs. 7·13 lakhs for survey parties both for Government villages as also for estate work. It works out, on the other hand, to Rs. 7·80 lakhs for these parties in 1916–17 and that gives an extra budgeting of Rs. ·67 lakh as this stands on paper. I really want to know, my Lord, if it is intended to add to the establishment during the current year. If it is meant to add to it, my Lord, I cannot really understand why in this year of strain we should not only have the recommendations of the Survey Committee's report set aside but we should go further and budget for extra expenditure of Rs 67,000. The Survey Committee's report says that one of the survey parties could be dispensed with. The settlement of the Madura district and the South Canara district—"

* "That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 1,07,000 be deducted from the expenditure under the head 3-B, LAND REVENUE—SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT and the same be transferred to the head 41-A. CIVIL WORKS—" Grants to Roads and Bridges ".

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW (*interrupting*):—"South Arcot."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR (*continuing*):—"The settlement of the Madura district and the South Arcot district is now on hand and the survey parties are working there. I dare say that some work has to be done and before the settlement is due, the work is not likely to fall into arrears and I think there is yet time for the settlement of these districts to fall due; so that, my Lord, I do not see why there is any particular urgency for increased establishment and why there should be additional provision over the revised estimate in the case of the survey of Government villages. It was Rs. 2,59,600 according to the revised estimate and that was possible because it had been pointed out that one of the survey parties had been asked to do work in the estates. Now, my Lord, this Rs. 2,59,600 is proposed to be increased to Rs. 5,46,000. But what about the other? We find that in the estate survey work, it was charged Rs. 2,78,400 in the revised estimate and it is proposed to maintain Rs. 2,25,200 for the estate work also. My Lord, the position is very easy as far as it could be adjusted. I find that estate survey requires this establishment and if more work is needed for estate survey it should be available, because I find that the provision already made is for Rs. 2,25,200, so that, without interfering with the existing establishment, it is quite possible to divert some of the parties to estate work and see that the expenditure is not more in any event than what it was in the revised budget of the current year and any extra provision of Rs. 67,000 can, as far as I see, be very well avoided unless I am able to hear from the Government that this Rupees 67,000 is needed for something very essential. This is, if we take it that the Member in charge of this portfolio is not willing to act up to the recommendations of the Survey Committee in the matter of the reduction of the establishment and expenditure. My Lord, I am not prepared to stop there; but I am prepared to submit to the Government that this recommendation of doing away with one of the survey parties on the part of this Survey Committee must be given effect to especially this year; and if the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew thinks that he will not make up his mind to disband one of the parties, he may at least divert another party to estate work and then allow things to get on for the whole year so that we may come to a definite conclusion whether to disband a party once for all or no. The Survey Committee's recommendation is for disbandment immediately; and, as it is, it cannot affect the work of the Government villages and the usual provision of Rs. 54,000 for special survey of municipal and union areas is provided also; so that nothing is interfered with except this provision of the reduction of one of the survey parties, and that survey party, again, as I say, need not be disbanded altogether, but it might be made to work in estates. In any view, especially when we find that we could not make provision for any useful objects about which the Finance Committee has added a list to its report and towards which the Government also have agreed, if funds are available, to devote the available money, my Lord, I think it will be proper whatever other considerations may be, to adjust and decide to at least transfer one party to estate work further than what is provided in the budget and see that no extra expenditure is incurred on the cadastral survey of Government villages. That would be only showing a certain amount of courtesy to those of us who have been urging this question for a very long time. My Lord, it is not that we intend to stand in the way of Government expending like this. We have found that our finances have had to be cut down for various reasons and that the useful objects upon which monies were devoted for some years past have to be now completely given up, so much so that in many districts, where additional establishments have been appointed in the hope that the same state of things might continue for some time, it is essential that there should be at least some amount of cutting short of expenditure for the benefit of those other objects of sanitation, road-making and others. My Lord, in my resolution I so put it that the Government may be pleased to consider the question in the form in which I have placed it apart from the question of the necessity of keeping up the establishment for the necessity of survey work.

"In view of the fact that this year we have to give nothing in the shape of grants to roads and bridges, I plead in the resolution that this Rs. 1,07,600 be diverted to that. Let it not be said that suddenly these district boards and other bodies shall not have anything from provincial funds. I am not unmindful of the Finance Member's memorandum which says that there is about 86 lakhs of rupees to be expended by local boards and municipalities out of the provincial grants; the balance comes up to that. Probably if we examine the budget of 1916-17 of the various

local boards and municipalities, we find that they have made provision almost exhausting these balances. In fact, they have been exhausting a good deal last year and, as pointed out in the memorandum itself, they are likely to exhaust these very soon. It is not that they have been careless in the expenditure; but they had to find proper objects for expenditure, examine them carefully and spend the funds in the way most beneficial to the objects themselves; so that, my Lord, this is a combined proposition before the Government to adjust, to whatever extent it is possible, so that some monies which need not necessarily be expended this year may be transferred to works which have been given a start by the Government during the last few years and which might continue to go on even if it be that the amounts are not as great as it was possible to give during these two years. In fact, in no view, my Lord, could any decision to incur extra expenditure in the coming year be supported and I hope Government will see their way for the present even if they are not able absolutely to disband one of the survey parties to so post the work that the estate work might be done and monies recovered from these estates and some amount spared to the extent of one lakh and odd rupees for these roads and bridges.

"Now, the exact amount it is easy to calculate and I have given that. In the general provision itself, there is an extra provision of 67 lakhs of rupees; adding to it the other charges like travelling allowances and others the disbandment of one party allows relief to the extent of Rs. 1,06,700 or about that and if, without disbandment, it is transferred to estate work it will be the same and no extra establishment need be entertained. I may also point out that there is provision of Rs. 1,83,000 for temporary establishment in the case of Government village survey parties and there is also a provision of one lakh and odd rupees for temporary establishment for estate survey. How far these temporary establishments may be so adjusted that the permanent establishment is made to work in the place of the temporary establishment and how far the temporary establishment may be maintained without disturbing the permanent establishment may be considered and without really coming to any definite conclusion, it is quite possible to adjust so that this one lakh and odd rupees is relieved and transferred over for grants to roads and bridges."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, I think the Council will find this question rather difficult to follow. I will endeavour to explain the position as clearly as I can. At this meeting last year, a proposal was made to transfer one of the parties which had till then been working upon ryotwari survey to estate survey. I then undertook to consider whether that was possible, and after consulting the Board of Revenue, it was decided to carry out the proposal. The main reason for that was that we had then pending an application for survey from an estate, the great Venkatagiri zamindari. We were therefore able to transfer a second survey party from ryotwari work to estate work, and that is the reason of the reduction in expenditure in the Revised Estimate of 1915-16. By the end of the current year 1915-16, the other party which has been engaged in estate work will have completed its estate work in the Gunjām district and that party has to be provided with work from the beginning of next year. Honourable Members who have spoken on this resolution have suggested that that party might be retained upon estate work. The answer to that suggestion is simply that we have not got a sufficient number of applications from proprietors of estates to keep that party employed on estate surveys. The total area of the estates in respect of which applications for survey have been received and which have not yet been complied with is only about 131 square miles, which would not furnish the party with work for more than a few months. We cannot force the proprietors of estates to apply for the survey of their estates and therefore we have to employ the party in some other way or disband it.

"Therefore it will be seen, your Excellency, that the suggestion to simply turn that party to estate work is impracticable. Instead of turning it to estate work, it is therefore intended to employ it on resurvey of some talukas in the Guntūr district which, owing to the defective character of the survey work that was done there in the nineties of the last century, badly need re-survey before the survey can be kept up. In the nineties of the last century, the policy was adopted of doing survey operations as cheaply as possible, with the natural result that it was done badly and we are now paying heavily for that supposed economy. In the Guntūr district, three talukas, Tenali, Repalli and Bapatla, were resurveyed between 1894 and 1896; of course, that is twenty years ago. But even after twenty years the survey ought not to require to be done again if the original survey had been properly carried out. A

test survey was made in Bapatla and it was found not only that a very large number of survey stones were missing, but also that very large numbers of sub-divisions had not been carried out and had not been plotted. It is, therefore, essential to carry out that re-survey in the Guntur district, and it is proposed to send the party which is at present at work in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts, when they finish estate survey work about the end of the current official year, to Guntur to start re-survey there.

"Then it is suggested by both the Honourable Members who spoke on this resolution that the Survey Committee have themselves suggested a reduction of a party. It is quite true that the Survey Committee say that five parties should be enough in the future. But it will be found on reference to the Survey Committee's report that they arrived at that conclusion merely by dividing the total amount of work by the number of parties and the number of years. It is in fact an arithmetical calculation showing how many parties on an average are required. It leaves out of account the approach of resettlement. But we have to take into account the approach of the resettlement, because if resettlement becomes due and the survey is in arrears, the State will lose more by resettlement being postponed than it will gain by a Survey party being temporarily disbanded or by the survey being temporarily postponed.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, I think, asked whether there would be a loss which would be equal to the cost of the parties. As regards that I would draw his attention merely to the figures which by accident I mentioned in introducing this head. Those figures show that in the Madura district, of which only two taluks come under resettlement within 1915-16 and 1916-17, a sum of Rs. 85,000 enhanced revenue from that cause was expected to be realised during the current fasli, that is, Rs. 56,000 are included in the revised estimate for 1915-16 and Rs. 49,000 in the budget estimate for 1916-17. In these two taluks alone Honourable Member will see that Rs. 85,000 would be lost by the postponement of the introduction of resettlement in a single year. In the whole of the district of Madura, the increase expected is over three lakhs of rupees, so that it will be evident to the Council that it would be very false economy, from the point of view of State finance, to save Rs. 67,000 on survey parties and to lose Rs. 80,000 or one lakh by the postponement of the introduction of resettlement. That is the answer to the question whether we cannot put off the survey work without losing money.

"Then, as regards the approach of resettlement, a point which the Survey Committee do not seem to have taken into account is the actual date on which resettlement falls due. Between now and the 31st March 1919 the whole of the Madura district becomes due for resettlement and, I think, four taluks in South Arcot. The area in the Madura district will probably be 2,800 square miles and in the South Arcot district about 1,700 square miles. That is only in the next three years. It is essential to have the parties at work as hard as they can, on surveys in these two districts. As a matter of fact, three parties are told off for that purpose. That is the reason why the forecast of the Survey Committee is not correct at the present time. It is possible that, after the year 1919, it may be practicable to reduce a party or to put it to municipal surveys instead of ryotwari surveys. At present, it cannot be done simply because resettlement operations are treading on our heels.

"I think, your Excellency, those were the chief points which were raised by Honourable Members who spoke on this resolution and on which it is necessary for me to submit an explanation to the Council. The first thing is, we have not got enough estates to go on with estate survey, except the estate of Venkatagiri, which will be continued. That is, we have enough estate work for two parties only till the beginning of the year. Secondly, owing to the approach of the resettlement, we shall be obliged to employ the party which returns from estate work on the surveys of those districts which come up for resettlement and we shall lose considerably, my Lord, if in order to effect a temporary economy we are to put off survey work and thereby put off resettlement. On these grounds, your Excellency, I am afraid that Government cannot consider this resolution favourably."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, I am glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has gone into some detail in reply to my arguments, for I believe that if the position be analysed my recommendation has been conclusively proved to be correct. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew told us that there were very few applications from the estates and that there was hardly work for even

one party and that consequently it was found absolutely necessary to divert the party which was doing estate work to ryotwari work. Now the recommendation of the Survey Committee proceeded on the footing that the Government had before them estate work which would take a party several years and it was on that footing that five survey parties were recommended, whereas, if there were no estate work at all, the number of parties could be reduced to one-half or one-third. Therefore, if the Government have not got before them applications from estate-holders and it seems to be that there is no likelihood of any fresh applications pouring in from the estate-holders considering the times we are in—, it seems to me, Sir, that a very good reason has been given by the Government themselves for completely abolishing one party and considering whether more than one party cannot be abolished during this or during the next year. My position was that this expenditure was necessary at the time of the initial survey which had to be carried on during the definite period of thirty years whose 88,000 square miles had to be surveyed. Now it is only one-third of that that has to be surveyed and if we have not got additional work, it seems to me that it is a clear waste of time and of the money of the public tax-payer to employ more than five parties. So I think the time has come for carrying out the recommendations of the Survey Committee, not tentatively but permanently. The very fact that the Government have felt that they had to divert this party to Guntūr whose resettlement would not come on for at least ten years more—it was resettled only in 1906—the very fact that that party had to be diverted to Guntūr and not to Madura or South Arcot shows that there is no necessity to employ another party in South Arcot or Madura which are coming on for settlement immediately and consequently that that party can be abolished. If the Government have said that the survey work in Madura and South Arcot which were to be immediately resettled required not four but five parties in order that the survey operations may be completed by the time settlement operations begin, then there would be some force in the argument, though I would have urged even then that it might be advisable to forego revenue for one year and disband the party; but this party is not to be employed in Madura or South Arcot, but in Guntūr whose resettlement would not come off for another ten years, and by that time, this work will be found to be extremely unsatisfactory by the then Director-General of Surveys, by the then Superintendent of Land Records, and by the then Member of this Government and then all the work will have to be done over again for settlement purposes. Therefore, the employment of that party in Guntūr would be a clear waste of money. It was said that Rs. 85,000 would be an addition to the exchequer by reason of the resettlement operations in two taluks; that is, by reason of the past operations, about three lakhs are expected to be returned. I have already explained that this party is not going to work on that. The one survey party whose abolition we are asking for, at any rate whose temporary suspension of activity we are asking for, can carry out the estimated Government survey of 350 square miles, a large portion of which will be dry. May I ask whether the survey of 350 square miles would give us any adequate return sufficient to compensate the loss of one lakh of rupees during the current year when money is urgently needed?

"If you take a large number of years and a large amount of work and spread it over a number of years, it may be alright; but I do not think the public exchequer would suffer to any appreciable extent by reason of these operations being suspended because it is never intended by the Government to employ these parties in districts which are going to be resettled. I, therefore, hope that the Government may reconsider their decision. It would be hard when the Government in their administrative capacity have come to a particular conclusion to think that they could have made a mistake, but I respectfully venture to think that some little heed may be given to public opinion. We have been asking for years for a definite programme for reduction in fruitless unproductive expenditure. The public have always asked that this expenditure may be spent on more useful channels and the arguments of the Government themselves proved our case that this expenditure might well wait for another year. I think a good case has been made out for the abolition not of one party but of more than one party and I hope, under these circumstances, that the Government will, see their way though not now but later on to reconsider their position and consider the desirability of abolishing one party. I therefore press this resolution."

The resolution was then put and lost.

INCREASED GRANTS TO ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"May it please your Excellency, the resolution I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'III This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 50,000 be deducted from the head 3-C. LAND REVENUE and the same be transferred to the head 45-A. CIVIL WORKS—"Grants to Roads and Bridges."'

"My Lord, in this connection I will refer to pages 42 and 43 of the Civil Budget Estimate. It will be found that in the current year there is provision made for five permanent inspectors more, seven temporary revenue inspectors, nineteen permanent karnams and 39 assistant karnams; this is all extra provision. At page 43 of the Civil Budget Estimate we find for the maintenance of land records charges—we find that the total expenditure provided is Rs. 1,75,402, provision for five superintendents, 24 tahsildars and deputy tahsildars, twelve under training and 177 inspectors and 24 deputy surveyors. The total cost is Rs. 1,75,402. This establishment is maintained for the maintenance of land records. In considering this question in paragraph 95 of their report the Survey Committee have recommended the abolition of the land records inspectors. They do not recommend the total abolition all at once; the details will have to be considered and wherever it is possible to hand over the maintenance to the regular staff, it will have to be handed over and the rest will have to be incurred. My Lord, my submission is that Rs. 50,000 of expenditure might be saved under this head and I recommended that this establishment might gradually be reduced and as far as possible brought to the lowest point. Your Lordship might remember that in connection with the resolution that was moved the year before last by my Hon'ble friend Mr. V. K. Ramanuja Acharyar in connection with charges of district administration for temporary establishment for settlement and survey which appears at page 32 of the Civil Budget Estimate, previously the provision was about Rs 1,74,000 and the present establishment for the coming year is estimated at Rs. 85,772. There has been some reduction there; but in connection with this maintenance establishment, my Lord, attempts should be made to follow the recommendations and, as far as possible, to reduce it; but what I actually find is: the expenditure under this head is Rs. 1,72,000, actuals in 1914-15, the budget for 1915-16 is Rs. 1,79,000, revised estimate is Rs. 1,74,000 and provision is made for Rs. 1,85,000 even making allowance for Rs. 6,000 and odd. That means, my Lord, that it is proposed to add to the establishment under this head. I submit that if the number of inspectors that might be spared be reduced, there might be considerable saving and I do not know if every pie ought not to be saved in a year of this kind and spent upon more useful objects. As it has been pointed out by the Survey Committee, it is this kind of separate establishment for the maintenance of land records that will be an almost unnecessary burden on the public revenues and slowly, wherever it is fit, it ought to be transferred to the ordinary establishment and wherever it is essential the thing must be done and brought up to date and handed over to the regular establishment. That being so I submit that Rs 50,000 reduction will be quite possible to be undertaken at present. Of course, in future years further reduction may be undertaken. I do not want that that is done all at once. Therefore, I have put the figure of Rs. 50,000 though the actual cost is Rs. 1,75,402. As I have drawn the attention of this Council to the extra establishment of permanent karnams and assistant karnams and revenue inspectors, that would indicate that steps are taken to add to the establishment, to strengthen the regular staff and inasmuch as we take steps to strengthen the regular staff it is necessary to reduce expenditure on the staff which is not doing much important work.

"In this proposition I have pleaded that the same money be diverted for grants to roads and bridges, and if that would be found it would be very welcome and I think it is the relative utility of these funds that has to be considered in a year of this kind. I must say, after the discussion on the previous resolution was finished, although I had not the opportunity to reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew on that resolution, I must say that it ought to be the aim of each one of the departments also to reduce its expenditure as much as possible so as to help these other objects of utility and the arguments which have been advanced would rather indicate that not a

pte of this expenditure could be cut down and every expenditure will have to be kept up and the establishments also kept up in view of finding them work later on; it would be hopeless to get on at that rate. We are cutting short our expenditure in every direction and it is quite essential to follow the same process if we are to budget correctly. It is a thing that we are bound to point out and I think we are certainly within our rights when we say that this kind of advancing arguments which would only show that at some future time there may be difficulties and that, therefore, no expenditure can be reduced will not be a proper method of answering questions in a year when we find that we have to stand only on our revenues and the whole of our expenditure has to be met from it, and so many heads of expenditure which we would like to increase could not be attended to. Therefore, it would be proper to argue that every department must contribute to diminish expenditure and this is a case in which the recommendations of the Survey Committee were made. Also as to the nature of the staff employed for this purpose, most of the land records staff are drafted only from the regular establishment. If they are sent back to the offices there should be no difficulty or hardship caused and any expenditure that might be saved will be correctly saved in a year of strain."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, before dealing with the merits of this resolution I would, with your Excellency's permission, invite the attention of the Council and the Honourable mover to the way in which the resolution is framed. Under the rules for the discussion of the Financial Statement every resolution must be directly relevant to some entry in the Revised Financial Statement The Revised Financial Statement contains an immense mass of figures going into very minute details and ranging from the Rs. 297 lakhs under the head of land revenue down to comparatively small sums of Rs. 3,000 and so on. Therefore it is quite open under the rules for Honourable Members of Council to move a resolution relating to some prime head and to leave the Government to guess in what particular direction the reduction can be carried out. When I studied the Honourable Member's resolution I had not the least idea where this reduction of Rupees 50,000 was to be made. It might be that the Honourable Member has different views from me as to the nature of the expenditure under 3-C. LAND REVENUE. It might be that, as a result of that, he was going to propose that the cost of urban surveys should be borne by district municipalities in future. I could not tell where this sum of Rs. 50,000 was to come from. I would submit to the Honourable Member that it would be a great assistance to the Council and to the Government, if detailed information could be given showing exactly what is proposed so that the Council may see what is intended by the resolutions that are to be moved. The Honourable Member has now explained that he proposes to take a sum of Rs. 50,000 from the provision of Rs. 1,75,402, as I have followed him, for maintenance of land records. I think it must be evident to every member of the Council that we could not in any case by a stroke of the pen take away Rs 50,000 from this establishment. These officers are all in permanent Government service. They include superintendents, tahsildars, deputy tahsildars, inspectors and deputy surveyors. We could not possibly cut off Rs. 50,000 out of that item with no more notice than three weeks.

"The Honourable Member might perhaps ask our attention to this matter in connection with the budget; but, as a practical proposition, the resolution, as it stands, could not be carried out and Government could in no case accept it.

"The argument on which it is defended is the report of the Survey Committee and it is a fact that in paragraph 95 of the Committee's report they say that the land records inspectors are unnecessary and may be abolished. But the Honourable Member has, I think, not perhaps realised the fact that the work has still to be done and when the Survey Committee proposed to abolish the special land records staff it only meant that the land records staff should be classed with the ordinary firka revenue inspectors. We have 177 land records inspectors. We could not abolish these inspectors without entirely abandoning the work of maintenance; and to abandon the work of maintenance would be to throw away the good results of the expenditure—I suppose it is at least a crore of rupees—which has been spent upon surveys in the past. It cannot be too clearly understood by Honourable Members of this Council that maintenance means keeping the survey up to date without which the survey will go to pieces and all the money that has been spent upon it will be lost and wasted. It is no good for

a Government to put down stones or to prepare sketches if the stones are not maintained and if the sketches are not revised and get out of date owing to changes in the holdings. Honourable Members will, I submit, see that we are obliged to maintain our surveys and the maintenance staff was brought into existence in 1903 because it was then found that owing to the absence of special staff to maintain the survey and keep it up to date, the survey had become totally out of date and at each resettlement the survey had to be redone. The object of maintenance is simply to keep the survey up to date so that we may eventually get rid of resurvey and therefore put some limit to the existence of the survey department. That is what this establishment, the expenditure on which the Honourable Member who moved this resolution wants to cut down by Rs. 50,000, exists for. In regard to the view of the Survey Committee, it was that instead of employing a separate department for the work of maintenance, the work should be done by the Land Revenue Department, the men now employed separately being merged in the Land Revenue Department. That will not enable a saving of Rs. 50,000 to be effected, that will not enable a single man to be dispensed with, because the number of our revenue inspectors is already insufficient and to pile upon them the work now done by the 177 land records inspectors will simply put us back to where we were in 1903 when we found that the survey was never up to date except for a year or two after it was carried out. When the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar mentioned in the course of his remarks that this branch of work, maintenance, was not of much importance, I am afraid that he has not realised that it is extremely important to maintain the survey if it is worth doing survey at all. Honourable Members may contend that survey is of no use. They may contend that they do not want survey and that you can sell any land by description in other ways, such as by ridges or natural boundaries, a ridge here or a tank there. I should be surprised if any Honourable Member of this Council were to take that view. But when once a survey is admitted to be necessary, you must maintain and keep it fairly accurate. That is what is meant by maintenance. That is what this staff is doing. To cut out Rs. 50,000 is practically impossible and it would be wrong in policy, as it would be throwing away all the expenditure which has been incurred upon the survey.

"Your Excellency, I think that is all that can be said on this resolution. Government are not able to accept it. I hope the Honourable Member, after hearing what I have endeavoured to explain, will see that we are obliged to keep up this maintenance work, and that until it is decided to strengthen the Land Revenue Department by an equivalent, a separate department must be maintained."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has explained the position as though I have not considered the point that he has placed before this Council. Perhaps he did not attach much weight to my reference to page 42 of the Civil Budget Estimate and the increase of permanent revenue inspectors, karnams and assistant karnams which I referred to in the course of my opening remarks. I referred to an addition of establishment on that score and I said that attempts were being made apparently to give effect to the recommendations of the Survey Committee in connection with this matter. In fact, that should have enabled him to see that I did not fail to notice that the maintenance was an important factor, if all this money is to be repeatedly spent year after year at a rate of seven lakhs and odd. We propose to survey the whole Presidency properly and if possible maintain it without further expenditure; but whether our proposal is going to be a dream or is going to be realized is a point which we do not realize. I believe at the twenty-fifth year it may be decided that the whole thing is not compatible with the existing state of things and that a survey is necessary over again; after forty-two years of expenditure on survey we are told that it should be continued for twenty-five years and the same thing may be said again. I have been holding that maintenance is very important. My submission is to support the recommendations of the Survey Committee that a regular staff ought to be made to take up this question of the maintenance of survey operations. It would be wrong to allow two sets of officers to clash with each other in small areas, one revenue inspector for the purpose of maintenance of survey, another revenue inspector for general duty and the karnam to be caught hold of by both. One morning he may be called upon by one revenue inspector to one place and by another revenue inspector also to another place. All these questions will arise and that was why the Survey Committee recommended that it was proper to transfer it.

"Then the question arises whether it will be actually necessary to draft the whole of this land records establishment into the regular staff. I do not know even if the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew will plead that five superintendents will be needed in that staff, that 24 tahsildars will be needed separately for that staff, whatever may be said about the continuance of the inspectors. Even there I do not know if together with the 754 revenue inspectors permanent we have, it would be possible to entertain another 177. Probably if we add 100 inspectors more, the area of each revenue inspector will be almost within the limits that he will be able to see both morning and evening. I do not know under what theory we are building the question that every revenue inspector cannot within his own area attend to this now. I do not think that question has been examined and considered as far as I can see from the papers. The question can be argued that once we find an establishment is put on the paper in the budget and you say it is essential, we are bound by it so far as official opinion is given. But I say that another committee that sat at it have pointed out this and when it is a question of reducing it, it must be carried out. I do not want that there should be a reduction of Rs 1,75,402 all at once. That probably has been lost sight of by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew. I know the difficulty of such a suggestion and therefore I wanted a reduction of only Rs. 50,000 this year. It is just likely that one lakh of rupees might be necessary to strengthen the existing staff. I wanted to give a large scope for Government to adjust it as much as possible.

"Of course, it was pointed out, my Lord, that it was more meant as a suggestion for future guidance. It was said that the resolution did not raise the specific question. We should have been very glad to raise it more specifically but it was not the habit as far as I knew till now to insist upon it. But we should be very happy to give that. In fact, when I got a wire to give details I gave details by wire, though my subsequent wire has not been fully followed. I said that the establishment and maintenance under this head was the subject that I was referring to. That was my reply. That was long before we came to this hall. Now, it has been clear, I explained it and, as far as I have been able to see, there is no reason not to accept the resolution except the one reason that no pie would be reduced till I do not know, what time—till they themselves get satisfied that something could be done towards it. As far as I have made inquiries also, I may submit, my Lord, that this land records staff in places in which survey has been finished is quite unnecessary. When the survey is finished there is also time taken for the staff to remain there and hand it over to the regular staff; in other cases, the staff is permanently kept there. The whole question will have to be considered in detail and I do not know if it will be difficult to reduce this amount and the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew after all only says that he may not be able to tell us that he could reduce it today, but I think it should not be difficult for him to reduce it in the course of the next two months, before the next fasli year commences. My Lord, that is the suggestion I would make and I think it would be very difficult for us to follow the line that no expenditure under this head could be reduced."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, just one word or two in reply to what the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has said. He bases his recommendation very largely on the Survey Committee's report. If he had read the Survey Committee's report further, he would have found that in the very next paragraph to the one he quotes it is proposed that the land records inspectors' staff should be added to the firka staff. The Survey Committee said:—'it is generally recognized and has 'been repeatedly pressed on our attention that, even without the additional duties to 'be cast on them by the abolition of the post of the Land Records Inspector, firka 'inspectors are badly over-worked.' It proposes to transfer the land records establishment to the firka establishment. That is one point which escaped the Honourable Member's attention. As regards the increase of five revenue inspectors in district charges I do not know what it relates to. It has nothing to do with maintenance, it may belong to the Land Revenue establishment. The figures at page 42 have nothing to do with maintenance, which is the subject on which he addressed the Council. I will just point out in conclusion that the Honourable Member said that he was quite aware of the importance of maintenance and that he merely meant to transfer the work from the separate staff to the Land Revenue establishment. I could agree that some such step is possible, but it is a curious thing that he proposes to take away Rs. 50,000 from Land Revenue and put it under grants for roads and

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bridges. That is hardly consistent with the attitude taken by the Honourable Member's statement that he means to keep money for the same purpose but to utilize it for a different staff. That shows that this resolution cannot be possibly adopted."

The resolution was then put and lost.

6. Stamps.

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASAWMI AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to introduce the head of Stamps. I have very few remarks to offer by way of explanation It will be noticed that there was a fall in the sale of general stamps in 1914-15, but there has been a recovery since and therefore we have budgeted for an increased revenue in the sale of general stamps. It will also be noticed with some interest that the war has not affected the state of litigation in the country; the sale of court-fee stamps is not shown to have been affected by the present conditions."

1. Refunds and Drawbacks.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, this head is not a very important one. Particulars will be found regarding it at page 24 of the Revised Financial Statement. It will be seen that it consists of a number of small items under different major heads. Those are Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise, Income-tax, Forest and Registration. The total budget estimate is under 2½ lakhs of rupees."

V. & 7. Excise.

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASAWMI AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I now beg to introduce the head of Excise. In former years, the growth of excise revenue has caused not a little searching of heart among the non-official members of the Council, perhaps not unjustifiably. But on the present occasion, Honourable Members will observe that there has been a fall in the revenue under license and distillery fees; this is partly at least due to a decrease in the consumption of country spirits. So far I believe, it will be viewed with gratification in the Council. With regard to another head—the revenue under Excise, Opium—it will be noticed that the duty has been steadily rising from time to time. There is very little else which calls for remarks."

10. Income-tax.

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I now beg to introduce the head of Income-tax. The only noticeable feature is the additional taxation which is expected to yield Rs. 12·50 lakhs This is not a head of revenue which is open to discussion."

IX. & 11. Forest.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, I now introduce the head of Forest. The facts are fairly well stated in the Financial Statement and in the Chief Secretary's note. It is observed that the budget estimate is smaller than the revised estimate, both under revenue and under expenditure. The cause of this is explained at page 25 of the Revised Financial Statement."

X. & 12. Registration.

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to introduce the next head of Registration I do not think there is anything under this head which calls for an explanation except this. Honourable Members may be desirous of knowing whether it is possible to introduce the scheme for the improvement of the pay of the clerical staff. We have made no provision for it at present, but a sum of four lakhs of rupees has now been placed at our disposal, and without definitely committing myself to any promise to introduce any scheme, I may say that we shall consider the various proposals which are likely to be made in the Council with regard to the appropriation of that sum of four lakhs, and after considering the various claims on their merits, we shall see whether it is possible to introduce the scheme for the improvement of the pay of the clerks at least partially."

13TH MARCH 1916.] *(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)*

INCREASED PROVISION UNDER REGISTRATION-DISTRICT CHARGES.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, the resolution I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'IV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the sum of 12·15 lakhs provided under 12-B. REGISTRATION—"District Charges" be increased by Rs. 9,000 for reopening District Registrars' offices in Vizagapatam, Nellore and Cuddapah, and that the increase be met by a corresponding reduction in the sum provided under 45-B. CIVIL WORKS—In charge of Public Works officers.'

"This resolution asks for the reconsideration of the scheme whereby the district registrars' offices in eight districts were grouped from the beginning of 1913. Before that date there were eight separate registration offices in the districts of Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, Guntūr, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Nilgris and Coimbatore. With effect from the 1st of January 1913, the offices in Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari were amalgamated into one office with the head-quarters of the district registrar in Gōdāvari; the offices of Nellore and Guntūr were amalgamated with the head-quarters for the district registrar at Guntūr; the offices in Cuddapah and Kurnool were amalgamated with Cuddapah as head-quarters, and the offices in Nilgris and Coimbatore were amalgamated with head-quarters at Coimbatore. It will be recollected that among the various reasons which were put forward for this amalgamation the one that was prominently mentioned was, that the registration work in the various districts varied, that the work in some districts was not as heavy as the work in other districts and that it was desirable to equalise these district charges. That was the main ground put forward in support of the scheme which has been tried for some time. It was at the time of the discussion of the Financial Statement in 1912-13 that it was known for the first time that the amalgamation scheme received the approval of the Government of India.

"The main feature of the scheme being that it equalises the district registrars' charges, it is necessary to consider whether that is a principle which can be logically and reasonably accepted as correct in solving this problem. If once it is remembered that the duties of a registrar at present are not so much to look after original registrations as to supervise and control the work of sub-registrars in the various districts, it will be apparent that he has to supervise the work of the sub-registrars in districts covering a very large area and that the work cannot be as satisfactory as it otherwise should be. Further, can we adopt this principle in considering the case of other departments where also it must be conceded the work of one officer cannot be as heavy as that of a similar officer in another district? Whether we take the case of the Revenue Department or the Education Department or the Police Department, or the Medical Department, it will be fairly certain that the work in some districts will be more heavy than in other districts, and that it cannot be suggested in the case of all these departments that we can go on evolving schemes whereby district charges should be equalised. In the year 1912 at the meeting held in April a resolution was moved for the reconsideration of the Government order and the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar admitted that those inequalities existed in other departments and that if pursued they would lead to somewhat strange results. I will quote his own words:—

'If inequalities do exist in the case of other departments, that would be a very good reason for taking up the cases of these departments too and seeing whether such inequalities may not be reduced or minimized. Of course there is another aspect to the question, namely, that from the point of view of general administration it is not desirable to have different districts for different departments or to create a multiplicity of districts for various departments. That is the state of things which existed in England at one time and it does exist for various purposes in England even at the present day. But I admit that it is not desirable to have different districts for different departments. But this consideration like others must be subject to qualifications. It is not possible to lay down any hard-and-fast rule on this question.'

"Therefore it is not desirable to have different districts for different purposes; and if that is a correct principle in the case of one department it must be correct in the case of others

"The other question to be considered is this. It is admitted that so far as the Registration Department is concerned, it is not primarily intended to be a source of profit or revenue to the State, but it is intended to serve the convenience of the public as much as possible. I shall presently place before the Council certain tests which were laid down in recommending this scheme; and though inequalities exist in the nature of the work of the officers in the various districts, still the scheme should have produced considerable inconvenience. When this resolution was considered in 1912 the Hon'ble Mr. Schmidt himself said that there were three tests to be applied in considering the desirability of the basis for the redistribution scheme. The first is the area, the second is the number of offices and the third is the number of registrations in the district. Even judged by that test, we find that in the case of offices in some districts at least it is not desirable to keep this system in force any longer. Considering the area I find the figures are as follows: so far as Vizagapatam and Gödävari are concerned, the area of Vizagapatam is 4,600 square miles without the Agency tracts and with the Agency tracts it is 17,221 square miles; the area of Gödävari without the Agency tracts is 2,545 square miles and with the Agency tracts it is 7,145 square miles. It cannot be doubted for one moment that the area is too large for one officer to manage satisfactorily. So far as Guntür and Nellore are concerned, the area of Nellore is 7,973 square miles and the area of Guntür is 5,735 square miles, making up a total of 13,708 square miles. If we take Cuddapah and Kurnool, the former is 5,892 square miles and the latter 7,580 square miles, making up a total area of 14,472 square miles. If we exclude the Agency tracts, the area of Nellore is larger than that of all other districts. If we take the area of the districts in which there are separate registrars we find that the following districts have an area ranging from four to five thousand square miles: Ganjām, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Rāmnād, Tinnevelly and South Canara. Therefore, taking this first test suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Schmidt into consideration, there is no doubt that the area of a combined district is far too large to be managed by one registrar. In one case it is 23,442 square miles including the Agency and excluding it, it is about 7,145 square miles. In the case of Guntür-Nellore it is 13,708 square miles and in the case of Cuddapah and Kurnool, it is 13,472 square miles. I would submit, before I proceed further, that the question of area is a very important circumstance to be taken into consideration. The question of registration offices and the number of registrations are also factors which were taken into consideration, but I would urge that they are not so important as the question of area, because a person residing at a considerable distance from a registration office will find it extremely inconvenient to go long distances to have registration work done in the registrar's office.

"Coming now to the question of sub-registrars' offices, the figures are as follows: so far as Gödävari is concerned there are 18 offices according to the latest figures and so far as Vizagapatam is concerned it has 14, making up a total of 32; so far as Guntür and Nellore are concerned, Guntür has 20 offices and Nellore 15, making up a total of 35; Cuddapah and Kurnool are not so favourably situated, Cuddapah has 9 and Kurnool has 14, making up a total of 23. I know there are various districts having separate offices where the number is 20 and less, for instance, Ganjām has got 14, Kistna has only 23, South Canara has 18 and Salem 20. Even considering the registrations in these offices we find that so far as Gödävari is concerned it is 33,818, so far as Vizagapatam is concerned it is 27,085, thus making a total of 60,903. These are compulsory registrations. Guntür has 43,309 and Nellore has 19,642, making up a total of 62,951; and in Cuddapah and Kurnool I may say the figures are less favourable, the total being 34,404, Cuddapah having 15,239 and Kurnool 19,165. We find among districts where there are separate registrars' offices, Ganjām has 33,473 and South Canara 17,190. Therefore, it is clear that when these offices have been combined, the work therein is very heavy for one district registrar, though in these amalgamated districts, so far as Gödävari and Vizagapatam are concerned, the work is heavier in Gödävari than in Vizagapatam. Still Gödavari is a sufficiently large district which cannot afford being clubbed with Vizagapatam. Similarly in Guntür and Nellore the work is heavier in Guntür than in Nellore and they could not be clubbed. Therefore, a perusal of these figures will show that it is time for this question being reconsidered and separate offices being started in these districts.

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"As has been already remarked on more than one occasion, the question of cost does not present any formidable difficulty. What is the amount of savings effected annually by the amalgamated district offices? According to the figures furnished to me by the Inspector-General of Registration, the savings effected by the amalgamation of Gödävari and Vizagapatam are Rs. 2,745, of Guntür and Nellore Rupees 4,153, of Cuddapah and Kurnool Rs. 4,908, of Coimbatore and Nilgiris Rs. 2,041; taking all the groups of districts, the savings affected are Rs 13,847. If the Council, is satisfied that the question of the convenience of parties is a very important circumstance to be taken into consideration, the savings effected are very inappreciable and your Excellency's Government should not be deterred from taking up this question.

"So far as the Registration department is concerned, there is no doubt whatever that there has been a surplus revenue year after year. We find, on the whole, it has been increasing. The revenue was in 1912–1913 Rs. 22·58 lakhs; in 1913–1914 it was Rs 23·58 lakhs; in 1914–1915 it was Rs. 22 43 lakhs; in 1915–1916 the budget estimate was Rs. 23·60 lakhs and the revised estimate was Rs. 23·00 lakhs; and the budget estimate for the next year, 1916–1917, is Rs. 24·00 lakhs. So far as expenditure is concerned there has been a reasonable reduction. In 1912–1913 it was Rs. 12·46 lakhs; in 1913–1914 it was Rs. 12·69 lakhs; in 1914–1915 it was Rs. 12 74 lakhs; in 1915–1916 the budget estimate was Rs. 13·00 lakhs; the revised estimate was Rs. 12·62 lakhs; and the budget estimate for 1916–1917 is Rs 12·67 lakhs. I am not going to suggest that the surplus revenue realized by the Registration department is not a circumstance which is to be welcomed; but what I say is that there is a surplus revenue which can be reasonably devoted for improving the convenience of parties so far as registration work is concerned. When once it is realized that it is not to be a source of profit or revenue there should be no hesitation whatever in reconsidering this whole question. Before I sit down, I wish to point out that in the draft resolution there is a clerical mistake,—'Cuddapah' is to be altered into 'Kurnool.'"

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, this is not the first time that this question of the amalgamation of certain registration districts has been raised in the Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao has not been able to adduce any new argument on this occasion. He has dwelt upon the large areas of several of our districts. The object of this reorganization scheme was to equalize the jurisdiction of district registrars with regard to three factors, the number of sub-registrars' offices under their charge, the number of registrations per office and the area under control. Where the number of registrations was small or the number of sub-offices small the jurisdiction of the district registrar might admit of considerable enlargement with regard to the geographical area It was with reference to all these considerations that the scheme for the amalgamation of eight districts into four was adopted As to the question whether that scheme is workable or not, we must accept the opinion of the head of the department who has reported to us that the scheme from an administrative point of view is quite workable and has not presented any difficulties whatever. From the financial point of view, the scheme has resulted in economy, though it is not perhaps anything very large, the total savings being about Rs. 13,000 odd. From the point of view of the convenience of the parties, which, I admit, is not a consideration to be ignored, there is perhaps some ground for thinking that they may be put to some inconvenience in the matter of the presentation of appeals I am prepared to reconsider this question of the amalgamation of districts; but I am sure Honourable Members will agree with me that it is not a matter of such urgency that it need be taken up now. I shall be quite prepared to consider it after the war is over. The only consideration that can be urged in favour of rearrangement is the inconvenience to parties but it cannot really be urged that the extent of this inconvenience is very great. There is some inconvenience, no doubt, but it is not so serious as to justify us in reconsidering this scheme during the present state of affairs."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, at the budget meeting of 1912 I brought forward a resolution for the appointment of a district registrar for Ramnäd, Vellore and Anantapur, and my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao also brought a resolution that the proposed amalgamation should be reconsidered. The Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar in replying said that he found

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no reason whatever to agree to the resolutions. I am glad the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar has been pleased to tell us now that the matter would be reconsidered after the war is over. Am I right, sir?"

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, I am grateful to the Government for having considered also the position of the clerks. I do not know if the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar is going to reconsider the recommendations of the Registrar-General for increasing the pay of the sub-registrars to Rs. 175 and also to appoint a higher grade of registrars on Rs. 600. When he made recommendations on the subject the Government were pleased to accept only so much of his scheme as favoured the reduction in the number of the registrars and not the rest of it, which might have benefited these hard-working officers. I know that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart thinks that our sub-registrars do not require so much pay as the Police do. I hope, however, that the scheme of the Registrar-General may be reconsidered when the war is over and when we have got the money."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"My Lord, I am one of those who along with others have been trying to induce this Government to reconsider this question and if I have not hitherto brought up a resolution in respect of this matter it is because I felt that the chances of reconsideration would be seriously jeopardized if I ventured to openly request Government to review their past policy in this matter. But, however, as the subject has now come up before this Council and the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar has promised to consider it at some future date I might be permitted to state that there are valid and cogent reasons which might be urged as to why the Government should reconsider this clubbing of districts for registration purposes.

"My Lord, it is a matter of common knowledge that the Registration department is becoming an extremely unwieldy department and that very close supervision over the subordinate staff will require greater attention as the years roll by; and, therefore, I hope that from an administrative point of view the Government will be pleased to see that, in the interests of the efficiency of the department, in the interests of the honesty of the department—the Government will be pleased to see their way to consider whether these districts should not be separated for registration purposes and placed on the same footing as they were before the amalgamation schema was thought of. In the case of the Forest Department and the Public Works Department, and the Police Department also and other departments, Government have been telling us that the superior staff will have to be strengthened in order to make the subordinate staff work hard and work honestly; and I believe the same reasons will operate in an equal degree in the case of this department also, because, notwithstanding the laudable efforts of the present Inspector-General, we hear of various complaints from the officers that things are not as they ought to be. Then, with regard to the way in which this amalgamation has been taken by the people, I may inform your Lordship that the people of these districts, Vizagapatam, Nellore and Kurnool have passed resolutions at various conferences drawing attention to the hardships to which they are subjected by reason of the amalgamation and asking for an early remedy, and from private conversation, I would not say that there is considerable irritation but there is a feeling that the Government have unnecessarily moved in the way of amalgamation in the supposed interests of economy.

"Your Lordship will be pleased to see the considerable inconvenience caused to people, when people have to travel 200 or 300 miles by rail and 30 or 40 miles by road before they can reach a registration office. Taking a man living in Palkonda taluk in Vizagapatam, who has to go to Cocanada, he has got to come to Amadalavalsa, he has to travel through Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari; he will have to go back all this way. Taking a man living in the extreme south of Kurnool he will have to go to Cuddapah. I have travelled in these tracts and I know the hardships to which a man is put when he has to travel these long distances. It is generally said that from an administrative point of view the hardship is minimized because these registration officers have been told to hear appeals within the districts to which they

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pertain as far as possible. But I submit that it is not a real remedy and for this reason; these litigants or clients would have to do in a number of ways with professional men living in headquarters and they have naturally to engage them for filing an appeal and afterwards for various other purposes. Even assuming that appeals are heard in the district, it does not minimize the expenditure because a man has to travel more than once to the headquarters for presenting appeals or a witness list and consequently the administrative rule even if worked properly would not be conducive to minimize the hardship to any very large extent. Then in the matter of deposit of wills take the district of Vizagapatam and the agency therein. The registration laws do not obtain currency, still there are men of great wealth in the Agency tracts who may like to deposit their wills and even as it is, travelling to Vizagapatam is a great hardship. To ask them to travel through Vizagapatam and then to Gōdāvari would be to impose upon them unnecessary hardship, especially when the economy effected is not very large. If these officers travel properly, I do not think that this money that is supposed to be saved by the amalgamation can be really saved.

"There is another point also, Sir, to which I shall invite the attention of the Council and that is this: if the registrar is at the headquarters of the district, he will be in touch with the district officers, he will be in touch with the public opinion of the district, he will be in touch with the bar and the various officials who will be travelling through the headquarters station. Therefore, he could ascertain a good deal of what is going on in the sub-offices and would have an opportunity of keeping an eye on what is going on in the sub-registrars' offices. But he will be denied all this opportunity even assuming that he travels fast and he travels often into the adjoining district. Therefore, there is that potent factor conducive to efficiency which would be seriously wanting by the amalgamation of these districts. The savings effected are so little, and the hardship inflicted is so much that I hope that this matter would receive early consideration. I make a personal appeal that this should receive early consideration. The Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar said that it would be considered after the war. The saving is very little and I do not think it will affect the budget very much. By the time this comes up after the war is over, the new Member who would have to deal with this matter may perhaps want some time to pick up experience and then it will take years before the problem is solved. Now that the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar knows something of it and the Inspector-General has seen something of it, it is time that this matter is considered now, especially as the financial exigencies will not be a large factor in the solution of this problem."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, the Government are pleased to state that they are prepared to re-consider the question of the amalgamation of these districts but that the question is not of an urgent nature and that they would consider it after the war. I rise to submit that it is of an urgent nature. As far as Vizagapatam is concerned, since the date of the amalgamation, the district association submitted memorials and the district conference year after year is passing resolutions to the effect that there should be a district registrar's office at Vizagapatam, and when the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar paid a visit to Vizagapatam the district association waited in deputation on him and the matter was brought to his notice. But he is now pleased to say that the matter is not of an urgent nature. We, living in the district, feel that it is an urgent matter and the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma plainly indicated in his speech how matters are going amiss. There are many stations in Vizagapatam, such as Narsapatam, where people are feeling that the immediate supervision of the district registrar is not over the sub-registrar and the people there are feeling that they are put to much inconvenience. These matters will be better within the reach of the district registrar if he is stationed in Vizagapatam instead of at Cocanada. The people of Vizagapatam will not have many opportunities to go to Cocanada and the district registrar will not have the opportunity of understanding how things are going on. No doubt, he is a touring officer and his work is mostly one of an administrative nature. But he pays a visit once a year to each station and he will not have any opportunity to hear the real grievances of the people. After all, the cost of the saving, as given by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao and as supplied by the Inspector-General is only Rs. 15,000. That is a very small amount taking the whole budget into consideration. The war shall

not stand between this alteration in the budget and the budget as presented now. I would, therefore, request the Government to consider the matter as urgent and take the necessary action in this matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—" Your Excellency, I submit that when once it is conceded that this question affects the convenience of parties in the various districts affected by the amalgamation scheme, it ought not to be put forward as an argument that the small additional cost would deter your Excellency's Government from taking up this question at present. We have been informed that there is a sum of four lakhs of rupees placed at the disposal of your Excellency's Government by the Government of India for being reappropriated under the various heads ; and what I ask is by far a very small sum which can be devoted for the purpose of procuring the convenience of the people affected by this amalgamation scheme in the various districts. The question of convenience does not depend upon the number of cases which are brought under your Excellency's notice from time to time. It is not often that persons express their difficulties and send memorials or submit petitions and make themselves heard in various ways It is more by considering even individual cases where persons are forced to go long distances or engage vakils in distant places or engage vakils in two places, that your Excellency's Government has to be satisfied that it affects the convenience of parties and that reform ought not to be delayed even for a short period. All that has been suggested is that the question may be taken up after the war, as it is not of an urgent character. When once it is conceded that this is a serious matter and that it has been pressed upon the attention of Government on various occasions in the form of resolutions passed at conferences or in other forms, I do not think there is any reason whatever for not taking up this matter and affording relief to the persons concerned."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR :—" I do not know whether the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao wishes to press the resolution after the assurance given."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—" If the Honourable Member gives me an assurance that this will be taken up in the course of the year or as early as possible, I am not anxious to press it. Seeing that the sum required is very small, I think that the war cannot stand in the way and I hope that early consideration will be given to this matter, irrespective of the war. If that is the intention of the Government, I have no desire to press the resolution. But if it is proposed to put it off indefinitely, I am afraid I would have to press the resolution to a division."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR :—" It will be considered in the course of the year."

The Hon'ble Mr A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—" Since it will be considered in the course of the year, apart from the war, I have no objection to withdraw it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was then withdrawn.

REDUCTION IN THE RATE OF SEARCH FEES IN THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Your Excellency, I have the honour to move the resolution which stands in my name :—

'V. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the receipts under "Other search fees" under X-A. REGISTRATION—"Miscellaneous" be reduced by Rs. 20,000, and the rates levied for such searches correspondingly reduced, and the amount met by a corresponding reduction under 45. CIVIL WORKS.'

" Unlike some of the previous resolutions, this resolution, of mine seeks a very modest measure of relief, relief which is much needed, in the matter of a grievance which is widely felt throughout the Presidency, in the matter of the scale of search fees. This question, I need hardly remind the Council, has been under the consideration of the Government ever since 1914. It was at the discussion of a resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju who represents the northern landholders,

as I do the southern, that the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar told us that the matter was under the consideration of Government. Later on, in reply to an interpellation of mine, and in reply to some of my observations on the budget, I was told that the matter was receiving the attention of the departmental head and a solution would very early see the light of day. But when I last interpellated, I was told that definite proposals were expected from the Inspector-General by the 1st of April, which I thought might conveniently be transferred to the 31st March so that they might come into force next year. If these proposals were to be received on the 1st of April, we lose another year and we add another year to the already long period of overdue in this matter.

"Your Excellency, I have already pointed out in this Council that a fee of Rs 7-8-0 upon every complete search is rather very high, particularly looking to the large number of small transactions in this province. We have had, according to the Registration Department reports, in 1911, 15,297 search applications; in 1912, 17,289, in 1913, 18,215; and in 1914, 20,108 applications. This gives us an idea of the tendency towards going in for more searches on the part of the people, to assure themselves of the safety of their transactions before entering into such transactions. Your Excellency, it is our duty to encourage this tendency and to see that people are helped forward in this advance particularly in a province like ours where we see that the tendency to civil suits and disputes is getting lamentably more and more common and more and more wide-spread." It is with this view that I have been pressing so often for a definite and early consideration being given to this question of the reduction of search fees.

"In this aspect, I wish also to allude to another fact and that is the number of documents of sales and mortgages that we have in this province. In 1913, we have had 298,106 sales above Rs. 100 and 193,146 sales below Rs. 100; in 1914 we had 291,800 sales above Rs. 100 and 19,398 sales below Rs. 100. In the way of mortgages, we have had in 1913, 553,604 and in 1914, 532,331. Why I trouble the Council with these figures I shall presently make clear. What I aim at, and, what I believe this Government may reasonably aim at also, is, that in almost every one of these transactions, we must help the people really to see that this sort of assurance is given—that there are no previous encumbrances existing on these sales or mortgages. That is what I aim at and that is what, I believe, should be the reasonable goal of a Government like ours. In the face of this large number of transactions, we have only about 20,000 applications every year for this sort of encumbrance certificates. Now I ask whether that is a position that we can look on with satisfaction particularly looking to the fact that courts are found necessary to be increased year after year, additional Munsifs' courts, additional sub-courts, additional district courts, and additional High Court Judges. In this state of circumstances, may I not hope that the Government will pay a little more earnest attention to this question to see that people are assured in their transactions of the real freedom from any sort of encumbrance in immovable property? I ask: is not the Registration Department mainly and almost entirely intended to safeguard the people in this direction? If the Registration Department can justify its existence on one score, more than another, it is I believe, on the score of giving relief to the people where they need it and giving them an idea of the nature of freedom from encumbrance on all transactions of sales and mortgages. If your Excellency's Government are really in favour of this, that the Registration Department is to satisfy this ideal of its existence, I should very strongly expect that the Government would come forward and accept this very modest measure of relief that I propose today.

"As regards the other argument, that might, I can reasonably expect, be put forward that this is a time of war and that we cannot think of minimising the income I would, as I urged on a former occasion, urge again my former reason that this may not necessarily mean a loss of income; for various reasons that is my view. On the other hand, looking at the fact that while under every other item the number of registrations has fallen even in this war season, the number of applications for searches is increasing. That shows that the people understand and really see the usefulness and the necessity for going in more and more for safe transactions. If it is said that this is a time of stringency, I would urge that for that very reason this should be taken up in right earnest at a time like this, when the borrower finds and experiences greater difficulty in getting his loans; when money is tight, he

(Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar; Sir Sivaswami Ayyar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.) [18TH MARCH 1916.

finds greater difficulty in getting loans; and if he can show to the lender that his property is free from encumbrance, the more easily he does it, the better does he command credit and confidence and the better is his chance of getting loans. Your Excellency, what definitely I might expect under these circumstances I shall also explain to the Council. I expect the present rate of Rs. 7-8-0 for each complete search to be reduced at least by one-third of the sum; that I expect might represent a fall of revenue to the extent of about Rs. 20,000, which I assure the Council, is rather a rough estimate. My view is that from these 20,000 applications, the income may come up to Rs. 1,50,000; and I expect about Rs. 50,000 from increased number of applications if the fee is reduced. I hope that the Government will see their way to accept this proposal of mine, to reduce by one-third. I know when the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimharaju proposed that it should be reduced by one-half, the Government told him that they were still considering the question. I hope after two years of consideration that Government would be in favour of a reduction of one-third. With these remarks I recommend this resolution to the earnest attention of my honourable colleagues and the Government."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I have no hesitation in assuring the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar that we shall take up this question 'in right earnest' as he appealed to us to do and that we shall take it up shortly. The Honourable Member is aware that the Inspector-General has promised to send in his report on the 1st of April. There has been considerable delay in this matter but it has been more or less unavoidable. The subject is a complicated one and the Inspector-General has had to consult a number of officials and to call for various statistics and various pieces of information and he has not been able to send in his report yet. But I have no doubt that he will be able to send in his report by the 1st of April and we will take up this question as soon as the report is received.

"It is now premature to enter into the question of the precise amount of reduction of the rates of search fees; that is a matter which may well be left over for consideration. The best course to be adopted in my opinion is to publish the draft rules for criticism and then decide after hearing any representation which the members of the public may put forward as to what reduction shall exactly be made. I cannot give an undertaking to the Honourable Member to introduce in the year 1916-17 any reductions that may be decided upon. The Honourable Member has ventured to prophesy that there may be no fall in the income by reason of the reduction in the rate of search fees. He expects that there will be an increase in the number of applications for searches which will more than make up for any reduction in the rates of the search fees. It may be so or it may not be so. It is undesirable to introduce an element of uncertainty and to risk a drop of revenue but this will not preclude the Government from considering the report of the Inspector-General as soon as it is received and passing orders upon it. I hope with this assurance he will be willing to withdraw his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, the reply of the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar on this question seems to be a mixture of sweet and bitter. On the one hand, he says that the Government will take up this question which has been under consideration for the last two years of reducing search fees and yet on the other and almost in the same breath he says that in 1915-16 we should hope for nothing—I do not know if he exactly meant that we should hope for nothing, but his statement was to the effect that there should be no change in 1915-16. It appears to me that the element of uncertainty and risk of diminution of revenue is not a thing which should seriously be considered as standing in the way of the proposed reform. We find at page 10 of the Civil Budget Estimate the sum of one lakh and odd rupees is expected, that is for the year 1916-17, over the revised estimate for 1915-16. Certainly any reduction of revenue by the lowering of search fees would not exceed one lakh; and so our finances are not likely to be seriously unsettled by the proposed reduction of fees. In any case, Government expect an increase. I find at page 10 of the Civil Budget Estimate that whereas in the revised estimate we have an income of Rs. 2,09,000, we have in the budget estimate Rs. 2,18,500. Evidently then, the Government expect an increase. To forego a slight increase will not be a great difficulty in our budget. This is a

13TH MARCH 1916.] *(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar; Sir Sivaswami Ayyar, Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Cardew.)*

matter on which I have spoken previously and I do not wish to repeat my arguments. The question of the necessity for allowing full scope for people to get encumbrance certificates has been well threshed out by the honourable mover. I only hope, as it is admittedly a move in the right direction, that the move will be made as early as possible and before the close of the budget year."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I confess I have not been quite satisfied with the reply of the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar for the reason that it will have, whether he wills it or no, the effect of postponing it for another year, particularly in view of the additional observation that he made that he would send it round for opinions which I believe may make it extend to more than one year. That is my fear. This is a matter in which I believe the people of this Presidency and the large agricultural population especially do need earlier relief, more than, perhaps, better relief three or four years hence or at some future time, and some start should be made over and above the sort of hopes that have been held out to us and the assurances that have been given to us. That is my chief purpose in putting forward this resolution at this meeting of the Council, to see the public are assured some definite step will be taken at least in 1916-17; if I am assured that definite orders will come into force in 1916-17 I have no objection not to press it now."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, as I have already said, I cannot undertake to introduce it in 1916-17 but I do undertake to dispose of this question within the year 1916-17. When I suggested that it might be useful to publish the draft rules, I had no idea of postponing the consideration of the subject indefinitely. The subject is rather a difficult one as the Honourable Member will find on a careful examination of the subject; and it was more for the purpose of getting light in the shape of criticism on the draft rules that I suggested that we might publish these rules. If the Honourable Member thinks that it is desirable not to publish the rules, I have no objection to accede to that suggestion. All that I can assure the Honourable Member is that the subject will be taken up for consideration as soon as possible, as soon as the report is received and orders passed and the subject disposed of as early as possible within the year 1916-17."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Your Excellency, with that assurance of the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar that the matter will be attended to as early as possible and within the year 1916-17, I have no mind to press it further."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was then withdrawn.

XII. Interest.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, I beg to introduce the head INTEREST. This is a comparatively small head; the variations in the figures from year to year are insignificant; but they are slowly rising and in the budget are higher than they have been in recent years, indicating that a slight addition to the amount taken in loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act is being effected."

18. General Administration.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, this head is fully explained by the details in the Financial Statement and I do not think any further detailed information is necessary."

19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, the Council will notice that there is a slight increase in revenue, Rs. 61,000, as compared with the year 1914-15 for which we have the actuals. The increase under expenditure amounts to Rs. 2·65 lakhs. That is undoubtedly due to the increase in courts which in turn has been rendered necessary by the very great increase in litigation. My honourable colleague Sir Sivaswami Ayyar in introducing the head of Stamps referred to the increase of revenue under court-fee stamps and if Honourable Members will turn back to that head they will see that the increased estimate in the budget as compared with that of the year 1914-15 under the head of court-fee stamps is no

less than 12½ lakhs, of which 6½ lakhs will come to provincial revenues, so that from court-fee stamps we are gaining an increase of revenue of Rs. 6½ lakhs and we are spending Rs. 2·65 lakhs more than we were spending in the year 1914–15. I do not think there are any other items which require any further explanation than has been given in the Financial Statement."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, may I request information with reference to the provision of salaries for judicial officers under this head. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart was pleased to state on another occasion that the Government were making a representation to the Government of India and to the Secretary of State for the re-organisation of the pay of the Judicial Service, but here, so far as I can see, the same pay as formerly is put down for the district munsifs and others. May I request information as to whether proposals have been sent up?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I think the honourable gentleman should have given notice of any information he wanted. Your Excellency invited Honourable Members to inform the Chief Secretary if they wished to have further information and it would be more in accordance with the rules which govern the Council if such requests were dealt with in that manner. This particular matter I can answer at once. Proposals have not been sent to the Government of India; we did not think that the time was very opportune, but they will probably be sent up before long."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, if they are sent up, will there be time to include them in the budget?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I cannot answer that."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAU:—"Your Excellency, since the Revised Financial Statement was issued, I have received a communication from the Secretary, Judicial Department, that proposals about the permanent strength of the High Court have reached this Government. With reference to the provision for temporary Judges, I should like to know if the Government are prepared to tell us what these proposals about the strength of the High Court are which have reached the Government. It seems to me that unless we have that information it will be too late to do anything by the time we meet next year."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid that is not in order. The Honourable gentleman is one of those who sent up a motion for discussion on a matter which is under discussion with the Government of India, and therefore I was obliged to rule it out. The same applies to this question. There is no option under the rules and I must rule it out, as the subject is under discussion with the Government of India."

XVI-B. & 19-B. Law and Justice—Jails.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, I beg to introduce the head Law and Justice—Jails. The expenditure under this head is slightly less than in 1914–15, which I think is a matter for satisfaction, because the cost of diets has increased. We have also introduced a few changes involving some increase. The provision of one school-master in every jail is a measure which has been attended with marked success. The revenue remains pretty steady. We estimate for slightly higher receipts from manufactures next year than we have had for the two years preceding 1914–15 and I think it is very possible that under that head the budget may be exceeded, because there have been considerable orders from the military departments."

XVII. & 20. Police.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Before asking the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart to move the head of Police I would like to point out that the first resolution is in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao and it is one resolution in two parts. I would suggest that it should be moved as one resolution. The effect of the resolution, presuming it were lost, which is a possibility, would be that the Council will refuse to reduce the estimated budget by the amount required to carry out the resolution which, as I understand, is something like Rs. 4½ lakhs. The Council will notice that resolution VII* in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma proposes to reduce the

* Vide footnote on page 534 infra.

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budget by Rs. 5 lakhs. It will not be in order, assuming the Council refuses to reduce the estimate by 4½ lakhs, to move the Council to reduce the estimate by Rs. 5 lakhs, the Council having already decided the matter in essentials. I mention this so that the Honourable Member may be good enough to take part in the discussion of this resolution. Otherwise, I do not know whether it would be in order."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART: —" Your Excellency, I have to introduce the head of Police. I would invite the attention of the Council to the remarks which I have offered at page 10 of the Revised Financial Statement where I have explained in some detail the nature of the increased expenditure which is provided for in the budget for next year. I can assure the Council that every proposal for increased expenditure on police is scrutinised very jealously indeed. I recognise how much police expenditure has been rising for a long time and I have refused to sanction anything which came to me from the Judicial Department unless there was a very strong reason for it. There has been some additional expenditure owing to criminal settlements; but I have steadily set my face against sanctioning extra expenditure on general administration."

ASSIGNMENT FOR INCREASED EXPENDITURE UNDER "POLICE."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—" Your Excellency, the resolution which stands in my name and the resolutions which stand in the name of my Honourable friends Mr. Sarma and Mr. Rama Ayyangar are intended to call the attention of your Excellency's Government to the growth of police expenditure in this Presidency. I beg to move the resolution which stands in my name:—

'VI. (a) This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a representation be made to the Government of India that an assignment should be made to this province to meet the growth of expenditure under the head "Police," more especially the cost of the two schemes for improving the scale of pay of the constabulary included in the budget estimate for 1916-1917.

'(b) This Council also recommends that expenditure on the above two schemes be omitted from the budget estimate for 1916-1917 to await the result of the representation referred to above.'

"I may say at the outset that this matter has come before the Council in various forms during the last three or four years, and I do not wish to cover the old ground again as Honourable Members are familiar both with the figures and with the arguments on both sides. My lord, the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart stated that he was considering the question of economies in this department and I may state that within the last four or five years the question has also come up for consideration in this Council both by interpellations and resolutions. Last year there was a comprehensive review of the conditions of police in this Presidency and a comparison with other provinces as also with the police organization in Great Britain was also made in 1914. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart made a most interesting statement of the whole case. I have only to remind Honourable Members that on that occasion it was pointed out that the police in this Presidency cost Rs. 39 lakhs in 1891 and that afterwards in 1901 the expenditure was about Rs. 44 lakhs. The Police Commission with which the Honourable the Finance Member had a great deal to do recommended some increase in the establishments of this Presidency; and the total cost of the police was estimated at Rs 63 lakhs and odd rupees. Then during the last few years various schemes of reorganisation were slowly brought into effect and the result of that was that the constabulary was increased much beyond the expectation of the Police Commission and that the number of superior officers were similarly increased and that the rates of pay which were then contemplated were also exceeded by the rise in prices and altogether the expectations of the Police Commission which were formed when that report was sent up have been exceeded by several lakhs of rupees. As I said already at the time the Police Commission made their recommendations, the strength of the police force in this Presidency was 23,819 and by 1903 the establishments went up to 26,465; and in 1909 it was 32,090; in 1914, the year in which

there is the latest available report, it was 52,907 Similarly the cost has gone up, as I have already reminded Honourable Members. The cost estimated by the Police Commission was Rs. 64 lakhs but the cost has gone up considerably and as Honourable Members will see, it has exceeded all expectations which were then formed In 1912-1913 the cost was Rs 88 17 lakhs, in 1913-1914 it was Rs. 92·48, and in 1914-1915 it was 102 31 I must here explain that a portion of this was due to the readjustment in the accounts about the village police and the village talayaris for which Rs 15 lakhs were added to this figure In 1915-1916 the total charges were Rs. 121 68 lakhs and in 1916-1917 the budget estimate is Rs 116·71 lakhs. So that Honourable Members will see that this expenditure on police establishments has far exceeded that which was anticipated by the Police Commission and every year we have been adding to the recurring expenditure of this Presidency under the head of Police. The two schemes which are directly in issue in this resolution relate to the pay of the constabulary both in the city and in the mufassal. The scheme which provides for the increase of pay of the constabulary has already been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and has been referred to in the budget estimate."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART (*interrupting*): —"It has not been sanctioned. The scheme referred to has reference to the city police."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO (*continuing*):—"Yes, it is with reference to the city police. As regards the mufassal police I am informed that the scheme has not been sanctioned by the Secretary of State but the scale of pay is more or less similar to that of the city police."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I have not given any information except confidentially as to the scale of pay."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Under the rules for the discussion of the budget, I am entitled to refer to the total cost. The sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is the net cost as already explained by the Honourable the Finance Member at page 10. Whether details are known or not we should be equally satisfied if this expenditure were to be stopped for this year. My Lord, as I have already stated, it is not at all my purpose to say that the time has not come for a revision of the pay of the constabulary in this Presidency. In fact, in introducing the Police budget a few days ago the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock referred to the state of things in the various provinces and referred to the growth of expenditure under the head of Police and he characterised the present wage of the constabulary as hardly a 'living wage'. We are, therefore, anxious not so much to press that there should be no increase of the salary of the constabulary, but that there should be an increase of salary in the other petty establishments of Government. In fact, the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart on a general examination of this question two years ago anticipated it and my recollection of what he said on that occasion was that the Government of India would be moved in this matter. I am not quite definite as to what he said then, as to whether the increased cost was to come from the Government of India or was to be charged to Provincial revenues. Whatever it is, I am anxious to bring to the notice of Honourable Members and of your Excellency's Government that the anticipations of the Police Commission with reference to the total cost of the Police force in this Presidency have been exceeded by circumstances which probably were not then realised. I believe there are so many things to be said on behalf of Government and there are so many calls on Provincial revenues which have been held up in various ways and I think it is time that your Excellency's Government should approach the Government of India for an assignment in this respect.

"I may also state, my Lord, that the tendency has been to bring the police force to an efficient condition and from all that has been stated on the last occasion by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart who compared the state of things in the various provinces, the expenditure must go up much more in future than it is at present. The Honourable Member on that occasion referred to that great authority on police organisation, Sir William Robinson, who said that there should be one policeman for every one thousand inhabitants of the population, whereas there is one policeman at present for every 1,279 persons in this Presidency. He compared the condition of this Presidency with that of other provinces and he pointed out that in Bombay, there was one

policeman for every 967 inhabitants, in the United Provinces one for every 1,317 persons, in the Punjab one for every 1,161 persons, in England one for every 678 persons, in Scotland one for every 842 persons, and in Ireland one for every 370 persons. He said that the conditions of this Presidency were more or less similar to those that prevail in Scotland. As regards the state of crime also, he went into considerable detail and said that we were not as yet up to the mark. With reference to cognisable crime, there are five cases for each policeman. He also compared this Presidency with the conditions in Bengal, the United Provinces, and the Punjab and ultimately wound up by saying that probably in this respect we are on a par with Scotland where cognizable crime was much more in evidence than in other provinces and countries referred to by him. I am only mentioning these facts for the purpose of showing that the question of the efficiency of the police is always in the fore-front, and naturally this state of things is one of those matters not necessarily peculiar to the people of this Presidency. The organization is similar all over India and is one which ought to be properly financed by the Imperial Government.

"I have already referred to the growth of expenditure on the criminal settlements which have been costing us a good deal of the potential benefits to be derived hereafter. I may mention that the figures under this head are as follows: In 1914-1915 it was Rs. 1,65,000, in 1915-1916 the budget estimate was Rs. 71,000, while the revised estimate was Rs. 1,49,000, and in 1916-1917 the budget estimate is Rupees 1,22,000. This is also a legitimate item of expenditure which has added to the total expenditure in this Presidency. So far I have briefly referred to the recurring expenditure. As regards the non-recurring expenditure, I drew the attention of the Council last year to the fact that our average rate of expenditure on police huts has been Rs. 12 lakhs per annum and even in this year, there is an item of Rs. 9 lakhs under that particular head of expenditure. In answer to an inquiry that I made last year, I was told that we have still to spend Rs. 85 or 90 lakhs to complete the programme of police buildings, so that that is another item which is recurring, at least for the next ten years. From all these circumstances and looking at the fact that when the Provincial contract was entered into, our assignment for additional police expenditure was only Rs. 27 lakhs in the shape of growing revenues, looking at the fact that we have far exceeded the anticipation of the Police Commission and also looking that the enormous growth in police expenditure is not a peculiar feature of this province only but as stated by the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock is also growing in other provinces and considering our slender resources, I should think that the time has come when a representation ought to be made.

"The only other question is whether this is the occasion, whether the time is propitious for making any representation. My Lord, I have noticed in the last Imperial Budget discussion in the Imperial Council that the Honourable Member in charge of Sanitation and Education opposed two resolutions on the ground that the Local Governments made no such request as was suggested by the non-official members in that Council in their resolutions. It seems to me that we should not give room to any impression that, so far as the Government of this Presidency are concerned, they are not alive to the needs of this province and that they will be slow to press upon the Government of India items of expenditure which are absolutely necessary.

"I think it is unnecessary to refer to the general financial condition of the province. The Honourable the Finance Member has given a very clear analysis and Honourable Members will have noticed that our balances have crippled; after giving credit for our obligatory balance we have only got Rs. 62 lakhs to our credit and there are various items of expenditure which have been held up and which have been shown in the schedule attached to the Financial Statement, items of expenditure on which both the Government and Honourable Members on the non-official side have been exceedingly keen. It seems to me that I need not say anything more than I have said. I trust that your Excellency's Government would not oppose this resolution, but would make a representation to the Government of India on the subject of some assignment being given to this province not necessarily in the coming year but at the most suitable and convenient time which must arrive, I trust, sooner or later. This is one of those matters in which I believe we have a fairly good claim on the Government of India. The difference between our obligatory expenditure and the resources placed at the disposal of this provincial Government have been gone into on previous occasions and it seems to me that it is altogether unnecessary on my part

to refer to that on the present occasion. If I remember correctly the various observations made by your Excellency and by the Honourable the Finance Member in this Council on previous occasions, have left the impression upon us that your Excellency's Government are fully alive to our poverty and every attempt ought to be made to readjust the financial position to suit the needs of this province."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, I had some faint hope that the Honourable Member who has just sat down would give us weapons with which we could with confidence attack the Government of India in order to obtain an increase of our settlement. But I am sorry to say that the Honourable Member has neither indicated how we can reduce our expenditure on police or how we can increase the amount of the revenues which we are allowed to retain. He has referred to the grant which was given by the Government of India to enable the Government of Madras to carry out the reforms recommended by the Police Commission. The grant was given in the year 1908-09 when our settlement was carried out and the amount of the grant was Rs. 27·92 lakhs. In that year, we did not spend the whole, but only a little over one half of that sum upon the Commission's reforms; we did not spend the whole of that sum until the year 1913-14. That was the first year in which we spent the whole sum which the Government of India specially gave us to meet the cost of police reforms. The figures are given in paragraph 118 of the Revised Financial Statement for 1914-15. Well then, my Lord, that is one weak point in our case and then, in addition, we have this. The sum of Rs. 27·92 lakhs was not given to us as a fixed sum. It was given to us in the shape of growing revenues, and assuming that this grant grew in the same proportion as the revenue as a whole, it would have amounted in the year 1913-14, the last year of normal expenditure, to Rs. 34·02 lakhs; meanwhile our expenditure on police reforms (apart from the natural growth of police expenditure, for which we also receive growing revenue) in that year had reached the sum of Rs. 33½ lakhs, so that we had still half a lakh to the good. I am afraid that we should have a very poor case if we went to Sir William Meyer with an appeal for additional grants on the ground that the grants already given were insufficient. I can imagine with what skill he would tear our case to pieces and riddle any arguments based upon the inadequacy of the original allotment.

"Then the Honourable Member referred to the growth of police expenditure but he does not, so far as I can understand from what he said, make any suggestion of economy. I should be only too glad to listen to any suggestion for economy at any time and at every time either in the Police Department or in any other spending department. What we find is that the claims in every department, Police, Education, Public Works, Medical, are growing enormously but our revenues unfortunately show no corresponding growth and we have only four lakhs per annum of net additional revenue. It is difficult to find money to meet all the claims; and if Honourable Members would help us not by mere criticisms but by suggestions of reduction in specific items, I can assure them that your Excellency's Government will welcome such proposals for economy. I think I have shown that we should have no chance whatever of getting any further grant from the Government of India, and I do not think that the Honourable Member seriously contemplates the postponement of the introduction of the revised scale of pay for the constabulary until we can get some further grant and further help from the Government of India, for that would mean the postponement of it almost indefinitely. I believe that Honourable Members of this Council will recognise that there is great need to increase the pay of the constables and the head constables. The initial pay in force at present is only Rs. 8 a month, and we have found that it is impossible to obtain the number of men we require, and certainly not possible to obtain the number of men needed of the stamp required, at that scale of pay. Whether our proposals for increased rates, which are very moderate, will be sufficient to secure a better class of men we cannot yet say. But prices, I think, have ceased to rise. There is some tendency towards a fall and we hope, therefore, that the wage which we have now proposed will prove an adequate one and that we shall get the men who are the best of the class from whom we recruit and that, as in Great Britain, instead of having to go to the highways and byways to find candidates for the Police Department, we shall find the number of candidates by far in excess of the number of vacancies. It is quite impossible for your Excellency's Government to accept this resolution. But perhaps, having

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regard to what I have said, the Honourable Member may not care to press it to a division."

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 3 p.m.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"Before I call upon the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma to speak on the motion, I may mention to the Council that just before the proceedings of the Council commence tomorrow, I should like to take the opportunity—I am asked to choose a public opportunity and I think that would be an appropriate opportunity—of presenting some certificates of the St. John Ambulance Association to certain gentlemen one of whom happens to be a Member of this Council. I propose, before we commence our proceedings tomorrow, to take the opportunity of doing this."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, the opening statesmanlike speech of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart is calculated to disarm all opposition, and to make us seriously ponder, as to whether we have given all the help that we could in promoting the cause of economy in this matter. But, sir, may I plead that if we are not able to help the Government in the way we might desire, it is not due to any unwillingness to work with them, but it is owing to lack of opportunity of knowing exactly where we are not having all the information, which naturally would be available to the officers of Government, as to the channels along which these moneys are flowing, as to the basis on which the original contract between the Government of India and the Government of Madras was made and so on. But I shall endeavour to support the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao's application by such reasons as appear to me to be not altogether inappropriate to the resolution.

"Sir, when the Police Commission was constituted I do not think it was any widespread desire on the part of the Madras public men that induced the Government of India to appoint this Commission, and I believe that it was the state of things that existed largely in Bengal and elsewhere which drew the pointed attention of the Government of India to the state of the police, and the Government of India felt that it would be desirable to have a general scheme suited to all the conditions of the country, evolved from the different schemes then prevailing throughout India. The various administration reports of this Presidency would show that responsible police officers were doubtful and sceptical as to whether some of the schemes which were recommended by the Police Commission, such as the abolition of various police stations and so on, were exactly suited to the conditions of this Presidency, and as to whether the advantage arising out of the introduction of these reforms would not be altogether disproportionate to the cost that might be involved. I would urge that is one very good reason for asking the Government of India to treat us in a special manner inasmuch as these reforms were not of our seeking. These reforms have not appreciably improved the police, have not improved the detection of crime or appreciably reduced crime; and consequently this Presidency ought not to bear the whole cost of a scheme which was not its own.

"Apart from that, sir, the Police Commission went upon certain basis which the Government of India and the then Government of Madras accepted, that the requirements of this Presidency would be satisfied with a police force 26,000 odd strong. Now I believe it was on the strength of that recommendation, on that footing, that the calculations were made and the apportionment between the Government of India and the Government of Madras in 1908 and later was based. But somehow or other the authorities in power have felt that it would be impossible to work the scheme of the Government of India with the 26,000 men which the Police Commission thought would be sufficient. The number has now grown to 32,000 and odd. Therefore, if we have increased the strength of the force by 25 per cent, I do not think it would require any very strong argument to show that the cost also would grow proportionately. That is one of the first points, strong points, in our favour when we approach the Government of India and say that inasmuch as this assignment was based upon the particular force recommended by the Government of India Commission as suited to the then conditions and a larger strength has been found to be absolutely necessary to cope with the duties under the altered conditions which were not of our seeking, the Government of India might legitimately come to our assistance.

"There is another point to which I might draw special attention: and that is the large armed force, the large reserve force which is being kept in this Presidency. I believe the strength of the police force had to be augmented, partly because it has been felt that the duties which are ordinarily discharged by the armed forces of the Crown in places where such armed forces are located have to be discharged in this Presidency by the police force proper. Take the case of Upper India: for various reasons troops are stationed at numerous places therein, and consequently if unhappily any serious riot should occur and there should be difficulty, these troops can be made to do the duty of the police on the spot. Consequently the number of reserve men need not be so large there as in this Presidency which is far removed from the centres of army supplies. I do not know whether this was counted as a factor. But to my mind it occurs that one reason why the police force had to be augmented was this factor. If this be so, while we contribute to the exchequer for the army expenditure, we are not reaping any benefit from it and if in addition to that we bear any additional cost which is apportionable to the military, I believe we have a very good case for asking the Government of India to bear the cost of these armed reserves.

"Then again it was said that at the inception even the money that was granted by the Government of India could not be spent until 1912-1913. It would appear to be so, because in 1909-1910 the expenditure was 74 lakhs; in 1912-1913 it was 83 lakhs. In four years there was a growth of 14 lakhs and since then the expenditure has increased enormously from Rs. 88 lakhs to Rs. 116 lakhs. Even excluding the cost of talaiyaris, which has been brought under this head newly for the past two or three years, it has grown to Rs. 101 lakhs. Consequently in the initial stages when the force was not thoroughly organized, when all the schemes had not been given effect to, it might not have been possible to spend all the money that was given to us. Now we find that the money is absolutely inadequate for the purpose. We have not been able to follow the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart in his last remark that Rs. 34½ lakhs have been assigned to us, and that the expenditure is Rs. 33½ lakhs. If that is so, we shall very soon outstrip that, and if the expenditure under police buildings be taken into consideration, we have already outstripped that expenditure considerably.

"Then, sir, the proportion of the cost of the police to the total expenditure of the Presidency was roughly 10 to 12½ per cent. That was the state of things, I believe, when this settlement was introduced. Therefore, we must take it that the Government of India meant that the same proportion of the growth of revenue would be allotted to the police, not that any increase that we might have would be appropriated almost wholly or to a very large extent towards the police. If we take the original proportion 10 to 12½ per cent, what do we find now? It is over 15 per cent, that is the proportion has increased 40 per cent. Consequently, sir, to meet such an abnormal state of things not of our own making would be an appropriate occasion to approach the Government of India with an appeal not for generosity but for substantial justice.

"Then the experiments towards the ultimate reduction in the cost of the police, which are being made in the direction of settlements under the Criminal Tribes Act, deserve, I think, substantial support from the Government of India. I do not think, sir, that it was ever contemplated that these costly measures should be treated as part of the police expenditure. They were never treated as part of the police expenditure at any time: they were not thought of in the scheme under which the police expenditure was estimated. Consequently, if this Government be pledged in the general interests of the tax-payer to embark upon this new item of expenditure which does not properly appertain to the item Police, I think we are entitled to some assistance from the Government of India.

"Then again I am in the dark as to whether the Police Commission's report or the basis of the adjustment in 1910 was on the footing that from the general Provincial revenues the total cost of police buildings and the cost of the repairs to these buildings, should form part of the police expenditure; that is, as to whether this Government undertook with the recruits to provide them with all these necessaries before this settlement was made. If that was part of the scheme, that would furnish no new argument, but if all this huge building programme, this huge expenditure the provision of houses for police officers and repairs to these buildings, which will grow

naturally as time goes on—if all this was not part of the original scheme of the Police Commission, I submit, sir, there is ample ground for asking for a revision of the provisional settlement. The second point to which allusion has been made is as to whether we have shown good cause for a reduction of the expenditure, and under what specific items we could recommend a definite reduction. Here again our justification for moving this resolution is that this growth of expenditure, if sanctioned by the legislature today, would involve the Province in a recurring expenditure of Rs. 5 to 7 lakhs which it would be impossible for any future legislature to disown or not acknowledge; that is, we shall be substantially accepting a recurring expenditure of Rs. 5 to 7 lakhs in this indirect manner, and we should be appropriating a large proportion of the increased revenue towards police expenditure, while every one of us is agreed that a large proportion of it should be utilised for productive purposes. That is the ground why we ask that at any rate this year there should not be this increase until the whole scheme is threshed out and discussed and a solution is found for an ultimate reduction in the police expenditure. If the Government continuously sanction on the executive side large increases in the police strength, and various things such as house accommodation, clothing, and then estimate what the expenditure is and ask the non-official members to suggest ways of curtailing that expenditure, I do not think that the non-officials can ever undertake that task successfully. If the increase in the growth of the police force and the increase in pay were to form the subject matter of discussion, here, if the help of the Council is sought and taken and then these resolutions are come to, there is something to be said. If that is not done there is nothing to be said by us except to bow our heads; it goes to the root of the real power of this Council, and we may legitimately ask the Government, that before the increases are sanctioned, the advice and co-operation of the Council should be sought.

"However, turning to the civil budget estimates, second edition, at page 105 I find that Rs. 4,15,337 is computed as the probable savings in 1915-1916. With the same expenditure, 51 lakhs, the probable savings computed for 1916-1917 are Rs. 3,08,664, that is, a reduction in the savings of 1·07 lakhs in one year. It may be possible that the Government hope that, when the revised scale of pay comes into force, the recruitment will be considerably improved and hence it may be that they have budgeted for a larger amount. At any rate I do not know what the cause of it is. Possibly it may be suggested on our side that the one lakh might go for our benefit under other heads.

"Then again I find at page 108 the expenditure under travelling allowance, cost of railway warrants, conveyance allowance, etc., has been growing enormously of late years. I have verified this only with regard to a few years and not all.

	Rs.
In 1909-10 the expenditure was	8,41,401
1910-11 "	8,99,397
1911-12 "	12,06,605

I know it has been since then varying from year to year from Rs. 12 to 9 lakhs and so on. But might not something be done in the way of a little more economy under these several heads?

"Then again the last item, your Excellency, on page 108, is the accounts under 'Supplies and Services'. In the year 1914-1915, the expenditure was Rs. 4,31,339. It is now budgeted at Rs. 4,91,113, that is an increase of Rs. 60,000. Perhaps the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart will see his way to effect a little more economy under that head.

"Then again on page 109, there is a provision of a lump grant for the renting of quarters for the subordinate police. There again we find that the provision in 1914-1915 was only Rs 55,495; this year, it is Rs. 1,31,350. May we not ask these gentlemen to wait for another year? When everybody is suffering, we might appeal to their generosity to wait a little longer. This is in addition to the four lakhs which the Government have budgeted during the current year specifically for increasing the pay of the constables. In this matter I would just make one remark. Certainly I do not believe in entertaining in the service men and starving them and asking

them to do efficient work; and consequently you will have to pay a living wage to these men. But the question is one of the additional recruitment of 1,700 men who cannot be induced to join on the present conditions. Nothing serious occurred during the past few years with only 30,000 men. Cannot we afford to go on with that state of things, even if we cannot recruit 1,700 more men on this salary? Because once you take up this question of increasing the pay of these men, there are the talaiyaris and a number of other people and an increase of one rupee in the case of each man will mean lakhs of rupees, and I think almost the whole growth of our revenue would be swallowed up by this reform. You will have to reduce the nominal strength of the police force and be content with 30,000 men. This Presidency is such a quiet Presidency that there is absolutely no need to increase the strength of the police unnecessarily, because we have been able to get on fairly well with no serious riot or mishap up to 1909 when we had 26,000 policemen. It is not the strength of the police that would improve the detection of crime, but it is other causes which we wish to see operating. Consequently, I submit that the Government should see their way to reduce the constabulary and look forward to economy in expenditure in that direction more than in any other direction. Before the Government ask the Council to embark upon this recurring expenditure of Rs. 5 lakhs from which there will be no escape whatever, I hope the Government would reduce the current year's budget by 5 lakhs and give themselves as well as the people an opportunity of having their say on this larger question of the police reorganisation and equipment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I beg to place before this Council my views on this question which has been raised, the question of referring the matter to the Government of India. The other question that has been raised by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart that suggestions may be made to economise I would not refer to, because there is my resolution upon it upon which I propose to speak for that position. So far as this is concerned, I propose to place before the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart the following facts. It was found when the Police Commission sat that for Madras they had to provide an establishment at a cost of Rs. 64 lakhs for a previous cost Rs. 33 lakhs; for Bombay they had to provide an establishment at a cost of Rs. 55 lakhs, for a previous cost of Rs. 47 lakhs; for Bengal they had to provide a cost of Rs. 73 lakhs whereas the previous cost was about 44 lakhs; for the United Provinces they provided for a cost of Rs 76 lakhs as against the previous cost of Rs. 50 lakhs; and for the Punjab they provided a cost of Rs. 45 lakhs as against the previous cost of Rs. 29 lakhs. My Lord, it might be seen that, except in Madras and Bengal, it was found that an increase of establishment at the rate of about 100 to 150 per cent would be sufficient throughout India; but for Madras they had to practically double the expenditure. I want to place before this Government my view that that rather indicated that we were the most frugal in our expenditure at that time. This is a point, my Lord, which I raised at a previous discussion—that we were cutting our cost so well and so cleverly that we were spending much less than the other Provinces at the time 1905-1906, the accounts of which have been taken into consideration in settling the question of the provincial settlement. As regards the police no doubt the further reorganization of the department was taken into consideration, and an additional sum of Rs. 26 lakhs was provided for the expenditure under that head to make up 185 lakhs which was calculated as the expenditure of this province. That, I submit, is because we were spending on the whole establishment Rs. 32 lakhs. The Commission in fact found that they were doubling the expenditure under this head whereas in every other province, it was quite possible to stop, even under the reorganisation, with an increase of about 50 per cent in the expenditure. Naturally we can see that because this province was able to get on with a provision of Rs. 32 lakhs up to that date, the Commission must have miscalculated in arriving at the amount of Rs. 64 lakhs while for every other province they made an advance of 50 per cent. My Lord, in the memorandum that I placed before the Members of this Council sometime back I showed that in other provinces there was no need to increase the police expenditure at the rapid strides at which we have had to increase it, and it cannot be said by any person that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart who was the Secretary of that Commission and who had complete knowledge of all the conditions miscalculated in unnecessarily increasing the expenditure of this Province. I dare say

the expenditure had to be increased, because if the efficiency in the Province was to be brought to a particular standard new expenditure had to be incurred. I dare say he had full well compared the conditions of this province with the conditions of other provinces and had to allow this kind of increase in the budget. I can therefore very well argue that if the Commission made a mistake in estimating the cost at Rs. 64 lakhs as against the previous cost of Rs. 32 lakhs, it was because we were cutting our expenditure so low that Rs 32 lakhs was found to be a perfect expenditure before the Commission. That was the idea under which Rs. 64 lakhs was fixed upon and if the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart with his usual thoroughness in going into this question compares the figures with those of other Provinces and finds that the increase was necessitated by the wrong calculations of the conditions then existing, it would make out a clear case for this Government to approach the Government of India, especially when for one or two years after the provincial settlement was completed we could not have given effect to this reorganization scheme altogether. It was pointed out that till 1912-13, we had not completely reorganized. Therefore, it was not possible for us to say what would be the regular natural growth of the expenditure till 1912-13. By that time we had finished our provincial settlement and therefore we stopped at Rs. 27 lakhs. Therefore the point made by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart that in 1912-13, the growth of our expenditure would leave our Rs. 27 lakhs at Rs. 34 lakhs and then the police expenditure was only Rs. 33 lakhs will not affect the point that I raise, if actually this Rs. 33 lakhs was expended after the reorganization was brought into force and it was found by the officers responsible for this scheme that they could not stop with an expenditure of Rs. 64 lakhs but had naturally to run it up to Rs. 116 lakhs and it is now pointed out it must be more if Madras should be kept on an equal level with any other province.

"The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, in his speech in 1914, made out a case that we were not spending area to area, offence to offence, or the number of persons to the area more than other provinces. Then, my Lord, it is clear that in spite of our not spending more, the natural increase in expenditure has been to take us to the limits we have reached. If they allowed only Rs. 27 lakhs, and if we can prove that it was only on a miscalculation, I think we have a point to urge before the Government of India and we will have a case apart from the question of the other provinces, because of the general plea which was urged and which was even to some extent the other day approved by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart—be explained by saying that the Government of India might come forward with its own statement that everything was considered already. That is a point we must be prepared to meet. But I say we can very well urge that the expenditure we were incurring was misleading or that it was in mistake and we are entitled in the present state of the police throughout India to say that we ought to have been given greater grants. So the Rs. 7 lakhs or 10 or 15 lakhs which we will be entitled to in settling the question of provincial settlement at which the police expenditure might be placed after the reorganization will be so much gain to us. It cannot be urged that we cannot place this view because at the provincial settlement it was the cost of the reorganization that was taken, only the cost has been estimated at the point at which it was placed by the Police Commission and if the natural growth is otherwise from Rs. 27 to 34 lakhs in 1912-13, it does not affect this question because we could not say on that data that the natural growth of the expenditure was sufficient. An officer who had known the conditions of the police throughout India has found it necessary to place it at a proper level with greater expenditure than other Provinces. It is a point to urge in which we must succeed, although it is optimistic in me to say that we must succeed. I think the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer must be able to see eye to eye with us in this position. I do not think he will not be able to agree with what we have been able to do that is that we have been very frugal in our expenditure. Our expenditure in 1905-1906 was much lower than that of other provinces, Bengal especially. We have a case to place. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao only asks Rs. 5 lakhs, whereas it must be much more; 116 minus 64 must be the real sum. The natural growth from 1912-1913—our present growth must take us to 31. We can therefore claim Rs. 13 or 14 lakhs; we can claim that amount as a matter of right. Whether it is an acceptible thing or not it is not for me to say. I submit that it is a very strong case that we can make out."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"I only wish to make a few observations by way of reply. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has stated that I have not been able to suggest any economies. All that I have to say is that he is a great expert in police matters that I am perfectly certain that neither myself nor any of my honourable colleagues can convince him that any portion of the police expenditure is unnecessary or even incurred on insufficient grounds. My Lord, we have been contending in this Council that in matters relating to the financial settlement, Madras has been very badly treated, that we do not possess, or we have not been allowed, a fair margin of the revenues raised in this Province as compared with other provinces. As a matter of fact, comparatively we have been badly dealt with by the Government of India. These remarks have been made in this Council and we have tried our level best to convince your Excellency's Government that this provincial settlement should be reopened on more than one occasion with practically no result. I can only complain of the system. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart said on the last occasion when there was a discussion of the provincial settlement—

'The provinces are still the creatures of the Imperial Government and the 'settlements rest on that basis. The quinquennial settlements, which have been 'superseded by the permanent settlement, were made on an examination every five 'years of the expenditure of the provinces. The account began with expenditure, not 'with revenue. It had no reference to revenues at all. It began with an examination 'of what had been the normal expenditure during the past five years, and allowance 'was made for any foreseen extraordinary additions or any foreseen extraordinary 'reductions, and the total annual expenditure of the provinces during the next five 'years having been calculated in that manner, the Government of India then proceeded 'to give each province a share of its revenue sufficient to meet expenditure. There 'was no question of any division of the revenue in accordance with what was paid, or 'in accordance with population or any other consideration except that of the normal 'expenditure during the preceding five years.'

"So, my Lord, we have shown that the police expenditure in this province has outgrown, and that when the last provincial settlement was entered into, the amount allowed was Rs. 64 lakhs, whereas the actualities have far exceeded that estimate. There was probably some error in the calculation of the police force required for this province. As I have already pointed out, the Police Commission recommended 28,000 men as quite sufficient for the purposes of police administration, whereas we have now 32,000. I cannot imagine a stronger case which might form the subject of a representation to the Government of India. All that we can say is that the non-official members are continuously raising in this Council questions of finance, whereas your Excellency's Government have necessarily to take up the position of defending the Government of India; and between these two it seems to be a hopeless position with us. As I have already said, our representatives in the Imperial Legislative Council have been urging now and then readjustment between the Imperial Government and the Local Government, and the reply has invariably been that the Local Government did not make such a demand. I think the whole system is such as requires radical treatment. I trust, whatever may be the views which are unexpressed by your Excellency's Government, our views with reference to the inequalities of the provincial settlement will find acceptance ultimately. Whether this resolution is put to the vote and lost is a matter of indifference to me, so long as our feelings in this matter find an expression here. It is from this point of view that I am unable to withdraw the resolution. I trust that whatever may be the result of the voting our protest against the continuous increase of expenditure on this department and of its being absolutely unequal to the resources placed at our disposal must be made. Your Excellency two or three years ago gave expression to the feeling that every department was hungry for want of funds. That was the statement made at that time, and I think the circumstances have not altered since then. Now I have raised this question specifically, though I felt that the time was inopportune, because when such a large amount of recurring expenditure is being added to the budget in this Presidency, I think that it is absolutely necessary that a protest should be entered; and I therefore press this resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao says that the Government of India have treated us badly in respect of our financial

arrangements. I cannot follow the Honourable Member into the general question in a debate on this particular resolution. But I wish to make one remark—that it must not be assumed that the Government of Madras have never asked the Government of India to increase our resources.

"The Hon'ble Mr Narasimheswara Sarma and the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar have given a number of reasons for moving the Government of India in this particular matter of police expenditure. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma said that the police reforms were not of our seeking and therefore we should not bear any portion of the cost of them. That in itself does not strike me as a strong argument as long as the reforms have been of advantage to the Presidency. I think, your Excellency, I need not pursue the examination in detail of any of those reasons which are based upon the assumption that the original estimate of the Police Commission was a mistaken estimate and that they were misled, as the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has said, and that therefore we ought to have had a larger grant. The arguments based upon these premises cannot possibly have any weight when we recollect that figures have shown that the grant which the Government of India gave us for the carrying out of these reforms has on the whole rather more than met the cost. I think for four years we profited considerably by that grant, our expenditure being appreciably less than the grant that the Government of India had given us. I may suggest here that at least some of that money, which I think would mount up to 40 lakhs, might fairly be taken as a grant for police buildings, although the Government of India did not expressly give any sum for that purpose. In the fifth year our grant did not fall below the cost of the reforms and we cannot say that even now it is less,—that is to say that the grant is a grant of a sum less than the cost of the measures of the reform, apart from the ordinary natural development of the department. I have some figures which compare the police expenditure in 1904–1905 with those in 1916–1917, the present budget. The total increase is about Rs. 85½ lakhs. But from that we have to deduct a number of sums to arrive at the cost of the ordinary development and expansion. In the first place, there is a sum of 16½ lakhs which is due merely to a change in the manner of accounting; it is not a real increase, it is merely a transfer of accounts; an item of 15½ lakhs is due to the inclusion under Police of a large share of the cost of the village police; the other is a transfer from Jails, the cost of warrants and railway expenses for police escorts to take prisoners from one place to another. Next we have nearly 3 lakhs provided in the budget for grain compensation allowance, an item of expenditure which was not included in the budget settlement. We have 1¼ lakhs for settlement of criminal tribes under the Criminal Tribes Act. We have Rs. 1 lakh for renting quarters for the subordinate police for whom we have not been able to provide quarters. It will not provide rented quarters for anything like all the men who are entitled to them. We gave as much as we could afford to the Inspector-General of Police to make the best use he could of it by applying it to the worst cases. Then we have 4¼ lakhs lump provision for increasing the pay of the police. The total amount of these items comes to 26·17 lakhs, and if we deduct this from the total increase in expenditure of 65·49 lakhs we have remaining only 39·32 lakhs as the cost of the police reorganization schemes introduced since 1905-1906 plus the growth due to the ordinary expansion of the department. The Government of India would at once wipe away all our claims for a higher grant by pointing out the actual facts, which are against us. I do not think that in respect of the police or courts of law we have any chance of getting a further grant from the Government of India. If we are to press for further grants from the Government of India we must do it with regard to education and sanitation on the ground that expansion is necessary under those particular heads. It will be quite useless for us to go to the Government of India and ask them to increase our allotment on the ground that the financial settlement was not a just one and has not adequately met our expenditure.

"I do not think, your Excellency, it is necessary to go any further into the question of police expenditure. It cannot be urged that our police force is an extravagant one. Neither in cost nor in number does it exceed the average for India. I notice that one of the things that Honourable Members press for, an increase in the number of stations, is a matter which will increase rather than diminish the expenditure. We have one more resolution on the subject, and I daresay in connection with that we may hear a little more of the growth of expenditure, but at present we are

concerned with this resolution that proposes an application to the Government of India for a special grant to meet this increased expenditure in recent years. I think I have given the Council very good reasons to induce them to believe that we have not the slightest chance of getting any more money from the Government of India, nor have we any real case for such a grant. I must therefore oppose the motion."

The resolution was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao asked for a division which was taken with the result that 16 voted *for* and 22 *against* the resolution.

The following is the division :—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acharyar.	The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone.
" Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.	" Sir Francis Spring.
" Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.	" Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai.
" Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.	" Mr. S. B. Murray.
" Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.	" Colonel W. M. Ellis.
" Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.	" Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar.
" Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.	" Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
" Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.	" the Advocate-General.
" Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu.	" Mr. A. Muirhead.
" Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.	" Mr. E. F. Barber.
" Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tamli Marakkayar.	" Mr. J. O. Robinson.
" Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.	" Mr. C. R. M. Schmidt.
" Mr. K. K. R. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.	" Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman.
" Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswara Sarma.	" Mr. N. S. Brodie.
" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.	" Mr. H. F. W. Gillman.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Mr. L. E. Bucklay.
	" Mr. R. B. Clegg.
	" Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Acharyar.
	" Mr. J. P. Bedford.
	" Mr. A. Butterworth.
	" Mr. A. G. Cardew.
	" Sir Harold Stuart.

Resolution VII * standing in the name of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Narasimheswara Sarma was not moved.

DEDUCTION FROM EXPENDITURE UNDER POLICE AND INCREASED GRANTS TO VILLAGE ROADS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—" The resolution that I have the honour to move runs as follows :—

'VIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 1 lakh under the head 20-C. POLICE—"District Executive Force" and 2 lakhs under the head "Lump provision for the revision of the pay of the constabulary" be deducted and the same be transferred to the head 45-A. CIVIL WORKS—"Grants to Village Roads."'

"My Lord, as the proposition runs, it will be clear that I am not for interfering with the suggestion to increase the pay of the constabulary. I am of opinion that the present pay is inadequate and when proper persons are recruited the work of the department will considerably improve, and I have no doubt that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has been having this in view for the last so many years, when he first introduced it for the Presidency police I thought it would naturally come up to the mufussil parts also. But my position is, that when we are taking this step, it is proper to examine the system as a whole. My Lord, one standpoint from which we have to look at it is the standpoint of the Police Commission. For Madras the Police Commission recommended in the place of 18,000 constables, 21,000 constables in the reorganization. The strength was

* VII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the budget provision for 1916-17 for expenditure under 20. Police be reduced by 5.03 lakhs.

18,283 before the reorganization and the proposed strength was 21,676. It is not necessary for me to take the Council through the various police administration reports since the date of the Police Commission. But one thing that is peculiar is that the sanctioned strength which according to the Police Commission was 21,000 and odd constables—the total strength of the police force for the Presidency was fixed at about 24,000. That has been added to year after year. We find the sanctioned strength is given in the various police administration reports differently from each other. It is sometimes 24,000 sometimes 26,000, sometimes 28,100 and in the more recent reports the sanctioned strength is given as 32,000. There is a statement attached to the police administration reports, statement D, which gives these numbers. What we find according to the latest report of 1914 is that we have a strength now of 32,937 as the sanctioned strength; that is, we have got an addition of about 9,000 in all. I do not think there is any considerable increase in the other grades; it is mostly in the grade of head constables and constables I find we have not yet come to the full strength of sub-inspectors. It is only in this case we have run up by nearly 2,000. That is not all. We have a temporary additional force and that is given in 1914 as 1,039; so that in all we have about 34,000 including this temporary force. So that over and above the 24,000, we have got about 10,000. It is very proper to begin the constabulary on a decent pay. I daresay it should not be anything less than Rs. 10 and probably there will be a small number on that pay and others will get more It stands to the resolution of the Government of India, I suppose, and it will be very proper for a Province of the kind of Madras Presidency to start with a smaller number of constables of that kind. If it was 24,000 according to the Police Commission's report and if we allow for a natural growth in the conditions of the Province from that day, we might take it somewhere about 30,000 I mean that 6,000 may be now recruited on that scale and it will then be very proper to see if this 30,000 men can cope with this work. My Lord one thing is clear so far as this Province is concerned. Wherever there has been any riot or disorderly behaviour except in very rare instances the presence of one head constable and three or four constables or persons with a red turban was enough to restore order (the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart—No). The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart thinks otherwise, but I think on the whole he will not dispute that in this Province it is not so very difficult to keep order as in other Provinces which have been known for various acts of disorderly behaviour. Whatever that may be, it is not wrong for the Government to start with 30,000 in the higher grade while previously they agreed to start with about 24,000. It is not a question of agreement. When the Police Commission's report was sent up to this Government and was adopted probably the officials at the time thought it quite proper. Subsequently the sanctioned strength has been increased on the reports made by the Superintendents of Police and the Inspectors-General according as the increase was found necessary. But the sort of people we get on Rs. 8 are illiterate. It appears from the administration reports, that some of them are illiterate, and the immediate statement made in this Council by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart was that no such recruitment would be made hereafter. Whatever that may be such of these Rs. 8 men as are really old or as could be retired under the provisions of the Police Commission's report might be retired. They say that in the case of these, steps might be taken by Government to retire the officers even at an earlier age if the conditions of the service require it to be done. There is specific paragraph added about it in the Police Commission's report. Taking advantage of it, such of this police force of 34,000 as might be dispensed with might be retired and we might start with 30,000 on the new scale that might be evolved. My Lord, if that is so, I am not able to say that we will be able to continue with the present staff of higher officers Probably it will be suggested that some more sub-inspectors will have to be recruited and some more other officers also, and if the recent announcement made by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart of doing away with the inspectors is found acceptable and proceeded with, we might have to recruit more officers in the grade of Deputy Superintendents Taking all that into consideration, the strength of the constabulary, the whole force, may be taken as 30,000 and from that we may proceed. That will give us a provision of 25,000 constables in the place of the provision of the 21,000, the provision which was originally made. I take it that those that are dispensed with are those getting Rs. 8; and that will come to 4,000 constables on about Rs. 32,000 a month, which will come to Rs. 3,84,000 per annum. That is a position that we can well start with.

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"The next thing that I will place before the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, who I am sure will consider this in all its bearings, is the question of the temporary force. I know, my Lord, this force is entertained for various temporary purposes. I have gone through the Civil Budget Estimate in detail. They recruit the forces for plague service and for services of a similar temporary nature. That comes to 1,039 men in 1914. I dare say it is now more. I have not got the figures for the current year. Whatever it is, it is a force which again may be included in the 30,000, or if it is so found, it may be added to the 30,000, making the total 31,000. All the same my position will be that there will be a saving of Rs. 3 lakhs and odd. But for that we have to consider these 28,000 men whose pay will be raised from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 taking my standard, that is the lowest grade being raised by Rs. 2 from Rs. 8, and 1,000 men on Rs. 11 or Rs. 12, the rate of increase being Re. 1; the whole thing will be viewed like that. If you look at the expenditure like that and calculate like that,—I speak subject to correction—the actual expenditure will come to about Rs 3½ lakhs. Actually Rs. 8,84,000 might be spared by starting with 30,000 men as the sanctioned strength. Even without it, my Lord, even if necessary taking 32,000 as the sanctioned strength and that some of these 8-rupee men after 20 years' service cannot be retired, it will not be improper to do away with the 1,039 temporary police force. That alone, taking the average of Rs. 10, will give us Rs. 10,000 per mensem. That means about Rs. 1,20,000 per annum. The reorganization might be given effect to by starting on Rs. 10 and the increments may be given later. So that it is not necessary now to provide all the Rs. 3½ lakhs at once; so that out of Rs. 4½ lakhs lump provision I say Rs. 2 lakhs may be retained for that purpose and from the head "district executive forces" Rs. 1 lakh may be taken, so that there may be 3 lakhs to be transferred. This Rs. 1 lakh will come from the reduction of the temporary establishment and the remaining two lakhs will be sufficient to give an additional pay to the last grade of constables, so that the two lakhs that I refer to and the one lakh spared from the temporary force may be taken away from this head and transferred over to the other heads that I refer to in my proposition.

"As regards the grants to village roads, we began with these grants two years back. We gave Rs. 3 lakhs for the whole Presidency and we were able to make very good progress. But last year we were not able to give it, and if this sum could be spared, that would continue the work that was commenced. It is one of the essential works that should be continued by the Government. This view, I place before this Council and I do not think there will be much difficulty in accepting it."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable Mover of the resolution has proposed a reduction of Rs. 3 lakhs under the head Police which he proposes to effect by reducing the sanctioned strength. I was not able to follow him into all the details of his calculations, but so far as I could gather, he would reduce the number of constables by much more than he reduced the total and in that way he arrived at the figure of Rs 3 lakhs per annum. But whether his details are right or not, the fundamental basis of his proposal is not sound. He has not shown, as I contend he ought to have done, that we are actually extravagant or even that there is reason for believing us to be so. The Honourable Member referred to the proposals of the Police Commission. I must therefore explain exactly how those proposals, so far as they relate to the strength of the force, were prepared. The Police Commission laid down the principles of reform and they were asked by the Government of India towards the end of their particular duty to give some approximate idea of the cost of carrying out their recommendations. They accordingly invited the Local Governments to send to Simla the Provincial members of the Commission, the officers who had been attached to the Commission in each province when the Commission visited it. They asked these Provincial members to take the principles recommended by the Commission, and basing their calculations upon them, to give them an estimate of the strength of the establishment which would be required. The Madras member was Sir Murray Hammick and the proposals which the Police Commission embodied in their report in an appendix to it for Madras, were based upon the calculations made by Sir Murray Hammick in a room at Simla far away from contact with all the police officers in Madras, unable to refer to any details of distribution and also hampered far more than any other Provincial member was by the fact that the change to be made in Madras included a great reduction of

police stations and a redistribution of the police establishment. The result was that the number of men which Sir Murray Hammick asked for was found, when a detailed investigation came to be made, to be too small. When the Police Commission's report was received by the Government of Madras, an officer was placed on special duty to visit each district in turn and in consultation with the local officers to draw up proposals for the re-allocation of the police force. Those proposals were examined by the Inspector-General—for the most part it was Mr Horne — who submitted to the Government his proposals for sanction district after district. As a result of this much more careful scrutiny and detailed examination, a force of about 30,000 men, or perhaps a little more, was found to be necessary. I hope Honourable Members will not think that, in giving this explanation, I am in any way inconsistent with what I said on the last resolution, because my answer to that resolution was not that the number of men proposed by the Police Commission for Madras was sufficient but that the money given by the Government of India to meet the cost of the reforms had proved rather more than adequate. The two statements are not inconsistent, because if Honourable Members will examine the details of the proposals of the Police Commission they will find that the Commission recommended some 200 sub-inspectors more than the sanctioned strength and they also recommended more Superintendents than we have employed. The result was, as I say, that the money which the Government of India granted to the Government of Madras proved to be quite sufficient to meet the additional expenditure that arose out of the Police Commission's reforms.

"My Lord, it is difficult to say in the lump that a police force is either too large or too small for a given country. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has already referred to an authority quoted by me on a previous discussion in this Council, the late Sir William Robinson, who was the first police reformer in the whole of India, and the present police force is based upon the proposals made by him, and the Police Acts—both the Madras Act which was passed first and the general Indian Act which was passed later—were drafted by him or under his direction. He said that the number of the constabulary, which I take it included head constables as well as constables, which was required was one for every one thousand inhabitants. The Madras Presidency has a population of 41 millions, and on that basis we ought to have 41,000 police constables and head constables. The sanctioned strength is actually 31,000, just under 31,000; so that we are about 25 per cent less than Sir William Robinson's standard. If Honourable Members will examine the figures for other provinces, they will find also that there is no reason for thinking that Madras has an extravagant police force, whether we compare strength with crime, area or population. The better course is to make a combined comparison with all these factors, and I can assure Honourable Members that there is no *prima facie* reason for thinking that Madras has too many men.

"It has been stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar, and I think earlier in the afternoon by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma, that this was a quiet province. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar said indeed that it only required a head constable to quell a riot. I am afraid the experience of police officers does not quite agree with that. There have been a number of cases in which a considerable force of police men have been dispersed themselves by rioters. I do not for a moment exaggerate the character of the riot or the conduct of the inhabitants of Madras; they are on the whole an orderly population and that is the reason why we are able to do with 31,000 constables instead of a normal force of 41,000. But so far as I can see, it would not be safe, and certainly not expedient, to reduce the strength below 31,000.

"There is one other point—that we have got on very well with a number short of the sanctioned establishment, the number which has been employed during the last few years. That is not so. There has been great difficulty in keeping the men in the force owing to the impossibility or great difficulty of giving them as much leave as they require and as they deserve. With this shortage of men we have been obliged to refuse leave pretty largely. It will be seen from the statement attached to the report, statement E, already referred to, that the percentage of desertions and resignations is over 4, which is a high figure in a disciplined force like the police. That is due to the fact that leave has had to be refused so frequently. It injures a constable's

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health to be kept always at work. Moreover, owing to shortage of men, he has frequently to do double duty; not only does he not get leave, but he has not even the ordinary respite which is so essential for keeping men in health. I should, therefore, deprecate any attempt to continue the strength, the short strength, the deficient strength, at which we have been working for the last few years. One of our objects in asking for an increase of salary is to enable us to recruit the maximum sanctioned strength and to get a force which is at once contented, healthy and willing to remain for some time after they have been trained instead of deserting or resigning within the first year.

"I do not think, your Excellency, I need say anything further. I have already shown in speaking on the other resolution that the expenditure has not really greatly exceeded what might be expected as the normal growth of police expenditure, when the special items which obscure the true growth have been removed. But at the same time I have already told the Council that we are keenly alive, especially at this juncture, to prevent any further increase of the expenditure on this department, and all proposals for additional expenditure are jealously and carefully scrutinised, and they are frequently rejected. If the Council and the Government are to be expected to make the reduction of three lakhs in the Police budget which the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar asks for, we should be obliged to postpone the introduction of the scheme for improving the pay of the constables. I am glad to hear from the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar that the present pay is inadequate and that he himself would be the first to deprecate any postponement of giving the head constables and constables a measure, I might almost say, of justice which has already seemed overdue. I must, therefore, oppose this resolution, and I hope the Council will support the Government in holding that it is their duty to give the police force an adequate and proper salary."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"I have just one observation to make. I have listened carefully to the interesting speech of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart justifying the present strength of the police force. There was one very significant remark of his which may be pregnant with danger in the finance of this country; that is his statement that an eminent police authority estimated 41,000 men to be approximately the normal strength of the police for the Presidency with 41 million people and consequently if we are to obey the experts and expert opinions which exercise considerable influence in our administrative Government, and legitimately so too, I should not be surprised if when the times are a little more prosperous a future Council Member of the Government asks for an increase from 32,000 to 41,000. But there is one point which has not been met, and I would with great respect ask for an explanation in regard to that point; and that is that the growth of population since the introduction of the reforms has not been more than two to three millions, that is below 5 per cent. Up to the year of introduction of these reforms we got on fairly well with the police administration in this Presidency, and the state of crime then was by no means discreditable to the police if the present figures are to be taken into consideration. The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. We have from practical experience proof positive that under those administrative methods which were in vogue up till that date a force of 23,000 constables that was employed was sufficient to protect our homes. The Police Commission recommended a reduction in the number of stations and a reallocation of the area. One would naturally expect that with a reduction in the number of stations there would be a reduction in the number of the police. It is not always so but one would naturally expect that. But we see that the way in which the reallocation scheme was worked or had to be worked resulted in an increase of about 7,000 constables or about 25 per cent—a reduced number of stations and increased number of policemen and the same state of crime. May it not be possible for the Government to reconsider and reallocate the scheme? I am aware that a large number of stations have been built and therefore that portion of the scheme cannot be disturbed; but it may be possible that unnecessary work which is now imposed upon the constables may be reduced. That is a point we ask the Government to consider—how we got on with our administrative methods with 23,000 men when the number of stations was so large. Why are we bound to engage 32,000 men after reducing the number of stations? Why should it be so? There must be something wrong in the methods of the

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reallocation scheme. From that point of view I submit that the whole scheme may be re-examined and a quietus may be given to this question and if possible a reduction in the total strength of the police force effected."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I have only one word to say in reply to the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. I had a suspicion that he was conscious of some inconsistency between his previous speech and his present one. He guarded himself by saying that we should draw no deductions from his arguments in opposing this resolution different from those that he put forth in opposing the previous resolution. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart referred to Sir William Robinson as an authority on matters of police organization. I have absolutely no intention of denying his eminence in that field of organization; but when we are told that he said that there should be one policeman for every one thousand inhabitants and therefore there should be 41,000 policemen for this Presidency and that would be an ideal to which this Government would work up to, it seems to me that we should have some cogent arguments to examine that idea. This only illustrates, my Lord, the probability of the growth of the police expenditure, and the fulfilment of the ideal is almost a matter of certainty in the near future. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart referred to the mistake made by Sir Murray Hammick in his calculation of the police force. But it is still quite likely, as pointed out by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma, that within a few years this ideal would be worked up to, and we would be saddled with an enormous expenditure under this head. However, I only wish to say that I was under the impression till a year or year and a half ago that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart had an idea of reducing the strength of the police establishment. I find that in 1914 he said—'

'I may say that before this resolution reached the Government we had already been devoting our attention to the possibility of reducing the strength of the police. We felt that we must increase the rates of pay before long and we hoped that we might possibly be able to meet a part of that increased expenditure by reducing the strength of the establishment. We have not yet completed those investigations, and if we can find it in any way possible to reduce the regular strength, either by employing more village police or special police *talayaris* or in any other manner, the Honourable Member may rest assured that as Finance Member I shall certainly most gladly seize the opportunity to improve our financial position.'

"I expected some statement as regards the result of this investigation; the matter was then referred to as being under investigation and consideration. In all that he has stated today he has made no reference to the economies. On the other hand, he indicated that it was quite possible that this ideal of 41,000 might be worked up to in this Presidency. For these reasons, I shall be glad to have more light on the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"In the opening speech I did not dwell on the reasons why I said there might be a reduction, because I thought it formed a portion of the previous argument that I advanced. Now the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has taken 32,000 or 31,000 men as necessary, I have to urge that there is no reason why this Province should be in this position. We had at the time of the Police Commission 1,647 police stations, and it is now proposed to abolish about 750 of them. According to the administration report that I referred to, it has taken 986 police stations as the number of police stations available on that date. According to the information which the Government furnished to me about the 11th March 1914 they expected to reduce the number of stations from 1,647 to 750 and add new stations coming up to 44. That roughly brings us to this position—that for every police station we will have more than two head constables on the average and more than 20 constables. What do we find on looking to the statistics? My Lord, I have worked it on this basis; I take 1,200 as the number of police stations in this Presidency. Taking 120 square miles of area as the jurisdiction of each police station, we get 45 villages on an average under the jurisdiction of each police station. We find from the administration report for 1913 that there were 45·4 cases, ordinary cognizable cases, and the grave crimes worked up to 30 cases, nuisance cases to 101 for each station: That is for a police force with one sub-inspector, two head constables and sixteen constables we find for one full year 45 cases of cognizable crimes, 30 grave crimes and 101 nuisance cases. That gives for each month about four cases of cognizable cases, two and a half cases of grave crime and eight and odd

nuisance cases. My Lord, I take 19,000 constables sanctioned by the Police Commission as working for the Presidency. That gives us only about four cases of cognizable crime, two and a half cases of grave crime and eight and a half nuisance cases per mensem for a force of one sub-inspector, two head constables and sixteen constables. In my present argument I have not stopped at 19,000. I have allowed for 27,000 and taken a strength that would give nearly one and a half times the number of constables and head constables. That will give three head constables and 24 constables for each station and all the same we have four cognizable cases every month, two and a half grave crimes a month and eight nuisance cases. Is it to be argued that the Police Commission, which must be taken to have consulted the authority quoted by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart and which fixed for this Province 19,000 as the total police force, was perfectly wrong and that it should be taken that 30,000 is not sufficient? We may go on arguing for one side or the other ever and anon and I do not think there will be an end. But I must place my view, that knowing the Province as it is, it will be impossible to conceive that such a strength of police officers will not be able to cope with four cognizable cases and two and a half grave crimes. All the time there may be festivities. Each town has got a number of police stations; every important centre has a number of police stations as is necessary. In Madura there are six or seven; and in Trichinopoly there are a similar number of stations. The number varies according to the importance of the centre. In every view therefore it will be very proper to urge—I do not think it need be final—why not start with 30,000? Why should there be opposition to that? That I cannot understand, especially when we are reorganizing the police force and especially when as we are starting them on a pay of Rs. 10 instead of Rs. 8 we will get better men. The original opinion of the Police Commission may be right. But why should you insist upon 32,000 or 34,000 to start with? I have not been able to follow the argument that has been advanced in this Council. My Lord, my submission is that it is proper, when we are getting a new scheme, and when we are agreed that the new scheme must be started with a reorganization of the pay, it is started in a way and it must be tried, and if it is not found successful we may take the next step. It is not improper for me to say that this reform should be started with 30,000 men. Is it good in a place like the Madras Presidency to have two more constables in a village more than the number we have? If for every five square miles where we have one man we should have two, it means greater worry to the people, and it does not mean greater protection. That is the spirit of the Police Commission's report. What they say is it must be handed over to the village police, which must be strengthened, and the area of the station-house officer must be increased, and the officer in charge of the station house must be a more responsible kind of man of the sub-inspector's grade, and the offences must be communicated to him and under his control the investigation must be made and the beats should be abolished and the chances of constables coming into contact with the villager must be minimised. If that is the aim of the Police Commission, it would be absolutely wrong to start with a bigger number of constables. We are only trying, and it is not argued that we have come to a stage of perfection. Why not we begin with a smaller number in the initial stage? Why not we retire the older men and why not we start with a smaller number? I do not persist that we should for ever continue with a smaller number if there is a demand for more, if there is necessity for employing more. I think it is very reasonable to accept the little suggestion I have made."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I will detain the Council for only two minutes. The Honourable Member suggests that a force of 30,000 policeman will be quite sufficient for the Presidency. He arrives at that figure, so far as I can gather, by an inspection of other figures. The sanctioned strength of the police force was arrived at after very careful and detailed examination of the local conditions of every district and every part of every district. It is therefore based upon facts and not upon airy calculations which are not accurate. The Honourable gentleman has omitted to take into account 350 or 360 out-posts which also have to be added to the police strength. He has omitted to take into account the reserve police, the railway police and the large temporary force. I cannot find the figures now, but my recollection is that these three branches of establishment account for 8,000 men out of 30,000. I think the Council will agree with me that it is better to trust to

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an examination of facts than to any calculation divorced from facts to arrive at the police establishment required for the country. The Honourable Member in the course of his concluding remarks has said that an extra policeman meant greater worry and not greater protection. Well your Excellency, in the course of carrying out the reforms recommended by the Police Commission it has been necessary in the Madras Presidency to abolish a large number of police stations, and I can assure the Council that in no single instance in which a police station has been abolished have the local inhabitants failed to petition the Inspector-General and very often the Government to keep the station where it was. That hardly supports the suggestion of the Honourable Member that more policemen means greater worry and not greater protection. I ask the Council to reject this motion."

The resolution was put and lost.

21. Ports and Pilotage.

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I introduce the head 21. PORTS AND PILOTAGE. I do not suppose the Council will take any greater interest in this head than in former years."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I make an inquiry as to how far the improvement of minor ports has progressed?"

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"The subject is still under correspondence with the Railway authorities."

XIX. & 22. Education.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Your Excellency, I beg to introduce the head EDUCATION. I do not think I need say anything in doing so. As we have had some discussion as to the result of the necessary economy as regards education, I should like Honourable Members to notice that the budget estimate for education for 1916-17 does show a decided advance over the budget estimate for 1915-16."

INCREASED PROVISION FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"Your Excellency, the resolution I have the honour to move runs thus:—

'IX. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to increase the allotment in the budget estimate for 1916-17 under 22-E. EDUCATION—"Government Schools—General" by 1 lakh for the opening of new elementary schools and to reduce by an equal amount the provision of about 9·15 lakhs made under 45. CIVIL WORKS on account of Police buildings.'

"When I place this resolution before your Excellency in Council, I assure you I do not do so in any complaining or discontented spirit.

"I need hardly say that the question of expansion of elementary education or the opening of new elementary schools concerns mostly the ryot population of the Presidency. The fact cannot be denied that the bulk of the ryots, so many as 90 per cent of them, are poor and are, because of their poverty, steeped in ignorance and illiteracy. When, therefore, the announcement was made on behalf of Government by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart at paragraph 12 of the Financial Statement of 1913-14 of the policy of Government regarding the expansion of elementary education among the masses there was a rejoicing all over the country among the ryot population. They rejoiced to know that the Government were keenly alive to their illiteracy and were solicitous it should be gradually and steadily minimised by adopting the policy enunciated in that paragraph.

"That paragraph is so charmingly sympathetic that I may be excused by your Excellency for quoting it—

'In view of the intrinsic importance of the subject, the heavy additional recurring liabilities we are assuming on account of it and the general interest taken in the development of elementary education, I propose here to make a few remarks as to our policy in this matter.

'The goal we have set before ourselves is the extension of elementary education to the entire school-going population. The attainment of this ideal is, of course, beyond the resources of our provincial settlement, and the Government of India have recognised that the bulk of the funds for the financing of the new forward movement must come from Imperial sources. Anxious, however, to supplement Imperial aid as largely as we could from our existing provincial resources, we have closely scrutinised the normal development of our ordinary revenues and expenditure, and we find that by careful economy and without starving other services we can in present circumstances set aside a sum of two lakhs each year in arithmetical progression from our provincial funds proper to assist in the financing of this great undertaking. In the current year we have provided this amount for additional recurring liabilities and in the budget for the coming year we have added a further two lakhs.'

"Your Excellency, I am a ryot myself and can therefore speak with authority as to how deeply grateful the ryot felt when he received this announcement. For, what greater boon could be conferred on him by his Government than the education of his children which must befit them when they grow up to be men to live happier than he and become more worthy subjects of the British Empire.

"Since the declaration of this policy the Government have been truly bountiful and liberal in their grants on expansion of education in spite of the war conditions. Year after year they have made the progressive grant of two lakhs.

"For the purpose of the present resolution which relates to the opening of new elementary schools it will be worth while to examine how these two lakhs were utilised year after year.

"In the budget for 1913–14 there was the issue of the two lakhs grant for expansion of education. There was apparently no provision in it for *opening new elementary schools*. The grants were mostly utilised for the maintenance and improvement of the schools that had been started in previous years—only 30 schools were opened that year, i.e., 21 municipal and 9 local boards.

"In the budget for 1914–15 there was similarly no provision for the opening of new elementary schools. The grant of two lakhs was utilised for other purposes. A resolution was moved on the subject by my Honourable friend Mr. Srinivasa Sastri and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart undertook to provide a lakh from the Imperial grant of Rs. 1·25 that was then being expected. With the help of this Rs. 1·25 grant, 420 schools—32 municipal and 388 local board—were opened.

"In 1915–16, for the first time in the budget a distinct provision was made for the opening of new schools although the provision happened to be for a somewhat scanty sum of Rs. 39,000. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Narasimha Raju moved a resolution to enhance the provision by Rs. 50,000. The reply was in the negative, the ground stated being that the whole of the two lakhs grant was wanted for paying in full the teaching grants of aided schools. We have had no information if any new schools were opened last year. In all probability none were opened.

"In the original budget of 1916–17 there was no provision for the opening of new elementary schools. The provision as it stood was "for Capitation allowance and for opening higher standard in elementary schools"—Rs. 1·24 lakhs. No doubt as a result of the discussion in the Select Committee, the original budget has been amended to include *the opening of elementary schools*. But this inclusion cannot make any material difference as the figure Rs. 1·24 lakhs has remained unaltered. The Director, I understand, thinks that Rs. 1·24 lakhs is wholly wanted and is even inadequate for capitation allowance and for opening higher standards. It seems to me, therefore, that the amendment relating to the opening of elementary schools is *more or less illusory*.

"Now then year after year since the declaration of the policy in 1913–14 the grant of two lakhs was seldom or never utilised for the opening of new schools; the few schools 450 in all that have been opened were opened with the aid of the Imperial grant.

"It is far from me, your Excellency, to underestimate the purpose for which the two lakhs has been utilised year after year. To improve the existing schools, to improve the quality of education by introducing higher standards, to give aid to the grant-in-aid schools are of equal importance, as important as the opening of new schools. But when we take into consideration the present state of widespread illiteracy among the masses, the need for greater attention on the part of Government to the opening of new elementary schools *cannot be too strongly pressed*.

13TH MARCH 1916.] *(Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar; the President; Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma; Sir Harold Stuart.)*

"According to the Director's Report for 1914-15, among the 40,000 and odd villages of this Presidency about 15,000 contain a population ranging between 500 to 2,000. About 5,000 of these villages are without schools. Of the balance of 25,000 villages out of 40,000, only 2,500 have schools, 22,500 are without schools. I would, therefore, strongly urge that, in addition to expanding education by introducing higher standards in existing schools, steps should be taken to establish each year new schools in order that the number of villages without schools may be gradually reduced. This, I submit, can be done best and can be steadily done only by making a special provision for that purpose in every budget out of the two lakhs grant. It is to secure this object of opening fresh schools in 1916-17 that I have asked for a provision of one lakh in addition. In fact, since 1913-14 there has been no real advance made in the opening of new schools.

"The source I have pointed out for meeting this one lakh is 45-B. Civil Works, 14. Police Buildings. The total provision of Rs. 9·2 lakhs is made up of Rs. 7·16 on account of works in progress and 2·06 on account of New Works. I cannot nor do I seek to disturb the allotment of Rs. 7·16 for works in progress. I feel, however, that without much prejudice one lakh can be spared out of Rs. 2·06.

"I am aware of the importance attached to the Government's promise to provide quarters for men up to and including the sub-inspector's grade. I can, however, point to figures which may enable Government to see their way to accept this resolution without committing any breach of promise.

"From the items representing Rs. 2·06 lakhs allotted for new works to be started next year, I will exclude such of them as relate to constructions of quarters for men up to and including the sub-inspector's grade. The remaining items of new works are items 75, 80, 135, 136, 14., 149 and 165 roughly amounting to Rs. 96,000. Such items as constructing quarters for police patients at Narasapuram, for Police Head-quarters office, Cocanada, for Inspector of Police, Madras, for a first-class police station, Conjeeveram, and for an Inspector of Police at Vellore, etc., can conveniently wait. Their execution may be deferred for another year and the amount diverted to the opening of new schools.

"To gradually remove illiteracy is one of vital importance to the public.

"I would therefore commend this resolution for your acceptance."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (to the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswara Sarma):—"Do you intend to move your resolution on the same subject?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"I will consider tomorrow whether I would move it or not."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We are going to finish the discussion today."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar has proved to be like the prophet Balaam. Having started, as I thought—I am speaking only in the biblical sense of the term—to curse the Government, he has turned round and blessed them and blessed them so generously and with such evident sincerity that I feel I have very little to urge in their defence. The Madras Government, I may say, are the only Government of India, so far as I am aware, which have adopted a financial policy in the field of education. Some years ago we decided to set aside in good and bad years, without regard to the state of our finances, a progressive grant of two lakhs. At that time we hoped to induce the Government of India to give us a progressive grant of five lakhs, but in that we were unsuccessful. But in spite of our unsuccess we have adhered to our original proposal so far as it related to our own finance. I also agree that there is still a great deal to be done in the field of elementary education, and we should like to see much faster progress too, but I do not think that education has any stronger claim than is represented by this undertaking of ours, which has been so steadily fulfilled, of a progressive increase of two lakhs of rupees per annum. The net growth of our revenue is only a little over four lakhs per annum, so that half of that growth has been set aside for elementary education. Other types of education have also received increasing grants from the Provincial Government, but that for the moment is not

under the consideration of the Council. I only mention it to show that we are pursuing what I think is a generous policy and a wise policy in giving as much money as we can reasonably afford for increasing the spread of education.

"Another objection that I must urge to this particular proposal, apart from the objection which lies in the fact that it would be pushing us farther than what I regard as the generous limits which we have reached—another objection which I will urge is that the Honourable Member proposes to meet a recurring charge by diverting funds from a non-recurring object of expenditure. If once we give this extra lakh we are committed to do it not only this year, but for subsequent years, whereas if we spend it upon police buildings, it is spent and done with, and it does not lay upon us any recurring liability. The Honourable Member is apparently dissatisfied with the rate of progress in opening new schools. I do not know if he is aware what the progress has been. In the four years ending 1914—15 we opened something like 3,000 new schools. What the number was in the past year or in the current year I do not know; but for the future we have provided the usual two lakhs. Half a lakh goes to additional teaching grants to aided schools. We have an addition of a training school for masters and mistresses and we have provided Rs. 1·24 lakhs for additional capitation allowances and for opening new elementary schools and higher standards in existing schools. These with a small sum under miscellaneous items make up the two lakhs. I do not think we can justifiably go further than that in the coming year. If Honourable Members turn to page 14 of the Revised Financial Statement they will see the steady growth of educational expenditure so far as the Provincial finances are concerned. I am hoping that when the war is over we may expect some further assistance from the Imperial Government for this very important branch of the administration.

"One word, your Excellency, as to the head from which the Honourable Member proposes to take the money that he requires for this increased grant. He selects the head 'police buildings.' We have a programme of police buildings which is necessarily a large one, mainly to fulfil our obligation to those officers of the police force who are entitled to free quarters. We have in the past two years spent 13¼ and 13¾ lakhs, and the revised estimate for the current year is 12·63 lakhs. We have put in the budget for the coming year Rs. 9·22 lakhs. That is a very considerable reduction. I may inform the Council that our attention was drawn to this important question of providing police buildings in a recent communication from the Government of India. We feel therefore that we have gone as far as possible, although in this case it is in the direction of economy, while in the matter of education it is in the direction, not of extravagance, but of expenditure. I trust Honourable Members will recognise that we alone of all the Provincial Governments have shown a determination to keep the expenditure on education advancing. I would ask them to refer to the budget statement of the Finance Members of other Governments, in this very month of March. They will see that in some Provinces the expenditure on education has diminished, in others it has remained stationary and in none, I think, has it increased. I will ask them to compare it with that of the Madras Government, who are not only maintaining the expenditure but have resolved to increase the expenditure on education by two lakhs per annum and I hope they will not accept this resolution if the Honourable Member should press it to a division."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"Your Excellency, I am indeed delighted to endorse the satisfaction which the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart feels at the provision of a progressive increase of Rs. 2 lakhs per annum that our budget includes under the head 'Education.' It is unique among the budgets of the Provincial Governments in the country, and this Government are entitled to our gratitude in this respect. Whether war or no war, famine or plenty, there is an increase every year of Rs. 2 lakhs in the educational budget. But that every year more money is put into education is not the only test of wise expenditure. We have also to ask if this amount of Rs. 2 lakhs is suitably spent so as to yield the best possible benefit to the people. It is on this head that we have had quarrels with the Government during the last two or three years. In setting apart this progressive increase the Government announced that their object was in the end to diffuse elementary education, so that there should be no illiterate and no uneducated child in the country. This necessitates a regular programme of work in the direction of expanding elementary education which should be kept steadily before us. Every year new ground

should be covered, new people should be brought under the influence of education, new schools established and areas not hitherto familiar with school life, should be brought under the blessings of school education. The question is whether the money amounting to Rs. two lakhs every year is appropriated every year so as to secure this object. Every year hitherto the expansion has taken place only when there has been an Imperial recurring grant; and so long as there is any guarantee of the Imperial Government giving us a recurring grant for educational purposes, I have no objection to spending this money on improvement only. But from the beginning it was pointed out to our Government that it would not be altogether wise to give two lakhs to improve the existing schools. We pointed out that at least one lakh should be set apart for the expansion of elementary education, expansion meaning not merely adding higher standards to schools with lower standards, but opening schools in fresh areas as well. This has hitherto been neglected by our Government for reasons which never appeared to us quite satisfactory.

"The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has said that the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar seeks to meet recurring expenditure out of a non-recurring item. That is true. But it is not the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar's fault. He finds the budget cut up and he wants one lakh for starting new schools. He cannot find it from the items already mentioned in the educational budget; they are all for good and beneficent purposes. It is not possible to take it out of them or interfere with the way in which the two lakhs is distributed, Rs. 5,000 here, Rs. 10,000 there and so on. He therefore raids the police for the very good reason that it will bring to the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart a vivid conception of what the people feel, namely, that they are not being fairly treated. Now I wish to say that if the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar were granted as usual on this one occasion one lakh, next year it would be easy for the Government of Madras to spare one lakh out of this recurring grant of two lakhs; next year we shall have an additional two lakhs from the Government.

"The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has pointed out, here is a Government with their two lakhs every year. What do they do with it? The best purpose is certainly to open new schools to conquer illiteracy inch by inch; and here is Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar with a few figures relating to villages which still require schools. That argument requires to be pressed a little further. There are 41,000 villages in this Presidency with a population of 200. Of this 41,000 there are only 15,000 villages which I would call provided—by provided I mean provided with schools; that is a very different way from which the word is used in the history of English education. Then there are 26,000 villages which are still unprovided. Somebody on behalf of Government will say that of this 26,000 some are hamlets. I put away 17,000 of these which consist of only 200 persons, the smallest villages, all of which are unprovided. There are 11,000 villages with a population of over 200 persons. If it is considered too much in this country to give every village with a population of 200, an elementary school, let us take villages with a population of over 500. They come to at least 5,000. Cannot we give 5,000 schools for these villages? Taking villages with over 1,000 people there are 2,500 villages according to the report of the Director of Public Instruction. Of villages with a population of over 2,000, there are still 212 which require an elementary school. The population living in these villages is one crore; one crore out of four crores are going without the facilities of education. We give two lakhs for improving elementary education. That is the only thing we have been quarrelling about,—that you give the whole amount to the improving of existing schools. I do not think that is a wise appropriation. That is the only thing we have been quarrelling about.

"Then take the argument, how many boys that ought to be at school are actually at school? At present the figure is 32 per cent. Taking the year 1904-1905 the figure was 26. That is in ten years there is an addition for every hundred boys of the school-going age of six more going to school. That is we have gone six per cent in ten years. I find from a study of the census that in ten years the population has gone up by 8 per cent. That means so far as education is concerned, notwithstanding the large sums we have been continually spending, we find 8 per cent as the growth of population and 6 per cent as the increase in education. That is we have barely marked time. That is so far as boys' schools are concerned.

"As regards girls' schools in 1901–1905 the percentage of girls going to school was 3. In the year 1914–1915 it was 9 per cent, a bare advance of 4 per cent. So far as girls' education is concerned, we are not even keeping pace with the rate of the growth of population. The figures are far more encouraging than they used to be many many years ago. We are making some progress; but we are not making it fast enough. This resolution is to tell the Government that if with the resources they have they should use the money to the best possible advantage, we can make further progress, and that as the population advances the rate at which the elementary education advances should increase and we can do better if out of the two lakhs for which the Hon'ble Sir Harold takes credit one lakh were given for the improvement of existing schools and one lakh for opening new elementary schools. If the Imperial Government should give us any more money in any year take it and add it to the resources for opening new schools.

"Your Excellency, all over the country there is a struggle between efficiency and expansion. Every Government curiously enough—I do not know what freemasonry there is—every one of them stands up for efficiency in the matter of elementary education, and all our people stand up for expansion. I do not take up either of the sharp antitheses in this problem. I am not against improvement, nor is my Honourable friend Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar, nor any of those who advocate this proposition. We are for efficiency cum extension. The Government are altogether for efficiency. The struggle is not efficiency versus expansion, but efficiency versus efficiency cum expansion. That issue stated broadly to the Council will convince them that we are not making any unreasonable demand. It is a simple thing. If I appeal to the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart just for a moment to consider whether he is wise in giving away the two lakhs to the department and not seeing how it is spent, I should be making an appeal to him which he must be willing to hear. If I may be irrelevant for a moment, in the year 1910 in the Imperial Legislative Council when my late master moved for an experiment for the expansion of elementary education, the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart who was his colleague made a remarkable speech cutting up his proposals, criticising them and saying that the estimate of the expenditure made by him was far too modest and that it would cost a good deal more. My master represented the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart as unfriendly, and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart claimed that his speech was not unfriendly, and that it was framed so as to assist Mr. Gokhale's object. I am glad to find that after assuming the management of the finances of this Presidency the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has shown that his sympathy for education is a good deal more than platonic. The expansion of elementary education I commend to him just as much as its improvement. It is rather sad to think that this is the last budget with some of us; because I see that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart can do a great deal for education, I have tried to press this view upon him—that to give money is not the only thing and that he should see that it is spent in the best possible manner."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"After the information given by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart regarding the position taken by other Provinces in framing their financial statements I feel that it is our duty to thank and congratulate your Excellency's Government that it has been possible to make provision for an additional recurring expenditure of two lakhs for education. What this resolution now seeks to ask is that a definite provision must be made for the opening of new elementary schools. When the Financial Statement for 1913–1914 was presented to this Council we were told that schemes for the expansion of elementary education were in progress, that maps were being prepared and that lists were under preparation showing in what villages schools could be started in the years to come. Those lists and plans must evidently have been prepared; but so far as I am aware they are not available for the information of the public; so that we have not before us any definite schemes for the expansion of elementary education in this Province. It is high time, I believe, that we should have a scheme which would clearly show what villages there are containing a population of 500 or below where schools can be started as early as possible. It is a matter of satisfaction that a sum of two lakhs has been promised as a sort of progressive increasing grant for the purpose of elementary education. But is it not possible for the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart to see that a

definite portion of that is allotted for opening new elementary schools? There is a large body of opinion in favour of the expansion of education even against the improvement of education; and there is a large body of opinion in favour of the improvement of education even against the expansion of education. It is certainly desirable that both objects should be kept in view, and that more schools should be started year after year in a fixed proportion. It will be certainly desirable if a definite portion of this sum, not less than one lakh, is annually devoted for the opening of new elementary schools and further progress is shown in this direction. What do we find in the programme of the last three or four years? We find that in 1914–15, i.e., last year, there was a provision in the budget of Rs. 10,000 for opening new schools, but no schools could be started and in the revised estimate the provision was struck out. Though Rs. 20,000 was budgeted for in 1915–16 for opening elementary schools for girls, only Rs. 9,000 was spent. We find the same provision repeated when we come to the budget for 1916–17. We find that 1·24 lakhs is provided for capitation allowance, for opening new elementary schools and for opening higher standards in elementary schools, but we have no definite information yet as to the amount required for additional capitation allowance or for opening higher standards in elementary schools, for us to judge whether ample provision is made for opening new elementary schools. It is quite possible, as the honourable mover of the resolution has pointed out, that the Rs. 1·24 lakh provision might be consumed by the other two objects, that is, higher capitation allowance and opening higher standards in existing schools, and that there will be no sum available for opening new elementary schools. Therefore it is necessary that your Excellency's Government should make a definite allotment for the purpose of opening new elementary schools. If once a provision is made, I do not think that the question as to whether it can be taken out of police buildings can present any difficulties. If the object of this resolution is accepted, I think it will be quite possible for the Honourable Member to point out the sources from which this expenditure can be met. It is unnecessary to suggest whether it can come out of police buildings or whether the police buildings should be put off till next year, for the purpose of giving effect to this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"My Lord, the subject of education is dear to the heart of every non-official member. I do not by specifying non-official members mean to say that the official members are any the less inclined to advance the cause of education, but they cannot be so vociferous in giving free expression to their views as we non-official members can be and possibly not so enthusiastic. I join the three previous speakers in congratulating the Government upon their policy, but I hope it will be clearly understood that if we do not expressly refer to our feelings of gratitude in any matter, it is not because that we do not feel that the Government are giving help to the best of their ability, but because we are on the horns of a dilemma—whether we will be advancing our cause by unduly acknowledging what is being done or attempted to be done by the Government; I think in this respect we are in a somewhat akin position to that of a deserving suppliant for charity who went to a gentleman in high position. The question put to him was 'Did I assist you last year?' 'Yes, sir, you did.' 'Then you cannot expect me to assist you this year.' This man did not know how to answer him. He went to the same gentleman next year and he again asked him 'Did I help you last time?' 'No, sir.' 'Last time I considered all your claims and I did not assist you. How can I help you now?' When we ask the Government for a small additional grant, they say we have considered all your claims and we have given you Rs. 2 lakhs and it is not possible for us to give you one lakh more. If we say 'You have hardly done anything worth the name,' the Government will be wrath and say 'You cannot appreciate what we do and we won't do anything.' Every one of us does recognize that the Government are sincerely anxious to promote the cause of education and have taken a notable step in laying down a definite policy. But what we want is the recognition on the part of the Government that notwithstanding all that they have done and are attempting to do the rate of progress is phenomenally slow, and there is a deep desire on the part of the people that the Government should devote as much of their surplus cash as possible towards education, because they feel that unless the resources of the country are developed, there can be no possibility for higher taxation or for the improvement of the revenue and without improvement of the revenues there

will be stagnancy in every department. Therefore, it is that the people do ask the Government very respectfully that for every rupee spent on land revenue or police Rs. 4 may be spent on education. The Government have sanctioned a recurring expenditure of 4 lakhs and 5 lakhs under Land Revenue and Police. We have a right to expect something more than 2 lakhs under 'Education.' I do not think that they are altogether unjustified in taking that attitude having regard to the reasons I have mentioned. In this battle, quantity *versus* quality, or efficiency *versus* expansion, there is no doubt that one party takes an extreme view and justifies its position, and the other party is naturally driven to the other view. As the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has said, neither party desires it. We have tried to solve it in the Finance Committee by including expansion and efficiency in the resolution, and we want this Government to give effect to it this year.

"One point that strikes me is that the greatest need of the hour in this Presidency is expansion. Until people can realize the benefits of higher education, schools will have to be multiplied in villages where there are absolutely no schools before Government need think of having the fifth, sixth or seventh standard in these elementary schools. I say that for this reason, for we find in the Report on Public Instruction for 1914-15 an interesting column showing the number of pupils in each standard. We find 220,000 in the first standard, 167,000 in the second, 135,000 in the third standard, 36,000 in the fourth standard, 3,300 in the fifth standard, and so on. In the secondary schools there are 18,000 boys in the fifth standard. Mere elementary education in the fifth, sixth and seventh standards does not seem to be sought for by the people at the present stage. What it will be in the future I cannot say, but the need of the hour is the expansion in the first four standards. That there is need is amply shown. There is a large number of villages with a population of 500, 1,000 or 2,000 which do not possess a single school, and consequently it cannot be said that we are asking for expansion in an undesirable direction; I hope the Government instead of being satisfied with what they have done in the past and are doing at present will meet the wishes of the people half way and make some additional grant for opening new elementary schools and earmark it so that there might be no possibility of diverting it to other channels whatever may be the temptation to do so."

At this stage the Council was adjourned until 11a.m. on Tuesday the 14th March 1916.

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11-30a m. on Tuesday, the 14th day of March 1916.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Hon'ble* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BRODIE.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, B.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. BEDFORD.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.
The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA Garu.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU Garu, Zamindar of Doddapanayakkanur.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR.
The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. ROBINSON.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBER.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur HAJI ISMAIL SAIT SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMASUNDARA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. MUIRHEAD, C.I.E.

The Council re-assembled at 11-30a.m. when the discussion on the Revised Financial Statement was resumed.

INCREASED PROVISION FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—*cont.*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We continue the discussion on resolution IX relating to increased provision for elementary schools."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Your Excellency, I think I cannot do better than by saying a few words about the way in which it is actually proposed to spend the two lakhs increment because I cannot help thinking that there is some misconception. One charge upon it is the additional grants-in-aid to elementary schools. It is inevitable, I think, that the amount necessary for these grants-in-aid should rise year by year; and elementary education would certainly be in a very unhealthy state, if that were not the case. Furthermore, it must be remembered that we have promised in our code that we will give certain grants to people who keep these elementary schools. I think certainly a very early charge, if not possibly the very first charge, upon educational funds should be to redeem that promise made to elementary schoolmasters.

"Then, another head under which this recurring grant of two lakhs is spent has been described as the improvement of elementary schools. I think possibly the word 'improvement' has led to some little misapprehension. One honourable member for instance took the table called 'the ladder of education' which is an extremely valuable one and worth more than almost all the rest of the report, and he noticed the small number of pupils in the fifth, sixth and seventh standards. He seemed to think that we wished to increase the number of the fifth, sixth and seventh standard schools, which are called higher elementary schools. No doubt these are very useful institutions. There was a time when it was supposed that they were going to supersede what in olden days we called the Lower Secondary schools; I do not think there is now any prospect of their superseding those schools on any large scale. I am not therefore inclined to give such schools any special encouragement. When I talked about the improvement of elementary schools, in so far as that means the raising of the standard, I am confining it in my own mind to the opening of the fourth standard. Dr. Bourne took a totally different view. Dr. Bourne thought that a typical elementary school should be a third standard school, but I think that it should be a fourth standard school, for the simple reason that I do not think that a third standard school can affect this breaking down of illiteracy about which we have heard so much. I do not think that boys who pass through the third standard schools are necessarily permanently literate; and again, even if a boy gets to the third standard and not the fourth, it is found to be much better if he should get to the third standard in the fourth standard school, because in that school you are likely to have a more efficient headmaster than in the third standard school. Therefore, we ought to encourage by all reasonable means the raising of schools to at least the fourth standard. Above the fourth standard, I am prepared to see education taken care of by the organization for secondary education. That is one way of improving the schools and that is the meaning of the word improvement.

"Then another point. I dare say the Honourable Members will have noticed that after an attack on the Western front in which we succeed in gaining some miles the next thing we hear of is the work of consolidating these newly-won positions. In the same way in the improvement of schools we have to consolidate our positions. What happens when we have a grant for opening new schools? Most of the grants have come from the Government of India, as you know. Schools are opened with one teacher only and some perhaps with two. If these schools are opened with proper judgment, they very soon rise in strength, and it is very soon seen that the one teacher ought to be two and that the two ought to be three teachers. What we want to do is to consolidate our position by taking care that the schools already opened shall be brought up to the necessary level of efficiency and that the opening of them should not be made of no effect by their being allowed to fall below that necessary standard.

"Then the third way in which we have said that this two lakhs progressive grant is to be spent is on the payment of capitation allowances. These allowances were provided for in the Code, but the paying of them is made optional with the local

bodies; the local bodies may pay them or not, according as they are in a position to do so or not. It is also well-known that if the payment of these allowances were really left to the local bodies they would not be paid at all They have to be paid from subsidies paid by the Government. These allowances are similar to the capitation grants. They are allowances which are intended to encourage municipalities to employ trained teachers, to encourage the teachers to get the boys into the schools and to keep them there and also to encourage teachers to maintain the general efficiency of the schools. So far, therefore, no one has objected to the payment of these capitation grants. What we mean when we say that we have devoted a part of two lakhs to the payment of capitation grant is that we are devoting it to getting capitation grants paid, not at the rate of 75 per cent which is the average actually paid but at the rate of 100 per cent and so long as the capitation allowance system remains, I think the Council will admit that it is necessary that capitation allowances should be paid in full.

"These were the three principal things which we originally put in the budget and which were to be met out of the two lakhs increment; and this two lakhs increment would not be very much more than enough to meet those needs. As I said before, the amount needed for paying grants to elementary schools, that is, of course, schools under private management, is certain to increase progressively and the increase, as a matter of fact, has been with considerable rapidity since some time after 1906, because the list of backward classes has been so much enlarged. The result of the enlarged list of backward classes was that a large number of boys flocked into schools and therefore the grants which were based largely on the number of boys at school had to be larger. That same remark applies also to the board schools, where capitation allowances instead of capitation grants are paid.

"I hope that this information will have sufficed to indicate that, although we are not able to provide from our own resources much for the opening of new schools, we are none the less keenly concerned in the development of elementary education As I said yesterday, this contest between efficiency and extension will not be settled today or in any near possible time. But I must say that I think it must be clear that the consolidating of our position and providing education which is really of some use instead of adding to the rather considerable amount of what is called education which is now going on, but which I am sorry to say is of very little use—I think it is much better that we should try and ensure that what little elementary education we have shall really be useful and shall really be able to break down illiteracy. It is really more important that we should see to that, than that we should try, with our straitened resources, to extend it over a wider area."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I am rather glad to hear from the Hon'ble Mr. Stone that there is some divergence of views between himself and his immediate predecessor in office with reference to the ideal of an elementary school. One of the points which has frequently come up for consideration in this Council and I believe, will also come up for consideration before the Conference which is to meet a few days hence is the question of opening the fourth standard in the elementary schools under public management. I have only to point out that on this matter I wish that the Hon'ble Mr. Stone had indicated to us what proportion of this progressive increase of two lakhs was spent on what he called improvements and the opening of higher standards in the already existing elementary schools and what proportion was spent on capitation allowances, and how much was also devoted for the purpose of inspection. From my own recollection of this matter I was under the impression—I may be wrong—that a portion of this progressive increase was devoted in a general way for the purpose of increasing the inspecting agency and apart from this, my Lord, on the question of improving the higher standards in existing elementary schools I think that no appreciable advance has been made notwithstanding that this progressive increase is being and has been spent for some years. I have only to bring to the notice of the Honourable Members the figures for 1914-15. With reference to institutions which have standards above the fourth, Honourable Members will notice that institutions which have standards below the fourth are 21,854 out of 26,504 and those above the fourth standard are 3,944 as against 4,029 in the previous year. In considering what portion of the increased grants is devoted to the opening of higher standards in already existing

institutions, I am rather inclined to think that a substantial portion of this amount was not devoted to that purpose. However, my Lord, I have only to say one word and that is, that we require much more money than we have for the progress of elementary education.

"The specific request made in this resolution is that an additional sum of one lakh of Rupees should be devoted to it and that the programme of police expenditure on buildings might be cut down by one lakh. As to the fact that one item is of a recurring nature and the other of a non-recurring nature, it is unnecessary to say that even with reference to the police building programme I am certain that the programme will continue for the next eight or ten years and that the expenditure on buildings must be regarded as of a recurring nature. As I said yesterday, it will be within the recollection of Honourable Members that our future expenditure on police buildings cannot be anything less than one hundred lakhs and it will be at least ten years before the programme is completed. Therefore, it would not matter very much if police buildings are cut down by a lakh; instead of having police huts constructed for ten lakhs, I believe public interests would not suffer if the expenditure is reduced to nine lakhs. Therefore there is not much in that statement. Finally, my Lord, I should like to point out that, as my Honourable friend Mr. Srinivasa Sastri pointed out, if we had no other source we have to rend the police for the expenditure which we have at heart.

"Some reference has been made to the fact that most of the expenditure was incurred from Imperial grants. As it has been the case with me for some time past, I have again to complain of the distribution of the Imperial grant specially for elementary education. Honourable Members will notice that these Imperial grants were made in 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914 out of a total of Rs. 85·90 lakhs, Imperial grants, specially for primary education. This province was given Rs. 9·90 lakhs, Bombay Rs. 7·87, the United Provinces Rs. 8·53, Bengal Rs. 18·21. I do not know what test has been applied in the distribution of these large recurring grants; but taking any test I should think that we have reason for complaining of the way in which these grants have been distributed both for capital expenditure and for recurring expenditure. With a population of 41 millions we get Rs. 9·90 lakhs whereas Bengal gets Rs. 18·21 lakhs with a population of 55 millions, and Bombay with a population of 27 millions gets Rs 7·87 lakhs. It seems to me, my Lord, applying any test, that this unequal distribution is quite apparent; and in the matter of capital expenditure taking Bombay which has certainly two-thirds of our population and Bengal which has one-third more than we have, Bengal secures double the amount of this recurring grant and Bombay gets practically what we have in these Imperial grants. As regards non-recurring grants, the same inequality is to be observed, Madras gets 19 lakhs, Bombay gets 14·42 lakhs, the United Provinces gets Rs. 17·50 lakhs and Bengal gets Rs. 29 lakhs. I think that if nothing is done we must again raise the question of inequality of grants. I am glad to hear from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart that some representation was made that Rs. 5 lakhs more should be assigned to this province for expenditure, but that request was declined.

"In regard to the efficiency in elementary education, I do not think that our province, as compared with other provinces, can be said to be very efficient in regard to pupils up to the upper primary stages. Our province is at the bottom with 5·8 per cent, whereas in Bombay it is 31 per cent, Bengal 6·9 per cent. Every other province is better than ours in the matter of pupils in the upper primary stages and those above the fourth standard. So I think both from the point of view of efficiency and primary education in our province, our province has not at all been fairly treated in the matter of Imperial grants for elementary education."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Stone explained to us the various ways in which the provision of two lakhs is spent year after year. He stated that the grant-in-aid to private schools is the first charge on this lump provision of two lakhs and I do not think any member of this Council will differ from him in saying that it should be the first charge; but we have got one fact to represent to Government. As far as private schools are concerned, the grant to be given to them is entirely in the hands of the educational authorities and the public have no voice in the matter. Now in one village a teacher

starts a school, and the villagers have really no control over the matter; if the supervisor or the sub-assistant inspector visits it and gives a grant there ends the matter, and nobody knows how the school is actually working, except these lower educational authorities. There was formerly the practice of giving these grants to schools through local bodies. That has been changed and it is entirely in the hands of the educational authorities. A change is necessary and if the grants are given through local bodies, they will be in a position to control and see that efficient work is done in these aided schools.

"The next point that he touched upon is that most of the grants goes for the improvement of schools. In this connection he stated that illiteracy is not dispelled by the lower secondary schools and he hoped to dispel illiteracy by the introduction of the fourth standard. He says that he differs from Dr. Bourne who was of opinion that the third standard was enough. He says that a higher standard should be introduced. I do not know what is the basis of calculation of the Hon'ble Mr. Stone to say that the introduction of the fourth standard will dispel illiteracy. Are we to take his *ipse dixit* or are there any arguments to convince us that the mere introduction of the fourth standard will dispel illiteracy? He stated that, by the introduction of the fourth standard, better headmasters will be introduced into the schools. That may be in theory, but in practice I wish to point out that that is nowhere carried out. In all cases we see that soon after the introduction of the fourth standard, the working master of the previous school is given a promotion and he is styled the headmaster. That is invariably the case as far as my experience goes. There is no standard of efficiency fixed. Even the primary trained teacher who was managing the third standard would be asked to be the headmaster of the new schools and he would draw a salary of Rs 12 instead of Rs. 10.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Stone said that the introduction of the principle of capitation allowance would encourage the entertainment of trained teachers. I say it is highly desirable that trained teachers, as far as practicable, should be entertained; but I cannot understand how this principle of capitation allowance, as it is worked now, will encourage local bodies to entertain trained teachers. All capitation allowance goes into the pockets of the trained teachers and I do not know how it stimulates local bodies to entertain trained teachers. If the grant is given to the bodies and it goes to the augmentation of the general funds of the local bodies, then it will stimulate the local bodies to entertain trained teachers; but so long as the local bodies act as post-offices to distribute the capitation allowance that is now given by the Government to school teachers, I do not see how it encourages the entertainment of trained teachers.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Stone has not touched on the question of new schools. What he means is that whatever remains after utilising all this money for these purposes will be utilised for opening new schools. Even here most of the aided schools are converted into board schools by the aid of subsidies which the Government give year after year and the local bodies have no concern whatever; they are not at all consulted, it is only that a Government order is issued that schools shall be started in such and such villages without previously consulting them. In most cases, these villages have already got aided schools and, in the ends of justice, the teachers who are already teaching in them will be taken into the board schools and will be paid, instead of the grant-in-aid which they get at the rate of Rs. 12 per head, a regular salary of Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 per mensem according as they are trained or untrained teachers. I may say that this policy is adopted in most of these cases and the educational authorities give a sort of promotion to the aided teachers to recommend these schools to be converted into board schools and municipal schools. That should be put an end to and a distinct provision should be made year after year for opening new elementary schools where there are neither aided nor primary schools. Here again there is a difference of opinion between officials and non-officials. As far as I had conversation with the educational authorities, they are of opinion that it is not at all desirable to start a new school in places where there is no aided school. I beg to differ from them in that respect. Where there is a desire among the people and where some of them belong to the literate class they will truly attempt to have an aided school. But there are a large number of agricultural villages where the people are not at all going in for education and it is the duty of the State to see that schools are started there in the first instance instead of converting aided schools into public schools. Therefore, I think the acceptance of the

resolution of my Honourable friend Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar will earmark year after year a particular amount for opening new schools and not converting existing aided schools into schools paid by public bodies such as local boards or municipalities."

"The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"Your Excellency, we have all heard the naked statement made by the Director of Public Instruction that the grant of two lakhs will be wholly needed for the improvement of the existing schools and for the consolidation of the existing schools, by paying capitation allowances and grants and improving them otherwise, by introducing the fourth standard and so on. Are we to be left in despair after all, regarding the addition of new schools if his calculations are correct? According to him the sum of two lakhs will be needed for the consolidation of schools. Then when are we to expect that any portion of that grant will be earmarked and spent upon the addition of new schools? We are all as anxious as he to consolidate the existing schools, but, at the same time, we non-official members have expressed our views unanimously that we are anxious to reduce the field or the area of illiteracy. It was with that object in view that I have come before your Excellency in Council for an additional grant of one lakh this year. That one lakh is not much to spare. It seems to me, your Excellency, that the police buildings of the sort I have mentioned, I mean the construction of inspectors' quarters and so on, can afford to wait for another year and in the meantime this one lakh can be devoted to the opening of new elementary schools.

"It has been said that I have been trying to divert a provision made in the shape of non-recurring grants to a recurring grant. It seems to me that it does not matter much, as the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri said. If new schools are opened this year to provide for the next year, a portion of the two lakhs grant will be available and a portion of that grant may be utilized for maintaining the new schools opened. There may not be much difficulty if only the Honourable the Finance Member directs his attention to it. It seems to me now that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has heard the non-official views in the matter—it seems to me that we can make a request of him to reconsider his views in the matter and to see if he cannot find his way to set apart this one lakh out of police buildings which certainly can afford to wait for another year."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, Honourable Members who have spoken have said so much that is complimentary to your Excellency's Government's policy of education that I feel most reluctant to criticise their criticisms. I should like to acknowledge, on behalf of the Government and on behalf of myself, their recognition of what we have tried to do to advance education and in particular elementary education.

"Before proceeding further, I wish to correct some statistics that have been given by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastriyar and the Hon'ble Mr Ramachandra Rao. The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri said that in ten years the proportion of boys of the school-going age actually at school had only risen from 26 to 32, and he contended that that did not keep pace even with the growth of population, taking as he did the growth of population at 8 per cent. If we merely kept pace with the growth of the population the increase in percentage would not be 6 but 2·08 per cent. But we have done a good deal more than keep pace with the growth of the population. The figures he has quoted were calculated not on the same population but on the population of each period of ten years. There has been substantial progress. We might all desire to see better progress; but it cannot be urged against the Government of Madras that they have done nothing to advance the cause of elementary education. In the case of girls, education has steadily advanced and the percentage has nearly doubled in ten years, although it is still very low owing to circumstances into which I need not enter.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao referred to the distribution of the Imperial grants and although I think it is irrelevant to the discussion, your Excellency will perhaps permit me to correct one important mistake which he fell into in regard to the population of Bengal. Bengal, in my table, includes the whole of old Bengal, Orissa, Assam and Behar, and the population of that huge tract of country is not

55 millions but well over 80 millions—that is very nearly double the population of Madras. It was not unfair therefore that they received double the Madras grant; other provinces were treated with much less generosity than Madras. I mention this matter to prevent a wrong impression being created, although I have said that it is not particularly relevant to the present discussion.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju apparently wishes us to give these grants in such a way that they will stimulate local bodies to spend more money upon education. I should be very glad to produce that result, but I do not think that the other Honourable Members would agree with him that we should only give grants on the ordinary grant-in-aid principles, that is, only when the local body is ready to spend one rupee we should give another rupee in accordance with the Grant-in-Aid Code. If we are to do that, the progress of elementary education will be very much slower than at present, and we had therefore reluctantly to abandon the practice of stimulation and simply give money which covers the whole cost of expansion of elementary instruction.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri was good enough to refer to a speech that I made five or six years ago in the Imperial Legislative Council on the subject of elementary education. My recollection is that on that occasion I referred to a report on elementary education in Japan and mentioned that it had been found there that, when the conscripts came up to undergo their military training at about the age of 20, although they had had four years' compulsory instruction in elementary schools, a very large proportion of them had forgotten how to read and write. I also said, if I recollect rightly, that education which was inefficient was almost worse than useless. Your Excellency, I still hold that opinion; I still maintain that mere quantity which is markedly below the standard of quality involves a waste of public money, and I would urge on those who are interested in the spread of education, in breaking down this great barrier of illiteracy, to consider whether they are really breaking down illiteracy if they have children in an inefficient school for a few years and if, by the time the child is fifteen, sixteen or seventeen, he has forgotten all that he learned. However much you may desire to develop the cause of elementary education, you will not break down illiteracy by spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees on giving such an inadequate and useless form of education as that suggested by the Japanese results.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar said that they were left in despair. Why should they be left in despair? Because we have declined to give an extra grant? I think the figures I have given will show that there is no ground for despair and that we are making progress, and if I were as keenly interested in education as the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri is—and I have always put his interest as higher than that of most of us—it would be a matter of congratulation that the department is giving reasonably good education rather than spreading the butter so thin that it can hardly be seen on the bread.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao referred to the enormous amount of work to be done in breaking down illiteracy and he also said that there was an enormous amount to be spent on police buildings. While in the one case he urged the largeness of the programme as a reason for an increased grant, in the other he urged the same reason as a justification for taking away one lakh. That seems to me somewhat inconsistent and I think it is not an argument which will impress this Council. In this year of financial stringency we have maintained our obligation, our self-imposed obligation, of increasing the expenditure on education. As I mentioned yesterday, ours is, I believe, the only province in India which has shown an increase in expenditure on education this year. We have also, it is true, been obliged to increase the expenditure on police; but, your Excellency, if it is a duty to break down the barrier of illiteracy, surely it is also a duty and even a more elementary duty of Government to maintain law and order. Although I feel very strongly indeed the urgency of the claims of education, I feel quite as strongly the urgency of the claims of public tranquillity, law and order; and in this year under this particular item which has been attacked for the purpose of finding more money for education, we have reduced our expenditure by twenty-five per cent. Whereas we have increased our expenditure on education, we have reduced our expenditure on police buildings by no less than twenty-five per cent. I do not think that the

Government should be pressed to go further than they have done in having given a very substantial grant for the spread of education in the coming year. I must, therefore, oppose the resolution and ask the Council to reject it."

The resolution was then put and lost.

INCREASED PROVISION FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN BACKWARD AREAS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move the resolution X which enters a special plea for the backward areas in this Presidency and asks for an increased grant of Rs. 50,000 for the establishment of new elementary schools therein. The resolution is in these terms:—

'X. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the provision under 22. EDUCATION be increased by Rs. 50,000 for the establishment of new elementary schools in backward areas and that the increased cost be met by a reduction under 45-B. CIVIL WORKS.'

"My Lord, I owe an explanation to the Council for pressing this subject upon their attention, immediately after the rejection of the proposal for the increase of one lakh for the establishment of new schools throughout the whole Presidency. My explanation is that I have asked here for a recognition, I would not say exactly of a new principle, but of a tacitly understood principle that the backward areas need special recognition in the matter of the distribution of grants, in the matter of the contribution from the Public Exchequer, in order to bring up those areas into line and into harmony with the conditions that prevail in the rest of the Presidency and in the rest of the country. My Lord, Honourable Members while speaking on the previous resolution have expressed sincere gratification at the policy steadily pursued by this Government in the matter of encouraging elementary education and I join in the chorus of applause and rightly so too. But while recognizing what the Government have done in the past and what the Government are doing at present, may I also point out that we are to recognize, if we compare ourselves with the immediately adjoining Presidency of Bombay, that we might be considered to be a backward area and that we should not rest content with that self-satisfaction, which may be the result of a recognition of our efforts in the past for improving education. I say that, my Lord, because it seems to have been contended on the part of Government that this Government have been devoting large funds, to a very considerable extent, to the promotion of primary education and that non-official members are practically wrong in pressing their claims for elementary education on the attention of Government during a year of stress. My Lord, may I point out that while we spend Rs. 38 lakhs and are gratified at the result, the expenditure in Bombay on public instruction seems to be one crore and fifty-nine lakhs, and the Provincial expenditure on primary education is Rs. 70 lakhs; whereas we seem to be spending about Rs. 38 lakhs out of a total expenditure on primary education of Rs. 53 lakhs from Provincial funds; we spend 75 per cent or so, it comes roughly to Rs. 38·6 lakhs. The latest report of Bombay—"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT *(interrupting)*:—"If I may interrupt the Honourable Member, it is not open to him on this resolution to discuss the general question of elementary education. The only ground upon which I am able to admit the discussion of this resolution is that it applies solely to education in backward areas. We have already travelled over the general ground."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA *(continuing)*:—"I bow to the ruling. I knew that it would be irrelevant, but for the fact that I was asking for an additional grant. All that I meant to say was that we might increase the grant, and that is the reason why I have alluded to that to some extent. Now, my Lord, I have entered a plea for the backward areas and I speak in particular of three or four districts. I have got details for 1913–14 and not 1914–15. We find there that the districts of Chittoor, Vizagapatam, Salem and Anantapur are at the bottom of the scale. There are a number of districts below the average, about eleven in all; but I shall not refer to them. For the purpose of comparison, I shall confine myself to two or three of them. While the Bombay average is 40 per cent, the Madras ranges

between 31 to 32 per cent. The average in Chittoor is 20·4 per cent, in Vizagapatam 21·6 per cent, in Salem 21·8 per cent and Anantapur 23·6 per cent and in Coimbatore 25·1 per cent. Taking the number of villages we arrive at rather astonishing results. There seem to be 40,000 villages in the whole Presidency in the ordinary tracts and there are only 12,778 villages in the whole Presidency where there is a school. That roughly works out to about 33 per cent. There are 12,346 villages in Vizagapatam. I include therein a number of Agency villages which have a very sparse population and the number of schools is astonishingly small, viz., 914. Even taking villages with a population larger than 500, there are 74 villages with a population of 2,000, 112 villages with a population of 1,000 and 1,248 villages with a population of 500 which have no school. Salem is also a district that falls below the average—we have 1,689 villages and there are schools in 381; the average would be 560. Here also there are 142 villages with a population of 2,000 that have no school; 178 and 409 villages with a population of 1,000 and 500 respectively that have no school. Similar results will be observed in the case of other districts also if a close analysis be made. If you look to the distribution of grants, my Lord, we find turning to page 58, taking these two districts of Vizagapatam and Salem, the total population of which roughly works out to about five millions or one-eighth of the whole Presidency or 12½ per cent they are getting only 6·8 per cent of the grants. So we cannot say that they are getting a proportionate amount and that consequently they should not grumble so much. If the percentage for Madras 12·36 per cent be excluded, the results would not be so glaring, but even then I would submit that the proportion works out much smaller than what ought to be the case.

"Your Excellency's Government will, therefore, see that a good plea can be entered for some of these backward areas and there is absolutely no chance, no hope of these coming into line with the rest of the Presidency, unless some extra help is given to them. We cannot say that, if extra help is given, the people are so intellectually low that they would not take advantage of the facilities given to them, because if you compare the growth of secondary education in Vizagapatam with that of the neighbouring districts and also the growth of higher education, you will find that district will compare very favourably with the adjoining districts; and that is because exceptional facilities have been afforded in the matter of higher education there by public-spirited men. Therefore, it is for lack of facilities and for lack of schools that these districts are so backward. Am I very far wrong in asking your Excellency's Government in paying special heed to these comparatively backward areas in pulling them up in the ascending scale of education? The answer may be and is given often-times that this can only be done by sacrificing the claims of areas where education has already spread and where it will be more rapidly pushed and that it would not be always wise or statesmanlike to do that. But that does not seem to be the policy of the Government of India or of the local Government in the matter of the distribution of Imperial or other grants. One practical principle that seems to underlie the whole policy is that no province should be allowed to go too fast and that all should be, as far as possible, the same in the matter of education as in other things. Whatever it may be, my Lord, I ask in this resolution for a special consideration and for a grant of Rs. 50,000—it is not a very large sum—to aid primary education in these backward areas. I know that your Excellency's Government have not been able to see your way to grant one lakh of rupees for the spread of education generally in this Presidency; but I hope that inasmuch as the Government of India have placed special funds at the disposal of this Government, it might not be altogether impossible to give Rs. 50,000 or a smaller sum for the purpose of encouraging these districts in advancing the cause of education therein. Much more might be said by going into details, but inasmuch as the subject of education has already received considerable attention, I shall not take up the time of the Council unnecessarily. With these words, I ask for the favourable consideration of the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, in so far as this resolution asks for an increase in the grant for education, I have nothing more to say than I have already said on the previous resolution. The Government are giving as much as they can give for education and they cannot agree to make a further grant of Rs. 50,000.

"The Honourable Member has urged the claims of what he called the backward areas for special consideration. It is a somewhat misleading term, because, judging

by the percentage of figures alone, it appears that the district of Salem is much more backward than the district of Ganjām, a position which few of us would be prepared to admit. I remember when I did the census of 1891 Ganjām appeared as rather an illiterate district and when my figures were compared with those of the Director of Public Instruction, it was found that the number of boys returned in the census as at school was much less than the number returned in the tables of the Director. We held an investigation and we found, I am sorry to say, that there was an extensive system of fraud in the school registers of school-going children; there was a practice of transfer between school and school for the purposes of inspection and this practice was particularly common on the frontiers of Bengal. Masters lent their pupils to each other across the frontier. The result was that Ganjām appeared in the report of the Director of Public Instruction as an advanced district in the matter of education, while in the census returns it was a district far from advanced. Those who know the district felt that the census returns were the more correct. I do not attach much importance to the Honourable Member's specific cases of Salem and Vizagapatam. Vizagapatam, for example, includes an enormous area of Agency tracts where people are not ready for education. I speak from actual experience, for when I was in Vizagapatam, in the Agency tracts, I urged the people repeatedly to send their children to school. They told me that education was not liked by them. They had a proverb '*poraga nat dombe pat*' which means 'snatch for the higher classes and education for the Parish.' When I pressed still further, one of them said that it was of no use. There was a man who had learnt to read and write and what happened was that 'his eyes fell out, his head broke, his brains gushed forth and he died.' My Lord, I must apologise for this somewhat irrelevant digression. The point I wish to make is that the Government and the department in spending their grants do consider the backward tracts, but I do not think that they regard any district as a whole as backward. The Director of Public Instruction has elaborate maps showing the distribution of schools and the area of each district. He sees from the map what areas need more schools; and in spending the money he does what the Honourable Member requires—he does regard the backward tracts. As regards backward classes we have gone a great way. A very considerable portion of the population are classed as backward with the result that they pay no fees or very small fees. As far as special consideration to the backward areas is concerned, we are already doing what the Honourable Member wants us to do, while with reference to giving more money for education, I must urge the plea of *non possumus* that I urged in reference to the previous resolution. I must, therefore, oppose this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, I do not think I need say very much especially when the Honourable the Finance Member pleads inability to add to the budget grant; but my Lord, when I gave instances of Salem and Vizagapatam, I only mentioned large areas where the deficiency was so glaring. I quite recognise and I mentioned that also that, amongst the 12,000 in Vizagapatam, there was a considerable Agency area and even excluding that area the population consists of about two millions and odd and the number of literate people is comparatively smaller than in several other districts which are not so bad. With regard to Salem, this is a district that has been long recognised, at any rate for about ten or fifteen years, as the lowest in the ladder and I think the notoriety, which it has earned will, I hope, be removed by Government at the earliest possible stage. Government have stated that to a certain extent the principle is being recognised and I hope when better times come the principle will be recognised in a much more practical and emphatic shape and that a special grant will be given therefor. I do not see any use in pressing this resolution just at present."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

INCREASED PROVISION FOR A TRAINING COLLEGE AT RAJAHMUNDRY.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, I have very few words to say in commending this resolution to the acceptance of this

12TH MARCH 1916.] *(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma; Mr. Stone; the President.)*

Council. It asks for a special provision being made in the current budget for the expenditure which would be incurred in the Teachers' College which is to be started in the Northern districts. It runs in these terms,—

'XI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the budget provision for expenditure under 22-D. EDUCATION be increased by Rs. 75,000 towards the establishment of a training college at Rajahmundry and that the increased costs be met by a corresponding reduction under 45-B. CIVIL WORKS.'

"Nearly two years ago, the Government recognised the need and, I believe, also sanctioned, a Teachers' College for these districts, and the provision therefor this year has been put in the supplementary budget which is to be utilised in case favourable war conditions permit of the expansion of the provision in the budget. But, my Lord, if we look to the need of trained teachers and to the recognition of the need by the Government, am I wrong in pressing for the inclusion of a provision just now, seeing, especially, that the Government of India have permitted this Government to utilize another four lakhs? I ask that, from this provisional budget, this item may be transferred to the current budget. If it is said, as was said, that the requirements needed for making provision in the current budget has not been satisfied may I not point out that a lump provision of four lakhs has been made in the case of police, although the sanction of the Secretary of State has not been obtained and possibly the details have not been completely worked out. I ask for the same favour for these educational institutions that has been shown to the Police Department; and I am sure that the Government and the Honourable the Finance Member will see their way to comply with our request. The need is recognized and provision was intended to be made and the only objection was want of funds and now that objection has not the same force as it had some time ago, I ask for the inclusion of that sum in the current year's budget."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Your Excellency, I am instructed to oppose this resolution because the Government are not prepared to make the transfer of funds which the Honourable Member asks for; but, perhaps, I may say that if peace is declared during the year and funds are available and also if the Secretary of State's sanction to the scheme is received, and if the Secretary of State is able to appoint a principal or vice-principal, then the Government will not hesitate to open the new training college, which has already been recognised as urgently needed for these Telugu districts."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We will do what we can. I do not think there is any use in pressing this resolution and in discussing the question. We cannot move further at present."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was then withdrawn.

INCREASED PROVISION FOR CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, I hope a better fate will await the next resolution which asks the sanction of the Government for the inclusion in the current budget of a provision for the establishment of civil and mechanical engineering schools in the Presidency. The resolution is in these terms,—

'XII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the budget provision for expenditure under 22. EDUCATION be increased by a lakh of rupees towards the establishment of two civil and mechanical engineering schools in the Presidency and that the additional cost may be met by a corresponding reduction under 45-E. CIVIL WORKS.'

"The Council might very well ask me as to why this subject has been brought up now seeing that, when a similar resolution was moved last year by my

Honourable friend Mr. Ramachendra Rao, Government had clearly shown their sympathy with the attitude of the non-official members but pleaded inability to see eye to eye with the practical proposals that were then put forward. It was that very sympathy, my Lord, which was evidenced in every word of your Excellency's closing remarks that has induced me to ask this Government to review their former policy in regard to this matter. In speaking of this subject which is a plain business-like subject and does not admit of any emotion, I cannot help however expressing a feeling of utter helplessness, a feeling of inexpressible discontent or I would say inexpressible despair creeping over us when we approach these practical solutions for the amelioration of the lot of our countrymen. Government have said and your Excellency has been so kind as to say that there is not the slightest difference between the views of the non-official members and the Government as to the need for the establishment of more schools for training students in civil and mechanical engineering for the purpose of helping the rising industries of this country and for the purpose of aiding the administrative machinery which, at present is somewhat inefficient for want of trained officers. But the point of view on which there was a difference was as to whether the best interests of the country could be served and would be served only by starting an engineering college and doing nothing until there were funds available for the starting of an engineering college or as to whether we could make a humble beginning by starting a civil and mechanical engineering school and gradually building up from the bottom so that in the fullness of time and not in the distant future, an engineering college may be an actual reality, not in one place, but in more than one place in the north, south and west. That was the point of difference.

"In 1913, when I moved this resolution, Government were so sympathetic as to practically sanction it and I recollect the Director of Public Instruction sent me a note that provision was made for Rs. 9,000 for a school at Dowlaishwaram. Then strangely enough, a different policy prevailed in the views of the Local Government and some passages in a committee's report attracted their attention and then they thought that the policy must be changed and that training must be given only at a college and nowhere else; and the school which was practically sanctioned was given up and no mechanical engineering school was intended to be started. Now, my Lord, facts are clearly in our favour and your Excellency's Government have recognized that; at present, only four hundred pupils are being trained in the Engineering College: the number of applicants in 1914-15 was as many as 454 and only 125 could be admitted so that it cannot be said that if schools be started, boys would not be forthcoming or that there would be any difficulty in the way of the boys contributing their quota to the cost. The boys are forthcoming and that is a point which had escaped attention and my submission is that more than three-fourths of the boys were boys who sought not the higher classes in the college but the probationary training school which trains men only in the overseer grade. That, my Lord, is a point which I would respectfully urge upon the attention of the Government. I have not got full details for all the years but in 1913-14 of the 385 students who applied for permission into the Upper Subordinate class only 111 were admitted, so that the number of applicants for the school department is quite sufficient to man more than one school, because if 111 only could be admitted in one school, when there are 385, it stands to common sense that there must be two or three schools at least to take the remaining boys. It was also pointed out to your Excellency's Government that even if the Engineering College become an accomplished fact in five or six years, there will be provision made only for five hundred boys and that only a few students more will find admission into the college and that consequently the new college would not be able to meet the difficulty.

"The answer of your Excellency's Government was that the times were financially bad and that there was no possibility of having another Engineering College and that consequently the matter should be dropped for the present. My respectful appeal to your Excellency's Government is that we should abandon the policy which seems to have been arrived at after consulting some experts, that we should abandon the policy of waiting until four or five lakhs are available every year for starting a fully-equipped college and fifteen lakhs for building the college. Our past traditions, my Lord, are somewhat different. Your Lordship may consider that our

tastes are simple and frugal and are inartistic; but somehow we look to the essentials, it does not matter to us whether a school is started in a forest or in some small place where there is protection or in a large building of artistic beauty worth lakhs and lakhs of rupees. The other day, I had been to Masulipatam where a few public-spirited and philanthropic gentlemen had at considerable self-sacrifice started a mechanical engineering school with humble beginnings with a tin-roof over the building: and a number of students are flocking to that institution. They have not waited for an excellent building. What I ask your Excellency's Government is to follow our past traditions and make a humble beginning. That is what we are asked to accept in all other matters. But unfortunately in the matter of engineering education Government want to start an engineering college, a first-grade college before anything can be done to impart sound engineering education and training.

"My Lord, the reason why we press it so much on the attention of the Government is—it would be a repetition of what has been stated on former occasions—the number of factories in this Presidency is to a certain extent happily increasing and they want trained men and a number of local boards and municipalities are keenly feeling the want of efficient overseers. Six years ago, I had to get on as a chairman of a municipality with an overseer for municipal work who had no training, except practical training; and several district boards in this Presidency have had to employ European and Indian gentlemen who had no theoretical training but had only practical training, which they picked up in the course of their work. That is the position of things in municipalities. So, it is the Government departments, that are feeling the want—I am sure another school will be started tomorrow if the Public Works Department were to feel the want—but it is the local boards and the municipalities that feel the want. Delta tracts afford a rich field for the employment of trained men. I think it is unnecessary and it will be a sheer waste of time to multiply instances to strengthen the argument that the want is keenly felt and that it must be met. How is it to be met? Are we to wait until an Engineering College is an accomplished fact? It will be five years before it is completed and another five years before we see the result, that is ten years will elapse before we can see an elementary school established for engineering.

"I have asked for a modest sum of one lakh and I do not think it would be difficult for Government to find funds if only they are agreed upon the policy. Therefore, it is a question of policy that is at the bottom of the difficulty and if the Government see their way to change their policy in this matter, funds would be forthcoming and surely a responsible Government like ours would not tell me that they cannot find men clever enough, intelligent enough, and sagacious enough to draw plans and estimates which would satisfy the people to start schools. This Government have had practical experience of schools and I do not think it requires very considerable ability to draw a scheme to run schools and if pucca buildings are not available, buildings can be improvised for the purpose. I do not think, therefore, that budget requirements, that the requirements of the Finance Department would seriously be jeopardised by the fulfilment of any scheme upon which the Government may set their heart. That is the real crux of the question.

"The question is, have we the practical sympathy of Government? We are assured that we have the practical sympathy of Government and I do believe it from the bottom of my heart but I cannot answer the criticism from outside that, notwithstanding the sincere sympathy of Government, in practice there is very little that has come out of it. I have studied the blue books of this country for the last forty years; resolutions after resolutions are passed, committees after committees have reported and it is not difficult to find a stray sentence or a paragraph in the committees' reports throwing obstacles in the way of this scheme or another and finding authority or ground for any position that any person may take up. The question is would it be wise to stop the growth of lower engineering education, until the engineering college to be built, which we know cannot meet the requirements of the Presidency, shows that it cannot meet them? I therefore ask your Lordship not cold words of sympathy or caution—those we have had for years—but we want practical sympathy, sympathy translated into action, so that the people may well be able to say, 'this is what the Government have done and we are satisfied with their practical sympathy in

this matter.' The reason why I have brought this up is that your Lordship has spoken in such a sympathetic strain that I am afraid we would be foolish in allowing this opportunity to escape if we wait till the end of the war. Your Excellency, said, 'I do suggest to the Honourable Member, because I am warmly interested in the subject—the Government are warmly interested in it that it is not wise at this moment to place on record a decision against the establishment of another engineering college of the first class.' I follow your Lordship's advice, I do not ask for the establishment of another engineering college of the first class. But the reason urged against the engineering school is of doubtful and problematical value and does not apply to the conditions of this Presidency. The reason is—

'Engineering education of every grade should be concentrated when possible 'in large colleges where the lower classes can obtain the advantage of the traditions, 'ideals, moral training, and above all the supervision of a high grade competent 'staff.' If we cannot obtain that we are asked to go with nothing. Again 'the 'manner in which civil engineering work is controlled in India differs largely from 'that which obtains in the west. In the west we have the consulting engineer, or 'architect who is responsible for the engineering or architectural features of a work 'which is carried out by a 'clerk of works'. Overseers and sub-overseers do not 'exist. In India generally the engineer has to combine all these functions, the 'scattered nature of his work and the distances rendering necessary the overseer 'and sub-overseer to supervise labour and work. These men while not requiring 'any high theoretical knowledge, require a very sound training. This training 'requires expert supervision'

"Your Excellency, the Government have got large manufactories in Dowlaishwaram and there are large railway workshops in Trichinopoly and in the West Coast, and I do not think there will be any difficulty in finding expert supervision in these centres. What is wanted is the will to be translated into action; that I am sure we have, and we appeal to that.

"My Lord, I might be pardoned if I make a personal appeal. In 1914 when we went to England we were assured by Sir William Wedderburn whom we love as we love no other Englishman that the Liberal Party had sent the best liberal they could, to sway the fortunes of this Presidency. Your Excellency's sympathetic words on this resolution last year emboldened me to hope, specially Scotchman as you are, knowing what it is that built up Glasgow to be the second city of the Empire with its expensive mills and ship-building yards—I am sure your Lordship will sympathise with our degraded position in this matter. Any one who went to that show in Madras organised by your Excellency would have seen what a rudimentary stage we are in. Then I am sure the Honourable Finance Member will always find funds if he sympathetically views the question. I shall not be wrong, but I think it is my duty, to repeat what I have said on a former occasion that the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew's attitude at the Ootacamund Conference impressed upon all Indians his sympathy for industrial education. As for the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, although we may quarrel with him as to his ideas of the expansion of the electorate and such kindred subjects, there will be no quarrel with him on points like these. If we have such a sympathetic Government, are we to wait till the Greek calends for the establishment of engineering schools? I hope, my lord, that this Government will show the people that their fears are unfounded. They naturally ask 'when Japan is taking the trade of this country into its hands what have the Government of India done to step into the place?' Many people are so cynical as to say that it is all mere lip-sympathy and that it will never be translated into action, and men like ourselves who have to defend the action of the Government find themselves inconvaniently placed to give a practical and satisfactory answer. I hope your Excellency's Government will enable us to give a satisfactory answer by the attitude you may assume on this specific matter."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has referred to the debate on this subject about this time last year. That debate covered exactly the same ground as this, with only one small difference, namely, that last year the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao asked for Rs. 15,000 for one additional engineering school. Then it was explained to him

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that the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Government of India would not warrant the establishment of schools of that inferior type, and your Excellency, if you will please excuse me, pointed out in a very forcible speech to the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao the inadvisability of forcing at that time an adverse verdict in regard to a matter about which there was really no difference of opinion between him and the Government. Now at the end of one year the proposal assumes a different form and we are asked for one lakh of rupees for two engineering schools. The first question is, have the finances of this province so far changed for the better during the last one year that what was considered impracticable a year ago has become quite practicable now? If a year ago it was not considered a practicable thing to start one engineering school, I submit it is much less practicable to start two schools just now.

"I understand from what the Hon'ble Mr Sarma has said that he controverts the policy adopted by the Government in regard to this matter of engineering education. I, therefore, feel bound to trouble the Council with a statement again of that policy and what the grounds were upon which we proceeded. The Council may remember that this Government did change their views in this matter since 1913 and the change took place in consequence of the report of the Committee appointed by the Government of India which said that 'Engineering education of every grade should be concentrated where possible in large colleges where the lower classes can obtain the advantage of the traditions, ideals, moral training, and above all the supervision of a high grade competent staff which can only be met with in large institutions in India.' The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma says 'we do not want such a high grade college, let us have a small beginning.' I do not see how an engineering school can be started with a small beginning as the Honourable gentleman calls it, if at all it should be efficient. Is it his idea that we should have another class of engineering subordinates of inferior qualifications or that we should have people of the same type which the Engineering College is now turning out? The Council is aware that continued attention is being paid to the development of the Engineering College in Madras and we have not yet succeeded in completing the buildings at Guindy and moving the college into them; and it was pointed out last year, when it was said that we might have a similar college at Cocanada, that it would be well to finish what we have got on hand before we start another institution. Your Excellency also observed that it was quite recognised that there were 45 millions of people in this Presidency and that it was 150 thousand square miles in area and your Excellency said that in such a Presidency 'there should be more than one first-class institution in more than one branch of education. But the question of finance is of prime importance.' I have really nothing to add to what was then said by your Excellency, namely, that in the present financial conditions the proposal is utterly impracticable. There is no chance of our being able to find buildings in two places to start a couple of engineering schools such as the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma proposes. There is no chance of our being able to get the staff necessary for the purpose and above all there can be no justification in a time like this to increase our commitments in the matter of recurring expenditure in such a large way. I say, therefore, that the thing is just now beyond the domain of practical politics. But the Honourable gentleman says 'if this thing is not done what becomes of your sympathy? There is the danger of the sympathy being construed to be lip sympathy. People like myself would find it difficult to stand up for Government and say that the sympathy is not lip sympathy.' My idea is that in our present financial condition we must accept the risk. There is really nothing further to be done. It is very unlikely that the Honourable the Finance Member could spare one lakh of rupees. There is not the money, and, therefore, I have to oppose the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma and to express regret that he should have found it necessary to bring up this question at this time. I cannot help feeling that it would have been better if this matter had been allowed to lie over till happier conditions prevailed. As he has proposed it, I have no other alternative but to oppose it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I should like to add a word to what has been stated in support of the resolution. We quite

recognise the difficulties of Government just at this time, but we request only that a scheme be drawn up and sent to the Secretary of State for sanction. The staff is to be found, the buildings to be constructed—these are all matters which would not be done in a day. I am sure that if this matter is to be carried out and a first-class institution to serve this Presidency is to be established and if other institutions are also to be brought into existence it is certainly not a matter of a year or two. We have to start with financial proposals and other proposals for the construction of buildings. It seems to me that there is absolutely nothing in the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar's speech to indicate that the matter will be set in motion or that Government will consider the ways and means to give effect to the proposals, to mature them and carry them out. All this is a work of years. My Lord, there is absolutely no good in merely conceding that this is a matter of urgent necessity and that there is no difference between the Government and ourselves in this matter. If that is so, I think the best course is to really consider the cost, to mature a scheme and send it up for necessary sanction and to do everything to further the scheme and to bring it into operation as early as possible. Not a word has been said on that matter and I can only say that though it is not a matter of practical politics for the coming financial year it is certainly a matter for early solution. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar has said nothing about it.

"I may also inform the Council that the Local and Municipal Department have recently laid down certain engineering qualifications for subordinates to be employed by municipalities. I was one of those that applied for the services of an officer, because I could not get any by advertising in the *Fort St. George Gazette*; and the Hon'ble Mr. Murray informed me that none could be spared. I am sure that several requests of that kind were made and were rejected by Government. While there is plenty of material and plenty of scope for the expansion in the direction of engineering education that the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar should say that he would take the risk of the sympathy of Government not being translated into action, I must urge, notwithstanding that stand which he made for the Government that it is far better to carry out that sympathy by making practical proposals for carrying out the resolution which is considered necessary. Unless some statement is made that steps would be taken to formulate such proposals, I think, my Lord, that there is no good in bringing forward such a resolution and there is no good in saying that we cannot budget for it in the financial year. Something must be done to mature the proposals. That is clear to my mind and to the minds of my honourable friends who have been supporting this proposal year after year."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar said that there was absolutely no justification for the Government undertaking this expenditure at the present moment when the times are extremely unpropitious. May I be permitted to say that the time amply justifies the bringing forward of such a proposal and has shown the people of this country and the people of England as well as our allies that something practical must be done to improve the trade relations and the trade facilities and the productive resources of this country? During this time of war, why are the Government of England financing the formation of companies for the production of articles which Germany has produced? Are they in a financial condition to finance this and to vote millions of money for the war and yet is not money forthcoming for that purpose? Now that the attention of Government has been sympathetically drawn to this matter and the Governments are realising the folly of their past policy in allowing opportunities to escape, I say that this is the psychological moment when I can appeal with considerable force to the sagacity and statesmanship of Government to undertake a task of this description. We yesterday sanctioned ten lakhs on what I chose to call unproductive works and I am told that one lakh cannot be spared for engineering education upon which the future of the commercial development and the factory development of this country depends. I am told that one lakh cannot be spared by this Government and that it is foolish of me to ask for it in this year of financial stress. It is just now that your Lordship will be able to approach the Government of India and the Secretary of State with considerable force and cogency of argument to sanction a scheme likely to improve the commerce of the country.

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What has been done, I would respectfully ask even now? We were told that a mechanical school would be started in Cocanada, but the correspondence for its establishment is still going on. Has anything been done practically? The glass industry and some other similar industries have been placed in the hands of non-experts and nothing has come out of them. Why? Because there is no commercial talent, there is no engineering talent in the country. It is to fulfil that want that I am asking for small facilities to be granted, so that in course of time these facilities may be improved. I, therefore, submit with all humility that this is the best and most proper time to justify me in bringing forward this resolution.

"As to the question of efficiency, whatever may be the efficiency, the best men trained in these schools are only for the subordinate staff, not for higher offices except perhaps after years of training. Therefore to talk of the efficiency of this college as compared with the efficiency of colleges in England is not correct. The question of efficiency is always a relative quantity. The question is, do we want the same efficiency for constructing roads in municipalities and local boards that is wanted in building huge engineering works for the Government? The same efficiency is not wanted for our purposes. Are we to be told that such an efficiency cannot be imparted in an engineering school and that we must wait for an engineering college of the first class? There is efficiency and efficiency and let us not sacrifice everything at the door of this efficiency which after all means nothing.

"Then, it was said that when it was considered impracticable a year ago when one school was asked for, I am asking for two. I have deliberately asked for two. We do not want to quarrel with ourselves. When there are vast areas in this Presidency, it would be childish of me to say that my part of the Presidency should be favoured with an institution; and therefore in all fairness to the whole Presidency where the want is felt, not in one part only but all over the Presidency, I have asked for two schools. Two would be too small a number, there must be three or four; but I thought two was all I could ask for at present. When we have the sympathy of the Government it is time to strike at the most favourable opportunity presenting itself. Even if we fail—we have failed so often and we shall fail in this also—we will bring it up again and I am sure will win in the long run, not in the distant future, but in the very near future. I hope still that the Government will be able to give us a sympathetic assurance as to what the Government intend to do this year as regards the improvement and development of scientific education."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I have only to say one word, your Excellency. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao says he recognises that in the present position of our finances it would not be possible to make provision for this in the budget, but asks 'why not we take this opportunity to draw up an elaborate scheme that will be introduced later on.' I would ask 'how could we do it?' We are dealing with the budget of 1916–17 and we say that provision could not be made in the budget and that disposes of the matter so far as the resolution goes. In regard to the general question there is no particular reason why we should deal with it just now. The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has referred to the school at Cocanada; as a matter of fact it has not been lost sight of, but action is being taken in regard to it, and arrangements have been made for acquiring the local fund workshop in the place and it is expected that compensation for it will be paid before the end of the month. The honourable gentleman no doubt knows that mechanical engineering is to be taught in the Madura Technical Institute and if a school is started in Madras it is proposed to teach that there. So the situation is not so bad as he probably thinks; but the point that I would press is this: in the face of the Government of India Committee's decision and the advice which we have deliberately accepted, there can be no justification for starting an inferior type of engineering school; but if we go in for another institution, it must be on the lines of the Madras College, and in view of the large expenditure we have to incur for the development of the Madras College, let us finish it before we start anything else."

The resolution was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma called for a division which was taken with the following result.

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar.	The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone.
" Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.	" Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikanna Pillai.
" Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.	" Mr. S. B. Murray.
" Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.	" Col. W. M. Ellis.
" Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.	" Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
" Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.	" Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
" Mr. K. P. Ramao Menon.	" Sir Harold Stuart
" Rao Bahadur P. C. Somasundara Chettiyar.	" Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar.
" Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.	" Mr. A. Monteath.
" Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu.	" Mr. J. O. Robinson.
" Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.	" Sir Francis Spring.
" Mr. K. K. R. Kovalappara Muppil Nayar.	" Mr. Haji Ismail Sait Sahib Bahadur.
" Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.	" Mr. C. R. M. Schmidt.
" Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.	" Mr. N. S. Brodie.
" Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswara Sarma.	" Mr. H. F. W. Gillman.
" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao	" Mr. L. E. Buckley.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Mr. R. B. Clegg.
	" Surgeon-General W. R Bannerman.
	" Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar.
	" Mr. J. P. Bedford.
	" Mr. A. Butterworth
	" Mr. A. G. Cordew.

The resolution was thus lost, 17 voting *for* and 22 *against*.

TEMPORARY PERSONAL ALLOWANCES TO CERTAIN OFFICERS OF INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI :—" Your Excellency, I beg to move the following resolution :—

'XIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the provision in the budget for 1916-1917 for granting temporary personal allowances to certain officers of the Indian Educational Service be struck out.'

" Your Excellency, the resolution which I have just now read out pleads for economy although it is a very small economy. The year has been described to us over and over again as a year of financial stringency. Financial stringency is a very mild expression to use in connection with this year's condition. In Great Britain, extravagance both public and private is considered treason and economy both public and private is recommended as the first and the second and the third duty of the State. In India we have had to face additional taxation on a considerable scale and this additional taxation has comprised even that universal commodity, I mean the article of universal use, salt. In this year then the duty of economy is paramount on the individual and on the State and the crime of extravagance is to be stigmatised strongly. It is very difficult indeed for one like me to plead for economy in regard to the services and my difficulty is not lessened at all by the circumstance that the temporary personal allowances to which I am referring have been drawn by the officers concerned for some months past; but my justification is that provision for this was not in last year's budget. It has come within our cognizance now and I take the first opportunity of protesting against it.

" Your Excellency, I am not aware in any authoritative sense of the reasons that have led to the grant of these temporary personal allowances. I am therefore obliged to tell the Council what I have learned from sources of information which will not be considered as authoritative as if they were official. It would appear that from officers of the Indian Educational Service certain representations were made to the effect that if they waited until the recommendations of the Public Service Commission came out and were acted upon by the Indian Government, it would be a long while that they would have to wait, and some of the officers who were in advanced service

might have retired by the time the adoption of the recommendations came into effect. That might have been so. We are told that it was in response to the request made by these officers that these temporary allowances were granted.

"It is necessary for one minute to look at the way in which these temporary personal allowances work out. These temporary personal allowances to which I am referring, are three in number and in actual receipt of them although four, it would appear, have been sanctioned. The officers drawing them are each of them enjoying a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month already. Besides their salary of Rs. 1,000 a month each one of them draws already, besides the temporary allowance I am referring to, a personal allowance in one case of Rs. 500 and in the two other cases Rs. 250 per month, so that these temporary allowances which the Council would be good enough to remember is Rs. 100 a month, are granted to men who are already drawing from the State in one case Rs. 1,500 a month and in the two other cases Rs. 1,250 a month. It might be said that even though the year is one of financial stringency certain allowances the Government could not help granting in certain cases. I am quite willing to grant, for example, that if these officers had been injured or damnified or put to avoidable loss by any act of the Government, the Government would have felt bound in honour, notwithstanding their financial difficulties, to come to their rescue. If, for instance, these officers had been transferred to unhealthy areas, if they had been put upon duties which involved travelling without sufficient travelling allowances, if they had in one way or another been put to financial loss on account of their duties and in the due discharge of them, I am quite willing to admit that the duty of the Government would have been to put aside their difficulties and come to the rescue of the officers. But these are officers of the Indian Educational Service who are lecturing in the colleges of first grade in the City of Madras or neerabouts. One is in Saidapet and for all practical purposes, he is in the City of Madras. As far as I can see, they are not transferred and no addition has been made to their duties which would involve them in additional expenditure. Why then in this year should Rs. 100 be added to their salaries is a thing the Government ought to justify on the clearest possible ground. Our duty as non-officials is to scrutinise extravagance and of all sorts of extravagance in all forms, nothing is more obnoxious than this form of extravagance which adds to the salaries of officers who are already in receipt of salaries which non-official public opinion regards as already sufficiently high—I would not say more, some would add perhaps, too high. Our duty, therefore, is to point out to Government that this is an extravagance which should have been resisted and we cannot allow its appearing in the budget. We know, however, that our vote is not to be taken when the budget is finally passed; but our duty is none the less to protest against this, the first occasion that we see it on the budget. Your Excellency, this matter is somewhat aggravated by another circumstance which I must bring to the notice of this Council. There are in the Educational Service of this Presidency two branches, the Indian and the Provincial. These temporary personal allowances, let it be remembered, have been granted only to officers of the Indian Educational Service. Is it to be said that the officers of the Provincial Educational Service had no grievances in regard to their salaries, that they are fully and amply paid, and that they have had no representations to make as to the way in which they have been treated as regards their salaries? The fact that nothing has been granted to them while in this year the temptation has not been resisted to add to the salaries of well-paid officers aggravates the case against the Government. I hope there would be sufficient justification put forward today to maintain these items in the budget. As far as I can see there is no justification except this that, in a general way, all people want better salaries and that it has been found impossible to resist the claims put forward by these officers. All that we can say in answer to them is that we read some time ago in the papers—this is again an un-official source—that the Government of India allowed in the case of the Provincial Educational officers that personal allowances in hard cases might be given ranging from Rupees 50 to 150 a month. I am not aware that a single allowance of the kind has been given. I suppose the financial stringency in that case is very much acuter than it has been found to be in the case of the Indian Educational officers. I am not pleading for any additional allowance to other officers but I am protesting against the way in which the salaries of high-paid officers have been added to notwithstanding the financial stringency to which the Government are subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Your Excellency, in opposing this motion I must in the first place correct a mistake of the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri. He has heard that these allowances were given as the result of representations from the officers who have received them. That is not the case. The allowances were given spontaneously by the Government of Madras after correspondence with the Government of India. In fact, I am not sure that the initiative in the matter did not come from the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"If it is so, it is worse."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"At the very moment when the Public Services Commission was appointed, the Government of India were, so to speak, on the point of submitting to the Secretary of State a matured scheme for improving the Indian Educational Service. Then the Public Service Commission was appointed, and naturally that scheme had to be postponed and the Government of India found that there were officers in the Indian Educational Service who could not by any possibility expect to be benefited by any improvement of the rules that might be made as the result of the deliberations of the Public Services Commission. It was anticipated, and so far the anticipations have been amply justified by the facts, that it would be quite a long time before any improvement in the rules suggested by that Commission could be effected.

"The justification of course for improving the conditions of service of the Indian Educational Officers is the same as the justification for giving these allowances, which are some slight anticipation of the improvement in the service which it is expected will in time be effected; and the reasons for improving the Indian Educational Service were that the Secretary of State found that it was impossible to recruit satisfactorily for that service in the existing conditions of pay, promotion and pension. That, of course, was one reason. There was also the fact that throughout India, not only in Madras but in other provinces, very great discontent existed among the officers of the Indian Educational Service.

"Now we come to the foundation of the Honourable Member's idea that these allowances were granted in response to representations made by the officers themselves, namely, that memorials had been put in by officers of the Indian Educational Service with considerable frequency. These gentlemen, the officers of the Indian Educational Service, are not among the worst educated or least intelligent servants of the State, and if they, after reviewing the circumstances of their position and considering the position of other officers of similar education and from a similar rank of society, came to the conclusion that they were justified in memorializing, I do not think any one has any right to say that their discontent was unjustifiable. If they were justified in memorializing—and the Government of India had certainly accepted as established the general principle that they were so justified—then it was necessary in public interests that the service should be improved. If these things are true, it seems to me that the Government are justified, as I said before, in somewhat anticipating the improvement of the service, which was admittedly necessary, by granting these allowances.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has told the Government that in doing this they have been extravagant. I think the Council ought to know that the Government of India allowed this Government to set aside a sum of Rs. 6,000 for indemnifying the members of the Indian Educational Service for the delay in the improvement of their service, and of that sum of Rs. 6,000 the Madras Government are utilizing only Rs. 3,600. That I think is hardly extravagant. When the Government of Madras have had money put into their hands for this purpose, that that Government should refrain from utilizing all of it and should restrict the benefit of it only to three officers is not at all extravagant.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has spoken of the Provincial Educational Service. It is quite irrelevant to take up this question and I do not propose to enter into any discussion as to whether the Provincial Educational Service needs any relief of a similar kind to that which has been given to the Indian Educational Service. But it seems to me that if the Honourable Member had desired this aspect of the matter to be discussed, it was open to him, either along with the present resolution or not, to have proposed that a sum of money should be set apart in the budget for meeting the grievances of the Members of the Provincial Educational Service, if there are any."

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The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Stone referred to the setting apart of Rs. 6,000 for this purpose. I should like to know if it is in the budget anywhere."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"It is not Rs. 6,000 set apart in the budget. What the Hon'ble Mr. Stone said was that the Government of India had allowed us to spend up to a maximum of Rs. 6,000. The actual expenditure provided for next year is Rs. 3,600 in the shape of allowances for three officers."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Apparently they have not given any money. We are allowed to spend from our funds"?

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Then the matter is clear. The question for this Government to decide is whether the Rs 6,000—"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART (*interrupting*):—"It is only Rs. 3,600."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR (*continuing*):—"Whether the Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 3,600 need be expended this year is the question. That raises the whole question as placed before this Council by the Hon'ble Mr. S. Srinivasa Sastri. The suggestion that it was not intended for another set of officers might have been directly stated so and it did not arise in the discussion before the Council, it is only very proper in matters of this kind that the matter is straightaway dealt with and the reasons put before the Council. There is no warrant, as far as I could see, to challenge the position taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"My Lord, I would like to say a word or two. It appears to me and it strikes me forcibly from the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Stone that the officers in the higher branches of the service were discontented and that they were sending up memorials rather frequently to Government and the Government were moved to grant them personal allowances—it strikes me rather that when high paid officials are discontented, the Government seem to be more ready to grant the prayers. I find it so not only in this department but also in other departments, especially where the Indian Civil Service is concerned. There, officers are given compensation because they could not get promotion, in these war times, on account of the stoppage of leave to a number of their fellow civilians as usual. I hope Government will be pleased to pay the same sort of attention whenever discontent is found to prevail among the smaller classes of officials and also when they find that there is discontent among the ryot population when you enhance taxation. I am afraid the Government do not pay such heed or serious attention to the discontent of the people; but they are ready to grant the prayer of the higher class of officials who receive higher salaries from Government. I think, from the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Stone, that the Government would not be displeased if people memorialize the Government expressing their discontent in anticipation of the benefits that they might derive from the recommendations of the Public Service Commission. We are told that this has been given as a solace to the officers who are in the department now and who might not be able to get the benefit that might accrue under the recommendation of the Public Service Commission. I do not know if they would do the same as regards the other branches of service who are expecting promotions and where people hope to get more appointments in anticipation of the recommendations of the Public Service Commission. I should say that if this had been done spontaneously by the Government of Madras, it speaks well of the generosity of the Government, but I do not know whether it would be considered good in principle. I do not know why in this year of stress when everybody is asked to retrench his expenditure, and when people are asked to pay more money in the way of taxation, these gentlemen in the Educational department should not have been expected to exercise some little bit of self-restraint and self sacrifice and not to demand personal allowances and why the Government should have so readily paid the money. I cordially agree with the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri or in the condemnation of the policy that has led to this expenditure, even if it be of Rs. 3,600 a year."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I should like to make some remarks. I understood from the Hon'ble Mr. Stone that the Government

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of India placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras a certain sum of money for being spent as personal allowances. It is not the fault of this Government if that fund was drawn upon for personal allowances. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart says that the Government of Madras have been permitted to use Rs. 6,000 for personal allowances to officers of the Educational department and that it is proposed to use only Rs. 3,600. I should like to know what the exact position is, whether your Excellency's Government applied to the Government of India for sanction for the payment of personal allowances, or whether the Government of India of their own motion permitted this Government to remove the discontent which was referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone as having existed in consequence of memorials. In either case it seems to me that this is certainly not at all a proper time to remove discontent existing in the Educational department. The officers in that department must like others cultivate a philosophic frame of mind, and they should be contented with the receipt of the salaries they now get during this period of stress. I am raising this point, because it has been stated that to the extent of Rs 6,000 permission has been given by the Government of India. There is plenty of discontent in the subordinate ranks and in this Council there was a resolution to improve the pay of the subordinate professorial staff whose pay was between Rs. 100 to Rs 175. It was proposed to put the officers in the Provincial Service. Sir Alfred Bourne promised to look into it and to consider that subject. There were a number of memorials and nothing has been heard of it. There seems to be no reason why this matter has been dealt with in this way. I should like to know the exact state of facts."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, in response to the appeal of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, I rise to state exactly what happened in connection with these allowances. The Indian Educational Service is a service for the whole of India; it is not a Provincial Service. The Government of India in answer to a number of memorials from the principal members of that service complaining of the terms of their employment, recognised that something should be done and felt that it was not wise to postpone remedial measures until the recommendations of the Public Services Commission had been considered and carried into effect. They, therefore, of their own motion and on their own initiative, suggested the grant of some personal allowances, and they said that the maximum expenditure for the Madras Presidency was to be put at Rs. 6,000 per annum. We were asked to send up proposals on that basis; we made our proposals and the result is that Rs 3,600 is provided in the budget. That represents an allowance of Rs. 100 a month to each of the three most senior men in the Educational service next to the Director. I hardly think that it is fitting for this Council to take up so much time in dealing with a matter which is comparatively of small magnitude. I am sure this Council does not feel that the salaries given to them are high. The question of the improvement of the pay and emoluments of the Educational service was raised by the Government of India so long ago as 1908–1909 when I was Home Secretary. It was done because of the difficulty of recruitment which was then becoming very great. I am sure these difficulties have gone on and will go on and the emoluments of the Educational service will have to be increased. Here is a very small instalment of what is merely bare justice to these officers of great distinction and ability, and the Council is taking up much time in discussing this petty item of Rs. 3,600. I do urge that the Council should induce the Honourable Member to withdraw, or should give its opinion by an overwhelming majority against such petty motions."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"My Lord, in response to the appeal of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, I should have refrained from saying anything in the matter except for the fact that there is a question of principle involved in the matter. I shall eschew the personal element altogether, and I shall take it that these gentlemen deserved some compensation and some increase for reasons which were considered adequate by Government. I shall not deal with the question whether the emoluments of the Educational service should be increased to induce the best men to come out from England. That is a larger question, and with some of us the idea is that the best talent would have to be attracted by better salaries, but the number should be very much smaller, and it must be for a short

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period. But that is a different matter altogether. Whatever may be the case, I submit that notwithstanding the fact that the Government of India ratified or sanctioned this proposal—."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART *(interrupting)*:—"The Government of India initiated this policy."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA *(continuing)*:—"Here is a certain body of men entering the Government service on a specific contract and on a certain understanding. There is a contract between that body and the Government when they enter the service; and whether the terms are hard or easy, whatever they may be, they are bound to serve during that period under that contract unless and until the Government of their own motion should change it in the interests of the general tax-payer. Now I submit that neither this Government nor the Government of India will be justified in anticipating the recommendations of the Public Service Commission. It may be that the Public Service Commission may suggest a reduction. It would be forcing the hands of the Public Service Commission and the hands of the Secretary of State to say that in our opinion this must be done. We cannot blame the individual officers for representing their grievances. I think it is their privilege to do so. But for any Government to accede to a departure from the policy of acting upon a contract which at the time the parties entered into it, they entered into openly, would be to introduce a dangerous principle which if followed would lead to disorganization. I remember that several members of the Provincial Civil Service ask 'The Public Service Commission are going to give more collectorships or more judgeships, why should not the Government of Madras give us a few more district judgeships and a few more collectorships?' Similarly in other departments why should not the Government in anticipation of the Public Service Commission's recommendations give us a few more things? Tomorrow the karnams may say that they could not work unless they are paid Rs. 15. We can sympathise with the officers; they may be justified in asking Government for an increase. But for this Government notwithstanding the support of the Government of India, to accede to that principle would be such a violation and departure from sound policy as ought to be deprecated, and I would ask the Council to vote for this resolution of my honourable friend."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"Your Excellency, I am not surprised that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart objected to the smallness of the item which was occupying the time of this Council at an inordinate length; for what else could he say? Did not the lady in "Midshipman Easy" say the same thing when people took objection to a child coming into existence which ought not to have come into existence? She could only 'say it is a wee—little thing.' It is to these little things that people object. Your Excellency, the question of recruitment is held up to us. It is said that it is felt increasingly difficult in England to recruit officers of the proper calibre for the Indian Educational Service. Times without number, we have heard this in reference to the police service, to Civil Service and in reference to every service. The usual objection is that it is due to the difficulty of the service, the increasing difficulty of the service; some people say that it is the insufficient emoluments which do not tempt excellent people to come out. Other people are inclined to think that the causes might lie much deeper; for example, some perverse person might suggest that perhaps the time has gone by when the word 'India' spelt 'duty' in five letters instead of four to men of the English race. Many things are possible. I do not think that for one moment it could be said that it is the question of recruitment that became difficult in England. Your Excellency, the question of recruitment is question entirely of the future. The officers to whom these temporary allowances are granted are in the service now. They are about to retire. Does the question of recruitment come in with regard to them? My objection is to the addition to their salaries. If it is found by the Secretary of State difficult to get people in England tomorrow or today, what justification is there for giving an addition to the salaries to those people who are already here in the service?

"Then it is said that there are a great many grievances, and that these gentlemen have long had a tale of grievances to unfold to the sympathetic ears of the Government of India. Your Excellency, I have some years of experience of officials of all grades, and I do not know of any grade of officer, high or low, who is not without his grievances; from the top to the bottom there are grievances endless,

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If only a person was found willing to listen to the story of these grievances, well there will really be no end. There are classes of officers whose grievances are substantial, grievous grievances which do not get an ear. There are other officers whose sentimental grievances, whose fancied disabilities are on a par with those of the lady who said that she had nothing to wear when she had four wardrobes full of new dresses; it is these grievances that command a very ready hearing; and they have their grievances lessened. Time after time, the complaint has been that discrimination is made between service and service, and this is pointed out as an instance thereof. Nobody complains of the small sum of Rs. 3,600 and nobody wants to waste the time of the Legislative Council by bringing that small item only for the fun of it. It is typical of the grievance that has been felt and that has been expressed and brought to the notice of the Government time after time. There are other services that are being treated in the same way. I brought this only as an instance. I for one feel bound to place my most emphatic protest against the way in which the finances of the country are being administered in good seasons and bad for the benefit of certain classes of the public officers only."

The resolution was put and lost.

XX. & 24. Medical.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW :—"Your Excellency, I beg to introduce the head MEDICAL. In doing so, I may draw the attention of the Council to one or two points. One is the increased provision which has been made in the course of the year for medical education, especially for women. This provision takes the form of an increased grant to the Dufferin Fund, because the Dufferin Fund administers the scholarships which are given for this purpose. The allotment previously given was Rs. 12,000. In future a sum to the extent of Rs 30,000 will be made available for scholarships for female students preparing for a medical career or actually undergoing a course of medical instruction in colleges. The Council will see from this that some substantial advance has been made to provide the necessary scholarships and to give the necessary assistance to women students to enable them to take up the career of medicine which is so much wanted in this country.

"There is one other point to which I would invite the attention of the Council, and that is the provision which has been made for the Royapuram hospital. This is referred to in the Financial Statement. A considerable amount of expenditure has been incurred and a considerable grant has been entered for the purpose of the new hospital. The Royapuram hospital has been under construction for the last two years. With the assistance of the Public Works Department, who have done their best to push on the work as fast as possible, the hospital buildings are now approaching completion. They would have been completed by the end of the current official year, but unfortunately through the sinking of one of the ships which was bringing out a part of the apparatus, it is unlikely that the hospital will be opened until July. By that time, it is hoped that the hospital will be opened and the north of Madras will be furnished with a large and up-to-date hospital for in advance of the old and unsuitable wards which were hitherto provided for the patients who attended from that part of the City, and henceforth we shall be able to relieve the General Hospital of a large number of patients who have hitherto come there, and to provide the large population of Tondiarpet and Royapuram and the northern suburbs of Madras with adequate and well-equipped medical accommodation on the spot."

INCREASED GRANTS TO LOCAL BODIES FOR MINOR SANITARY WORKS.

The Hon'ble Mr A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"Your Excellency, I have the honour to move the resolution which stands in my name :—

'XIV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the sum provided under 24-C. MEDICAL for grants to local boards and municipalities for minor sanitary works be increased by 2 lakhs and that a corresponding reduction be made under 45-B. CIVIL WORKS—"In charge of Public Works Officers."'

"It is hardly necessary for me to take the time of the Council to point out the paramount importance and the immediate necessity of taking all possible steps to

improve health and sanitation in municipalities and rural areas. That is a fact regarding which there cannot be any difference of opinion; that is a fact upon which the Sanitary Conference which has been holding its sittings from time to time has always laid special stress. It will be found from a perusal of the Budget estimate for the coming year that, so far as the provision made for grants to local boards and municipalities for minor sanitary works is concerned, there has been a substantial reduction made, and the reasons given, as I shall presently see, are not quite satisfactory. So far as the provision for minor sanitary works is concerned, it was Rs. 11·64 lakhs in 1911–1912; in 1912–1913 it increased to 30·64 lakhs; in 1913–1914 it was 23·57 lakhs and in 1914–1915, 25·19 lakhs; in 1915–1916 the revised estimate shows 8·16 lakhs; and in 1916–1917, the budget estimate shows 5·98 lakhs. I would not be so ambitious as to ask your Excellency's Government to take the figures of the former prosperous years and to adopt that criterion during the present year of financial stress. But it would be quite reasonable for us to take a view of the circumstances which have prevailed in the current year, the year which has come to a close. In the current year a provision has been made of 8·16 lakhs for minor sanitary works, and it is surprising that in the coming year 1916–17 that provision has been reduced to 5·98 lakhs that is by more than 26·7 per cent, more than the 25 per cent which, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, was adopted in the case of police buildings. I request your Excellency's Government to consider whether there are any satisfactory reasons for reducing the provision to that extent.

"It might be argued and it might be suggested that there have been large unspent balances at the disposal of local bodies, and that these local bodies might well consider the desirability of drawing from these unspent balances and utilising all that is necessary for that purpose. Even if it were considered from that standpoint, a perusal of the figures furnished by the Honourable the Finance Member and referred to at length at page 15 of the Revised Financial Statement would show that the local bodies have shown substantial progress in that direction. The unspent balances at the disposal of local bodies and local boards were 47·05 lakhs at the end of 1914, but at the end of 1915 it was reduced to 38·50 lakhs; and taking into consideration the fact that about 7·90 lakhs was given in the course of the year it is clear that the local bodies spent about 16½ lakhs which, in the words of the Honourable the Finance Member, is slightly more satisfactory. At any rate, it is clear that these local bodies spent during the year about 8½ lakhs more than what was allotted during the year. That is one circumstance which may be taken into consideration to show the earnestness of the local bodies in carrying out minor sanitary improvements within the local areas concerned. Even a perusal of the Government review of the work of municipalities or local boards in 1914-1915 would show that they have been taking all possible steps to improve the condition of sanitation and that they have shown much better progress in 1914–1915 than before. I would just refer the Council to what is summarised in paragraph 21 of the Review of the work of Local Boards. It is said—

'The expenditure classified under the head of 'Sanitation' aggregated Rs. 13,07,324, or Rs. 56,187 more than in 1913–1914; 64·6 per cent of the sanctioned allotment was utilised as compared with 51·6 per cent during the previous year. As usual, the expenditure related chiefly to establishment charges and petty sanitary works such as the improvement of water-supply and village-sites and the provision and repair of latrines and dust-bins. Twenty-seven tanks were dug, 2,165 wells sunk and 1,794 sources of water-supply repaired or otherwise improved, as compared with 71 tanks, 1,748 wells and 1,586 sources of water-supply in 1913–1914. Prickly-pear and rank vegetation were removed from 260 villages, and other improvements were effected in 215 villages, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 311 and 187. Out of 44,056 minor towns and villages in the Presidency, 470 unions and 169 other villages were provided with conservancy establishments and 299 towns or villages were conserved on the occasion of fairs or festivals.'

"Even in the case of municipalities they spent more than in previous years in opening up congested areas and providing new house-sites; and it is pointed out that the expenditure in 1914–1915 exceeded the expenditure in the previous year by Rs. 1,84,968. Therefore, it is clear that, so far as local bodies are concerned, they have been taking special steps to improve sanitation in their respective areas, and they have not been slack in that respect. If it is urged that, notwithstanding this care on their part, there are still large unspent balances at their disposal, it is due more to the uncertainty of the grants and the uncertainty of the dates

given from time to time. If once it is found necessary to maintain some temporary establishment, be it assistant engineers in some places and extra overseers and sub-overseers in other places for the purpose of carrying out the sanitary works, and if the local bodies cannot be certain of the maintenance of this establishment during the years that follow, they would be in a disadvantageous position in carrying out sanitary measures to any large extent. Sometimes it would appear that it would not be profitable to the local bodies concerned to maintain such additional establishment without leaving it to the ordinary establishment to carry out these sanitary improvements. It is only when there is a substantial sum at their disposal that they would do well to maintain the establishment. It is now clear that they have reduced their unspent balances to seven or eight lakhs; I think a fair case has been made out for giving them at least as much as was given in the year 1914-1915 for the improvement of minor sanitary works.

"This is not a case in which it can be urged that there are no sanitary schemes suggested by the local boards and municipalities which can be taken up at present for execution. From the figures furnished to me, I find that the amount of grants applied for by the various municipalities for the year 1916-1917 is Rs. 14·57 lakhs, and the corresponding figure in the case of local boards is Rs. 14·90 lakhs; and I am informed that out of these amounts there are estimates sanctioned by the Sanitary Engineer or other competent authority for Rs. 10·87 lakhs in the case of municipalities and Rs. 11·59 lakhs in the case of local boards, making up a total of about Rs. 22 lakhs. When it is thus clear that these local bodies have sanitary schemes sanctioned by the Sanitary Engineer or by other competent authorities to the extent of Rs. 22 lakhs, and when local bodies have shown sufficient diligence in carrying out sanitary improvements, is it not desirable that the provision made last year for this purpose is at least retained to enable them to do so? It is necessary to increase the budget allotment of 5·98 lakhs by at least 2 lakhs to make up 8 lakhs. As the source for meeting this expenditure, I suggest "Civil Works in charge of Public Works officers" under which head, it will be recollected, there is a lump provision of four lakhs, which it is stated has been added by the Government of India and is available for subsequent reappropriation as settled in the course of the year.

"I have a ray of hope that this resolution might be accepted by the Government because I find it stated at page 11 of the Revised Financial Statement, presented by the Honourable the Finance Member, while pointing out that the provision for minor sanitary works has been reduced: 'It may be found possible to make further grants for items (*b*) and (*c*) from the lump provision of 4·00 lakhs entered under 45. CIVIL WORKS, if the need for them is clearly established.' The Honourable the Finance Member himself says that it is possible to find funds for this purpose, if the need for them is clearly established. I would therefore request that this aspect of the case will be carefully considered seeing that local boards and municipalities have ready schemes to the extent of Rs. 22 lakhs, and that it is possible for them by increasing the establishment, wherever necessary, to spend this amount and that an additional provision will be made as funds are available."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, will your Excellency treat mine as a separate motion?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar rose to speak. But if the Honourable gentleman wishes to speak, the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar has no objection."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I think it is better that I speak now on the next resolution, so that there may be a common reply.

"Your Excellency, in fact I have been more ambitious than my Hon'ble friend Mr. Krishna Rao and I have asked for 5 lakhs' diversion instead of 2 lakhs. Your Excellency will excuse me if in attempting to convince the Council of the justice of my claim I travel a little bit beyond this year's statistics to years when we had similar expenditure under the various heads, but when we provided much better for the expenditure under this item in question. My Lord, my complaint has been for some time that while every other item of expenditure has had very strong support, and it has been possible to maintain them at a very high level, this alone somehow has not had that support of the Government which other items have had. My Lord,

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it would not be out of place for me to refer to the budget estimate of the year 1911–1912. That was the year when the Provincial settlement was arrived at or rather when effect was given to it, the settlement having been come to on the statistics of the year 1908–1909. It would be useful to notice that the several heads of expenditure provided in the budget estimate of 1911–1912 almost agree with the budget heads provided now this year, except in a few items which I shall presently mention to the Council. The total expenditure this year that we have provided is 773·14 lakhs, but the expenditure provided by the budget of 1911–1912 was 686·77 lakhs, and there was a transfer from accumulated balances out of these 686 lakhs of about 36 lakhs from the balances on hand. The actual revenue was 649·21 lakhs and from the balances about 37·56 lakhs were taken to make up the total expenditure of 686·77 lakhs; whereas as I said our present expenditure is 773·14 lakhs making a difference of about 87 lakhs, my Lord, I will say at once that generally almost all the items agree, as to the total amount put down under expenditure, except under Refunds and Drawbacks, where we have about one lakh provision more; under Assignments and Compensations, about ¼ lakh; under Land Revenue, we have *minus* 4 lakhs; under Forest we have now a reduction of 7 lakhs; under Law and Justice we have a reduction—"

The Hon'ble SIR HAROLD STUART (*interrupting*):—"Your Excellency, I rise to a point of order. I wish to be informed whether what the Honourable Member is now discussing has any bearing at all upon the resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid the honourable gentleman is travelling very wide in making a comparative review of the budgets of 1911–1912 and 1916–1917, that can hardly be said to be necessary for this present resolution. The honourable gentleman is inviting the Council to a very wide area of discussion."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"My Lord, I will only submit that I do not mean at all to go wider than to refer to two heads and in referring to them I have mentioned these."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The honourable gentleman's resolution refers to only one head. It must be specific and raise a definite issue."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"The first portion refers to one head, and the second portion to another, there are two heads therefore, my Lord. I will make only one statement. Under the head of Police we had 30 lakhs extra provision, under Education we have about 22 lakhs; under Medical about 19 lakhs; and we have minus 18 lakhs under Civil Works in charge of Civil officers, and minus 3 lakhs more under "Civil Works in charge of Public Works officers," that is for the year 1911–1912. As I said, my Lord, you might very well take it that a budget that progresses, after the state of provincial settlement, when we had our revenues and expenditure put down in a form generally—I do not say that at all times it keeps up that pace, either advance or reduction. It may be that particular items of expenditure become unnecessary, but in the case of progressive heads, it will be only very proper to so distribute that the general interests of the forty-one millions of people under our charge are paid proper attention to in all the departments. I do not mean to say at all that the police service should be ignored or that the sanitary service should be treated as all-in-all. I have not the least doubt that the more important services of the Government must have considerable and full attention paid to them by the Government. I certainly am for appealing to keep up the standard of assistance to the masses in the shape of sanitary works and in the shape of education and medical relief. My Lord, I may at once say that between these two years that I have quoted we have had from the Imperial Government certain grants, and they come to 6·35 lakhs for sanitation. Therefore, in the present expenditure of 39 lakhs, this money is also included. We have had in the year 1911–1912, 20·61 lakhs provided for this medical relief, and we have also provided for 41·88 lakhs for Civil Works in charge of civil officers; that is, besides the 14 lakhs of Imperial grant. We had 27 lakhs provided for Civil Works in charge of civil officers in 1911–1912 when our revenue was only 649 lakhs. Taking at least the other balance of 37 lakhs also, and taking the total expenditure then at 636 lakhs, it has now grown to 773 lakhs, and that is what we are expending to-day. I submit that a proportionate expenditure on this will be essential and proportionate expenditure will give us, at the rate of 41 lakhs for that year, more than 50 lakhs for this year; but out of the provision that we have made of 39 lakhs as I said before, six and odd lakhs were got from the

Imperial Government and if that is cut out, then my Lord, the provision is really very poor. We have got 9·93 lakhs for major sanitary schemes and we have got 5·98 lakhs for minor sanitary schemes giving us in all about 16 lakhs this year. I submit it is not satisfactory. Whatever might have been the view of Government, I earnestly pray that a change is adopted, if not this year at least hereafter, and that attention is paid to provision being made for these works irrespective of other questions. We have been able to draw upon our balances, it is true, but whatever that may be, a due proportion has to be set apart for these things. The major sanitary schemes do have some attention, but the minor sanitary schemes and both put together must have some proportionately high provision which will be consistent with the other revenues that we get. Even from the Imperial Government, we have been having now and then whenever possible permanent additions of grants to meet our expenditure. Similarly, we submit that we must lay by a certain amount of money which might grow as our revenue grows, and this year especially we can clearly show—and that was the object with which I place the resolution before the Council—that when we are not able to find other funds and draw upon our balances, we must have a revenue from which we must be able to say that we have devoted our attention properly to all the sides of our expenditure. If you starve sanitation—when I say starve sanitation it does not mean that we have not spent anything, but it means that it does not grow in proportion to the other heads if that is so, my Lord, there is a grievance. This portion of the resolution must be paid attention to.

"The total provision made under the head of Police buildings from which I want this money to be taken is 6·83 lakhs out of 64·16 lakhs. I have tried carefully to sift the provisions made for this building-programme, police buildings and other buildings and as far as I have been able to see, I find that the provision of 9 lakhs that has been made divides itself into two lakhs for new works and seven lakhs for old works. What I find is, except very few, the buildings are not to be completed in the course of the year. We find in the budget, the Civil Works Budget that has been circulated, that the total amount of estimate is given, and the outlay up to the year is given and the outlay of expenditure for the next year is given. I find that most of these buildings are not to be opened by this expenditure of money, they get nearer completion. More than five lakhs can be spared from that for being put into this more useful programme I do not say that we need not have police buildings. We have commenced them and it is necessary to finish them as soon as possible; but when we are absolutely strained for money and when we have no other go, shall we spend money on them or shall we see that three-fourths are finished and leave them there and then try to finish the buildings when we have the money? That is the question that arises. Is it not better to pay rents for some of these police officers in the mufassal and provide them with buildings so that the construction of buildings may be put off for some time? Are we not to make provision to see that the interior, at least villages with a population of above 1,000, are given some money for distribution on the works which we have commenced during the last two or three years?

"It is not an extravagant request, it is a request to make the expenditure keep pace with the original expenditure that we had been incurring even when our revenues were very much lower than now. Do apply the same rate of proportion, allow that and the rest only must be put into buildings and the building-programme. My Lord, that is the view I wish to put before the Council and I only want that what I have stated is completely sifted. I do not want that my statements need not be gone into completely; they might be sifted. But what I do want is that this Government must be pleased to consider this as one of the necessary items of expenditure and give it as good a proportion as at the time when we started the Provincial settlement; and in times of scarcity have the necessities attended to first and then go to the luxuries last. I cannot see that if the buildings are not brought into existence these officers cannot live. The question is not of very great consequence. I find that a large provision is made for buildings in Tuticorin, and similar places; these buildings may be finished the year after. It does not matter that these officers of Tuticorin get into these buildings next year or the year after. In fact, they are not going to get into them this year even according to the present budget. Therefore, I say that the whole question is whether we ought not to have more than five lakhs for this useful object and I think it will be very proper."

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 3 p.m.

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The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I do not think that the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao or the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has adduced any very strong grounds in support of the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao. The provision which has been made this year for minor sanitary works is 5·98 lakhs. The amount allotted this year is comparatively smaller than the amount provided last year, but there is a large amount of unspent balances, something like 38·5 lakhs, in the hands of the local bodies which can be utilized by them to carry out works in which they are interested. Of course, it is well known that there are numerous objects on which grants for minor sanitary works may be usefully spent by municipalities and local bodies, but the amount of the grant to the local boards does not merely depend upon the strength of their wants, but upon their spending capacity. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao pointed out that local bodies were able to spend considerably more than the sum of eight lakhs that was allotted last year. But the total expenditure on minor sanitary works by local bodies during the last year was only about 16½ lakhs. Even assuming that that rate of expenditure would be kept up next year, the sum of 38½ lakhs which they now have in hand and the sum of six lakhs which is now allotted in the budget ought to be more than sufficient to provide for all works of an urgent character which the various local bodies may be specially interested in seeing through. If there are any works in any particular municipality or district board for which it is not possible to find money by diversion of any of the grants already made and if there are no funds at all available for the purpose of carrying out these works, we shall see whether it is possible to make any provision for such urgent works by making grants out of the four lakhs, but this can only be done after examining the various claims which may be put forward on their merits.

"I may remind the Council that some time ago we addressed the district boards and the municipalities with regard to their programme of works for the next year, and we indicated that we should be prepared to allow them to pool all the grants made for various purposes so as to enable them to complete the works which might be under execution and which might be required to be carried through. I may also inform the Council that under orders issued as early as 1913 both district boards and municipalities have been allowed to divert grants from particular objects to other objects coming under the same head. For instance, with regard to the district boards, we informed them in June 1913 that they might 'in future sanction without reference to Government transfers up to a limit of Rs. 2,500 of savings under any work provided for from the sanitary grant, either of the current or previous years, to meet a known excess under any other work or works under the same head, whether such excess is the result of actual expenditure or is due to a revision of the estimate.'

"Thus we do give considerable powers to local bodies for the reappropriation of grants, and if in any particular case it is not possible for them to reappropriate within their powers, then they may come up to us and we will be quite willing to sanction the diversion of funds granted for any particular sanitary work to another kind of sanitary work or anything else which the local body may consider to be of a more pressing character.

"In view of the large balances which make up the unspent balance of 38½ lakhs, it seems to be unnecessary to make any further provision than this sum of 5·98 lakhs this year, but, as I said, if there are any special cases in which there are no unspent balances and the local bodies are anxious to provide for some work of an urgent character, we shall be prepared to consider whether it is not possible to make grants out of this sum of four lakhs."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, the answer given by the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar is gratifying. I must say till I heard him fully I was in doubt whether he was going to starve out schemes which had not been brought up for grants. For instance, the Salem water-works require large and extensive repairs in continuance of the old policy of repairing various broken portions of main pipes which involve a great amount of money, whether they could be provided for or not."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR *(interrupting)*:—"I was talking of minor sanitary works. The Salem water-works do not come under that head."

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; the President; Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.) [14TH MARCH 1916.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I only mentioned that, because I wanted to say that there were several schemes falling under minor sanitary schemes also which were likely to be brought to the notice of the Government in the course of the year. I am glad they are all going to be provided for."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, there is very little to add to what I stated in the beginning. I am not satisfied with the reasons adduced for making no additional provision for furthering the cause of minor sanitary schemes. If it is admitted that there are various schemes now awaiting the sanction of the Government in respect of which grants can be allotted, what is it that prevents your Excellency's Government from making provision for expenditure this year, although it is a year of financial strain? It is not pointed out that there are any more urgent claims upon the lump provision of four lakhs which I pointed out in the course of my remarks, and no reason has been shown why some provision cannot be made therefrom in the Budget. It is quite true that there are some unspent balances at the disposal of local boards which they can draw upon, but is it not reasonable to suppose that they might use them as a reserve fund and that they might gradually build it and extend it as early as possible. The sum of eight lakhs which was distributed last year among the various municipalities and local boards in the Presidency was not any large sum as compared with the grants made in previous years. It is only owing to the financial strain caused by the war that that small provision was made; and if even this small sum is not allowed to be repeated, I have no doubt whatever that it will impede the work in local areas to a considerable extent. I therefore find it difficult to withdraw this resolution."

The resolution was then put and lost.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"As regards resolution XV * in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar, the honourable gentleman spoke on it in his speech on resolution XIV. His resolution is not in order now after the rejection of this resolution. So we take up resolution XVI."

INCREASED PROVISION FOR CONTRIBUTION TO HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, the resolution I have the honour to move is in these terms,—

'XVI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the provision under 24 B MEDICAL be increased by Rs. 20,000 towards contribution to hospitals and dispensaries and that the increased cost may be met by a reduction under 45-B. PUBLIC WORKS'

"Your Excellency, a sound and modest case does not require a long argument, and in this resolution of mine I have asked for a small sum of Rs. 20,000 towards contribution to hospitals and dispensaries. There cannot be too many members on this side to plead on behalf of the Honourable the Surgeon-General for hospitals and dispensaries, and I am glad, therefore, to take this opportunity of pleading for an increase of the medical grant. My Lord, there were one or two circumstances which drew my attention vividly to the necessity for an increased grant under this head. The cost of medicine has gone up considerably, and there were representations made that the quality of the medicines supplied was suffering in consequence. There are a number of persons who are trying to help the cause of women in this country by building hospitals and some of them seem to be in a sorry plight for want of sufficient funds and financial assistance from the Government. A typical case was brought to my notice the other day from Chicacole, where a missionary gentleman—we have to thank the missionary gentlemen specially in regard to the work which they are carrying on in this direction as in others—is building a hospital for women and children; he was so kind as to draw money upon his personal responsibility for the work, he collected subscriptions, he relied upon the Government and he hoped for Government aid but owing to financial exigencies, that could not be given. I

* XV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs be provided for minor sanitary works over and above the provision made by the Finance Committee and the same be met by reducing the expenditure under the head 45-B Civil Buildings.

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hope it will be possible to assist him and persons of that description who are in a difficult position by more liberal assistance. A number of other arguments may be cited for the purposes of substantiating this plea for additional grant, but it is unnecessary to do so: I purposely made it as low as Rs. 20,000, I should have asked for considerably more, but I thought that if I asked for more I might not get anything. My Lord, I hope that your Excellency's Government will be pleased to make an additional provision of Rs. 20,000 for hospitals and dispensaries which are doing good work in this country."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, I need hardly say that the Government would be glad at all times to make as large a provision as is possible for the great purpose which is in view in this resolution, the extension of medical aid in this country. When this budget was framed, the provision which was made was as large as the Financial Department and the financial interests of the Government rendered possible. Provision has been made for Rs. 50,000 as a lump grant for aid to women and children's hospitals, and other specific grants will be found at page 149 of the Civil Budget Estimate, the total grant provided for contribution to hospitals and dispensaries, amounting to Rs. 85,000 as against actuals in 1914-15 of Rs. 69,000 and a revised estimate for the year 1915-16 of Rs. 66,000. It will thus be seen that the sum provided in the budget is larger by Rs. 20,000 than that in either of the last two years. But Government are most anxious as far as lies in their power to add to the provision for this purpose, and since the budget was framed, there seems to be some probability of some more money being available for this purpose. It is impossible to say exactly what sum may be available, but I have hopes that it may even exceed the amount which the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has in his accustomed modesty put into the resolution. But, at any rate, with the consent of my Honourable colleague in charge of finance, I am in a position to accept this resolution and say that we will include the provision it proposes. The only warning I will give is that, under recent Government orders, Government have accepted half the responsibility for all new institutions and this is a recurring responsibility. In view of this fact the grants for 1916-17 will probably have to be restricted to improvements or additions to existing hospitals, so as to avoid bringing in a recurring expenditure in excess of the provision already made under recurring charges. That, however, is not a serious consideration because there is no end to the demands of the existing hospitals for increased equipment, increased buildings and assistance in many directions. There will be no difficulty in finding objects on which to spend Rs. 20,000. Therefore, the Government are glad to be able to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"My Lord, it only remains for me to thank the Government for kindly accepting my resolution. It is only symbolical of the recognition of the need for greater grants towards hospitals and dispensaries to be given in future."

The resolution was accepted.

INCREASED PROVISION FOR ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, the resolution that I have the honour to move runs in these terms,—

'XVII This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the provision under 24-C. MEDICAL be increased by Rs. 28,000 for the carrying out of anti-malarial measures and the increased cost may be met by a reduction under 45-B. CIVIL WORKS.'

"In this resolution XVII I request the Council to recommend to the Government an addition of Rs. 28,000 for the carrying out of anti-malarial measures. The provision made in the budget for 1915-16 was Rs. 28,000, that is the figure that I have entered in my resolution. I see that the sum of Rs. 28,000 has not been spent during the year but only a small sum of Rs. 2,800. The causes are not far to seek. It was apparently felt by the Government that they could not depute a properly qualified officer to discharge the functions that were intended to be carried out by the Malaria Board, but, my Lord, I respectfully request permission to press upon the attention of the Council and the Government the need for a continuity

without any break whatsoever of the policy of attacking malaria in all times and in all seasons. Of course, the Government themselves are keenly alive to the situation, because they appointed commissions and are apparently trying to do their level best to root out malaria, and I do not think any words of mine are needed to convince the Government of the absolute necessity of this purpose. We, with our fatalistic tendencies, have hitherto accepted malaria as one of the scourges sent to this country and incidental to life here, and we naturally have not been very discontented over it. But the havoc that malaria has been playing in the country is slowly being realized by the Government as well as by the people, and there is a growing consciousness that this scourge must be rooted out, if there is to be any hope for the efficiency of our labour in the highest as well as in the lowest sense of the term. I think the number of deaths due to malaria is as great as from several wars on the scale of the present European conflict. Of course, it may not be attended with the same horrors but the net result from the national point of view is very much the same. We find people who could have lived long and who would have been useful as citizens for a much longer time are cut down in the prime of their youth by malaria, and vast tracts of the country have been rendered desolate, especially in the Agency tracts by malaria. Government have been taking some measures for remedying the evil, but I respectfully submit that the measures are not on a scale suited to the needs. There must be an adjustment, no doubt, but I submit that no amount that the Government can spare will be too much for this purpose, because the net result from the immediate economic point of view would be extremely satisfactory if a little more expenditure were incurred on this item. It may be that an officer of the Indian Medical Service may not be available just at present; but we hope that the war may be ended before autumn, and I hope that God will favour our cause and end the horrors of the war at the earliest possible moment; and whether it be so or not, I respectfully submit that some officer of suitable standing could be found to carry out these anti-malarial measures. It may not be always research work that has to be carried out; it may be practical measures tending to immediate relief that may have to be carried out and I think heaps of suitable men can be spared to carry out these measures. I do not suggest that to-morrow, we would be able to find heaps of such men,—perhaps I am wrong in saying heaps—but I am sure that a number of suitable men can be found in the service who could be spared for this purpose. I therefore request Government to allot a sum of Rs. 28,000 for this purpose, and there will be no danger of this money not being utilized during the current year. I do not think I can add anything more useful on the subject and I hope Government will be able to see their way to accept this recommendation."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—" Your Excellency, the provision for anti-malarial measures owed its origin to a conference which was held at Simla in 1910 at which a scheme of work was drawn up for combating malaria throughout India. Under that scheme, two members of the Indian Medical Service, who were specially selected with a view to their acquaintance with the question of malaria, were appointed to carry out a local investigation and draw up schemes for practical action. They were Captain H. J. Horne and Major T. H. Ross. Owing to the outbreak of war, both these officers had to be withdrawn from their special malarial duty on which they were engaged; and that is why it is that though in previous years a provision of about Rs. 25,000 was made for this purpose in the budget, no provision has been made in the budget for the coming year. In October last when the Sanitary Commissioner drew up his budget, he put in Rs. 25,000 and it was then pointed out to him that the war was unfortunately likely to continue until April and he was asked whether, under these circumstances, it was any good making that provision in the budget. He said under those circumstances there was no use in making a provision in the budget. If he had had a programme for carrying out anti-malarial work, provision would have been entered in the budget of 1916-17. As he had not, no provision has been made for anti-malarial measures in the budget. I asked the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General whether, in the coming year, anything could be done and the reply was that although small local investigations might possibly be carried through, no large investigation could be carried on until we were able to select and appoint qualified officers for the purpose. Therefore, it is unnecessary to provide Rs. 28,000 in the budget. As we have no scheme of work to put forward before the Financial department for next year, I do not think I can put anything in the budget; but I

can assure the Honourable Member who has brought forward this subject that if any local schemes can be got ready and undertaken in the course of the coming financial year, there will be no difficulty at all in finding the necessary funds. I take it that the funds that would be required for carrying out such local schemes would not exceed Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000 and there will be no difficulty whatever in finding funds. While, on the one hand, it is unnecessary to find Rs. 28,000, if any money can be usefully spent next year the Financial Department would have no difficulty in finding funds. I hope this assurance will satisfy the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma who has moved the resolution, and he will understand that the Government will only be too glad to go on with anti-malarial investigation as soon as we have got the men and a working scheme available for the purpose."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I rise to offer a suggestion in this connection. But before doing so, I might mention the special appropriateness of my rising to speak on this subject. Salem is unfortunately one of the most malarial districts in the Presidency and in the railway line as we go down from Tirupattur to Salem almost every station is dreaded for its malaria, and the attack of malaria is spreading far inside into places in which it was not originally expected. Places like Dharmapuri, which were once free from malarial mosquitoes, are attacked by this disease. Therefore there is special necessity in a district like Salem for anti-malarial measures being promptly taken. I think, about the importance of the subject the Government have not differed from the view of the non-official members, and seeing also that the discussion in the Imperial Council on this subject proved the unanimity of all thinkers on this subject, the only question is as to the means. It has been stated that the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General does not think that there is any scheme to be placed before the Government. I rather regret that position, because it appears to me that there is one possibility which has not been considered by him. The reason quoted was that the two members Dr. Ross and the other doctor whose name was mentioned were not available for the present and therefore, the scheme was to be abandoned. It appears to me that the possibility of employing private practitioners has not been considered. It appears to me that, as the work is not original research like that carried on in great laboratories in Europe, practitioners not in Government service may be employed who have obtained suitable degrees in the various medical institutions in this country and elsewhere. For instance, if I have correctly understood the work of Major Ross on the Sherveroys, the sort of work that he carried on was work of the kind which could be easily carried on by some other practitioners not in Government employ, but who have got the necessary qualifications. It appears to me that the preparation of a good map showing the prevalence of malaria and the laying down of general rules for combating it, and the issue of directions in each particular place as to what should be done, could be carried on by some L.M. & S.'s and M.B., C.M.'s. At any rate, these gentlemen can easily learn the work after setting out on expeditions along with doctors like Major Ross. This scheme is perfectly feasible, and if only the Government and the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General would consider it, the scheme of employing private practitioners may be sanctioned and carried out at an early date. As for small local schemes which might cost five or six thousand rupees, I might mention, for instance, that we have in Salem a sub-assistant surgeon to report about malaria in a few places. That is done on such an extremely modest scale that with that alone we cannot hope to combat the spread of malaria in the whole district. What is much more important is a large scheme like that of which Major Ross was in charge and for which I humbly submit to the Council that we could find private practitioners. With this suggestion, I commend the resolution to the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, if I have understood the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew correctly, the main reason for not carrying out the anti-malarial measures was that officers of the Indian Medical Service were not available for doing the work. If I remember correctly, since 1912 one or two assistant and sub-assistant surgeons were also employed to do this work, and I do not see any reason why this work should not be carried on by these officers who are still available in this presidency."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, there seems to be no good in pressing a resolution before the Council when the

Hon'ble the Surgeon-General expresses his inability to do anything for the expenditure of the money, but I am afraid I have not been correctly understood by the Government, or I do not understand the Government. I did not ask for the employment of the money, wholly or solely or principally in ascertaining what were the causes of malaria and how to uproot them. That is certainly research proper I am surprised to hear that after so many years there should be no schemes whatsoever which could be practically carried out with some financial assistance from the Government. It is possible that local bodies are carrying out their work within their spheres; and the Government appropriation of Rs. 28,000 is meant solely for research work and for the drawing up of schemes which could be carried out in practice by the local boards. If that is what is understood by the Government I can understand their saying that inasmuch as no Indian Medical Service officer is available, no new schemes can be drawn up which would be of assistance to the district boards and municipalities and consequently this expenditure would be unnecessary. But this money, I submit, may be employed in carrying out such measures as have been suggested by officers already employed on the duty, and as the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju put it, there are assistant surgeons who are in charge of medical hospitals and who may be trusted to do as much as possible in this direction pending the arrival of more competent officers. If the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew thinks that it is impossible to utilize the money in the way I have suggested and if the Hon'ble the Surgeon General feels helpless in the matter, I shall not press the resolution before the Council and ask that an appropriation should be made which will be merely a waste. I should like to know whether this money cannot be utilized in carrying out measures which have been already suggested and whether no officers can be appointed who can temporarily carry on this work. If there is no such possibility I shall withdraw. I only ask for information."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, in regard to the suggestion as to private practitioners being employed, I have no doubt that the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General would be ready to consider the proposal to employ suitable private practitioners if they were to be found. With regard to assistant surgeons, I suppose that similarly, if there is really any suitable assistant surgeon, the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General will be quite ready to utilize him. As a matter of fact, one assistant surgeon has been sent up to investigate malaria at Bellary and afterwards he is to go to Cuddapah; but I think the charges on his deputation are not given under this particular head. I can only repeat that, if any scheme can be formulated, the money will be forthcoming. I am ready to consult the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner as to whether anything can be done in the coming year. In the meantime, it is unnecessary to put it in the budget. If any small sum can be found by the Financial Department, it will be available for this purpose. We do not want Rs. 28,000, because that would cover the pay of two officers of the Indian Medical Service."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"My Lord, the Government have no practical scheme in view and we cannot suggest any practical scheme, so I shall not press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

INCREASED PROVISION FOR WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE SCHEMES.

The next resolution which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar was in the following terms:—

'XVIII This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the provision made under 24. MEDICAL—"Sanitation and Vaccination—Grants to local boards and municipalities for water-supply and drainage schemes" be raised by 2 lakhs, a corresponding reduction being made under 45. CIVIL WORKS—"Lump grant for works in the charge of the Public Works Department".'

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I proposed to move this resolution to provide funds for the drainage scheme of

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Kumbakōnam. I find Government would be willing to give a loan in accordance with the terms of the Government Order which they have issued. I shall therefore not move this resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I do not know whether the honourable gentleman is correct in saying that we are quite agreed to give a loan."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"I shall take my chance."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"We shall do our best."

The resolution was not moved.

XXI-A. & 26-A. Agriculture.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, I have now to introduce the head AGRICULTURE. Most of the information which the Council may require is to be found in the Revised Financial Statement. The only way in which I will supplement the information is to mention that it is proposed to open three experimental stations for the study and culture of the cocoanut in the Kasaragod taluk in South Canara. It is also proposed in regard to the Veterinary branch of the Agricultural Department to open veterinary hospitals in five places—Nandyal, Mangalore, Madanapalle, Salem and Gotacamund. Those points do not appear in the Financial Statement; and as a desire for information has been expressed by some Honourable Members, I thought it useful to state it for the general information of all Honourable Members."

TRAINING OF TWO DEPUTY COLLECTORS AS DEPUTY DIRECTORS OF AGRICULTURE.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, the resolution that I propose to move runs as follows:—

'XIX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that, under the head 26-A, a provision be made for Rs. 12,000 for the training of two Deputy Collectors to qualify themselves to be Deputy Directors of Agriculture and the same be met from the head 45-B. CIVIL WORKS—BUILDINGS.'

"I find at page 171 of the Civil Budget Estimate that provision is made for five Deputy Directors of Agriculture, and one additional Deputy Director also. My suggestion is that some Deputy Collectors of the Provincial Service may be chosen who may be trained to qualify themselves for accepting these posts. There are Assistant Directors, I know, but the question is whether it is more correct to train these Deputy Collectors for this or to start it the other way. But, whatever it is, the principle that I want to lay before the Government is the question that some of these Deputy Directors should be Indian officers, who can freely move amongst the people and educate them in all details. Certain qualifications are needed and previous training is also necessary if they are to be useful to give scientific information which will enable the agriculturist to adopt the suggestions and improve the methods of agriculture. It may be very well contended that, when people are chosen for places like this, they must have a long course of previous training and they must have qualified themselves by special training for this purpose. There are, I know, a number of agricultural graduates who have joined the Revenue department and some of them hold now positions, if not of Deputy Collectors, of experienced Tahsildars and such people may be chosen and their previous knowledge of the revenue administration and their coming into contact with the masses of the people will enable them to disseminate such knowledge as they require so well that it might be utilized much better than when an officer from England accepts positions like these. My Lord, the co-operative movement, I should think, has succeeded so well in the Presidency because it was in the hands of Indian officers who were able to find proper persons to start schemes in the various places and also make them work in the interior so that it might be quite successful. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar was the first to be in charge, and we had successive other people who all kept up the start and it is now what we find, it is. I am aware my Lord, that this agricultural problem

is one on which your Excellency's Government have set their hearts as well as the department itself and that fact that it has been decided to improve the college that has been started and gives indications of the future prosperity of the agricultural population of this vast agricultural country. If it is to be properly utilized, I think the proper way will be to send out some brilliant Deputy Collectors and make them learn to utilise their knowledge to improve the condition of the masses. The selection of Deputy Collectors and giving them the training they require is a question for the Government to consider. I think, my Lord, my only answer for that question will be that the present Director of Agriculture who has been one of the servants of the Indian Civil Service, I have no doubt that he has given immense proof that with the training he had he could take up this problem and stand it properly. If amongst the Provincial service we have already had people who have shown an aptitude when once they are put in charge of a business to discharge the functions satisfactorily, I think such people will certainly be competent to be trained to the post of Deputy Director. I do not under-rate the training that is needed, but I do contend that these people, if properly chosen, will be quite competent to study up the whole subject and become very competent people to advise and guide the masses. It is no very difficult, I know.

"I have been following the work of the Agricultural Department for some time and it might be remembered that I wanted the strengthening of the establishment and much more than what I wanted, the department itself has been organised and strengthened on a grand scale. My Lord, I was always feeling that unless the officers of the department were able to freely mix with the masses, not even in the central towns or municipal stations, but unless these are able to move with masses in the rural parts and in the interior, unless by practical demonstration of scientific methods they were able to show to a few ryots and bring them all round to follow their instruction and adopt the methods adopted by the department, any number of years spent in the improvement of the department may be found to be not quite a success. My Lord, during one of the meetings in connection with the agricultural show arranged under the auspices of the Agricultural Association of Madura, the Director of Agriculture made the remark that except in the matter of growing some green manure leaves here and there it could not be said that the department had been able to impress generally and there was also something done in regard to cotton seeds and some other points were made out, but generally it could not be said that the improved methods had been inculcated in the minds of the people in a way that they could adopt. I think this experiment of the training of Deputy Collectors, chosen men, for this purpose will be very successful.

"I shall not say that if amongst the Assistant Directors there are competent men to take up this business at once, they should not be given a chance and Deputy Collectors should be sent up for training. If they could be utilised for that purpose with other subordinates to help them, that certainly could be done as well, but my present idea is that even these Assistant Directors of the Agricultural Department have not sufficiently come into contact with the masses in the rural areas. Whether they be chosen or these Deputy Collectors I have referred to, it is bound to be a success if the experiment is tried. The Members of the Provincial Service have given good proof already of their adaptability to the environments in which they might be placed and they have proved also in all the positions in which they have been placed equal to the task. Therefore, I commend this resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY :—" Your Excellency, when I read the resolution which was to be moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar I wondered whether he had any idea of the training which was required to make a Deputy Director or the qualifications which he ought to have. I must confess I have not learned from the honourable gentleman's speech very much on that point. He has spoken of co-operation and agriculture in the same breath. I am very glad to recognise the excellent work which has been done in co-operation by Indian gentlemen of all grades, but co-operation and agriculture are very different things. A knowledge of agriculture can only be attained after long years of training. It is impossible to train a man to be a Deputy Director under three to four years as a minimum. A scientific training and practical experience in farming are both necessary. Every man whom we have had from home up to date probably took up science as a

boy; and we know for a fact that he had a full science training with an agricultural course at the university, lasting for three or four years, and that this agricultural course was a practical one; Cambridge, Edinburgh and Leeds have agricultural stations which are attached to the Universities to give practical instruction. On the top of the training they get, each man has had two or three years of practical farming as well. It will be seen that before a man comes out to this country to fill the office of Deputy Director, he has been trained for four years and possibly for six years. If we are to take Deputy Collectors as proposed, because they are Deputy Collectors, we must take them with some years of experience; and the question will arise: will they be young enough to be sufficiently pliable to benefit by the training they receive? There will be a further question: will they be ready to undergo the practical work? I very much doubt whether they will undertake the latter. It was only comparatively recently that a member of this Council took exception to the practical course which had to be undergone at the Agricultural College at Coimbatore. This practical work, however, is essential, because one of the duties of the Deputy Director is to organise everything that is done at agricultural stations and he must therefore have enough practical knowledge of this work to be able to command the respect of the manager of his station. He must also be able to show the ryot with his own hands how things could be done. It is only when the ryot sees this that he will consider that he is a man whose advice can be taken.

"Suppose further that the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar's suggestion was adopted: the result of accepting it would be to treat unfairly those officers who are already in the department. We have four Indian Assistant Directors on staff with several years' service, two of them trained in Europe and America, one in the old Saidapet College and one in Coimbatore. They have prospects, if they do well, of being tried as Deputy Directors in years to come; and in the scheme for the expansion of this department we have provided no leave reserve amongst Deputy Directors with the express object of giving a trial to these men and to see if they cannot be pushed up. The ultimate fate of the Assistant Directors, it may be, will not be decided until we have the results of the Public Service Commission. It would be most unfair to block the prospects of these men by taking over their heads men who have taken to agriculture late in life, and taken it up as rather what we may call an after-thought.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has made this recommendation, as I understand, because he wishes, very rightly, that the aspirations of Indians to these posts might be to some extent met. But I am afraid that the time is not yet come when we can produce in India men of the class that we want for Deputy Directors. It may be said with regard to the question of unfairness to the Assistant Directors 'why take men from Europe and put them over their heads?' It will be no hardship if we bring in the men whom we want, for it has always been the part of the scheme that these Deputy Directors should be brought into the establishment of the Agricultural Department. The men whom we want are men who have looked upon scientific agriculture as their vocation from their earlier years and not those who entered one profession and then took up agriculture as an after-thought. No doubt, in years to come, India will produce the sort of men we want, but I fear the day is not yet. I quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar that Deputy Collectors, if appointed as he proposes, would know more about the customs and habits of the people than men brought from the West, who have everything to learn in matters of that kind; but I cannot admit that they will have any greater sympathy or any greater energy than the European Deputy Director. There is this risk which attaches to the scheme that, however carefully we may select the men in the Provincial Service, there is no guarantee that they will take to their training and turn out to be satisfactory agricultural officers even though they have a full training of four years. They will not be available for these four years, and meanwhile we hope that, as soon as the war is over, it may be possible for us to obtain sufficient applications to enable us to fill the vacancies which we have.

"Under the present system, we do not send a man to be trained and trust to luck whether he will turn out well or ill; we select men who have shown themselves capable as the result of their training. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has referred to the case of the present Director of Agriculture as one who was sent home for training more or less in the way he has proposed. There was a special reason for that being done. In the commencement of the new agricultural service it was

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impossible to appoint newly to the Directorship of the department, a man from the newly-appointed Deputy Directors who was unknown, and who had no experience of Indian matters. It was necessary that for some time at least some officer of Indian experience should be put in at the head of the department. His case cannot be taken as ordinary one because he was able to attain in the short course of two years an honour which was never before granted by the University of Cambridge in the matter of agriculture, and we cannot expect all to achieve the same success. I do not think his case is one which we can safely follow in ordinary cases. For these reasons, I am instructed to say that the Government do not consider that the proposal is in the best interests of the department and that therefore it cannot be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, after hearing the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley at considerable length, I must confess to a sense of disappointment that the important question raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has not received adequate attention at the hands of the Government. He has rightly grasped the real question involved in this resolution which is, whether Your Excellency's Government are not going to pay proper attention to the due claims of Indians to be appointed for responsible posts, which have been recently added to, in sufficient numbers. If the Honourable mover of the resolution has referred to two Deputy Collectors being trained and qualified for Deputy Directors, he has referred to them only as a specimen of the class of persons from whom the Deputy Directors should be recruited. In a question concerning the development of the Agricultural Department, a department which is intended to promote the welfare and the interests of the people at large, can there be any doubt whatever that persons belonging to this province and having their stake in the country and understanding the customs and habits of the people and realizing their difficulties, will be in a far better position to discharge these duties, provided that the requisite training is given to them? I recognize that they require some training before they can be expected to discharge the duties in a satisfactory manner. The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley realizes it, and accepts that position. He says that the time is not yet, when such a course can be adopted. May I ask, sir, what attempts are being made to help Indian gentlemen in the way of being trained for these responsible posts? If the specific scheme suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar does not meet with the approval of your Excellency's Government, may I not suggest that a scheme should be devised to give practical effect to this principle, to enable Indians to discharge the functions of these important posts and to help them in developing agricultural conditions. I do not at present wish to enter into a detailed discussion as to what sort of training is necessary, whether it is to be in England or abroad or in this particular science or that or in what subjects, or for how many years the training is necessary and so on. But what I do wish to impress upon this Council is that something should be done as early as possible to give facilities to Indians to get the necessary training to enable their being appointed as Deputy Directors. I hope that this aspect of the question will be considered, and whether this resolution is accepted or not, I hope something will be done to achieve this principle. If Deputy Collectors are suggested, it is because they are all men of some training and education and experience and because they have opportunities of coming into contact with the people and realising their difficulties; and it is in that spirit that my Honourable friend has chosen them as the sort of people to be selected for some of these posts. By all means, suggest some other class; but at any rate please see that something is done to help Indians."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I am tempted to say a few words in this matter. I referred to the whole scheme of the Agricultural Department last year and the specific question of the recruitment of Deputy Directors."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Before the honourable gentleman proceeds—I do not like to interrupt the honourable gentleman—I may say the honourable gentleman who has just sat down travelled beyond the limits of the discussion. He introduced a general discussion as to what the Department of Agriculture and the Government were doing for the training of Indians in agriculture. I am subject to the rules which I have to follow and I have to confine the discussion to the definite proposals laid before the Council in the words of the resolution."

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The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I may assure your Excellency that I propose to confine myself specially with reference to what the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley has stated in reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar. The proposal of my Honourable friend was to afford training to two Deputy Collectors to qualify themselves as Deputy Directors. Honourable Members would have noticed that these appointments of Deputy Directors under the scheme have been vacant for some time, and it was stated by the Hon'ble Mr Buckley that it would be impossible to secure in this Presidency men who would be suitable to discharge the duties assigned to them under the scheme of agricultural expansion in this Presidency. I agree with him entirely that, if this proposal were accepted, it would be an injustice to the four Assistant Directors who are already in the service and who have had agricultural training in America and England. As has been pointed out, it seems to me that the specific question of training which has been raised in this resolution is raised by the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley, namely, as to why these Assistant Directors should not be trained to fulfil the same functions which are assigned to the Deputy Directors under the scheme referred to by him. My Lord, it seems to me that if the spirit of the motion is to be accepted and interpreted correctly, it is that persons who move intimately with the agriculturist and who have the requisite training and knowledge should be recruited for these important posts. I therefore request the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley to let us know what difficulty there would be in making the Assistant Directors who are already in the service fit to be promoted to occupy these posts. So far as I know, there seems to be no wide differentiation of functions between Assistant Directors and Deputy Directors."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, I may be permitted to make one or two observations. I would refer to the remark of the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley that 'the time is not yet for Indians to be appointed as Deputy Directors,' because he says they have not sufficient experience and the technical training and the scientific knowledge of agriculture as those that hail from Cambridge. But our point is this, that while those who obtain the technical and scientific knowledge of agriculture in England are required, no doubt, for the improvement of agriculture in this country, they have not the necessary knowledge of the people and conditions here; and they cannot impart the knowledge that they possess unless they are able to enter into the feelings of the people by mixing with them freely and understand the difficulties that they have to overcome. Therefore, we do want a number of Indian gentlemen not necessarily of the Deputy Collector's grade—I am not very much enamoured of Deputy Collectors being chosen for almost all important posts—but any class of Indian gentlemen preferably of the engineering department; if they get proper educational and agricultural training they will be better able to do service among the people than the European officer, who comes from abroad. I can quite understand the value of a gentleman with great scientific knowledge of agriculture acquired at Cambridge but it is rather difficult for me to imagine how he could be very useful in a land where different conditions prevail and where the crops raised are other than those raised in England. However he may be able to give us the training. But it is well that we should train up our own men for the important work where the people have to be approached and taught in matters relating to agriculture. In that spirit only my Honourable friend Mr. Rama Ayyangar has put it; and because the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley said that 'the time is not yet for Indians to aspire for the posts', my Honourable friend Mr. Krishna Rao was provoked to make the general remarks which your Excellency said were out of order. With these few remarks, I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, we are extremely thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley for entering at full length into the reasons for the policy which guided the Government in the appointment of the Deputy Directors. It is our bounden duty to meet the arguments that are advanced in the hope to induce the Government to take a different view. At the outset I may remark that there seems to be a misconception of the aptitude of educated Indians to agricultural work, their knowledge of agricultural conditions and their ability to assimilate the knowledge that would be required in carrying out practical agricultural operations. I no doubt submit that the conditions in India—"

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His Excellency the PRESIDENT *(interrupting)*:—"I must interrupt the Honourable Member. I do not wish to check the debate, I can assure the honourable gentleman that that is far from my intention. What I do want to suggest to this Council is that we are not discussing the general question of the ability of the Indians or the qualifications of the Indians for these posts. We are discussing the proposal to make provision in this budget for Rs. 12,000 today, to appoint two Deputy Collectors to be trained in the way suggested by the resolution. It is that practical issue that we are discussing. If Honourable Members will study the rules, they will see that this meeting is for the discussion of resolutions of a practical character relating to the budget. Honourable gentlemen are considering this resolution today as if it were a general resolution raising questions of general policy. I can assure Honourable Members that that is not the true interpretation of the rules. We are really discussing today whether Rs. 12,000 should be put into this budget for the training of two of the existing Deputy Collectors for this post, and it is in the interest of the dignity and good work of the Council that I want them to confine themselves to the practical provision, and I venture to suggest, as I did to the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, to my Honourable friend that this is not the sort of debate that we should have. That is my real purpose in interrupting the Honourable gentleman."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, I understand and fully appreciate the force of your Excellency's argument, and, it is because I felt when I was talking on resolution XVII that, although wider issues might have been involved, the practical resolution was whether Rs. 28,000 could be put in the budget; when it was said that it could not be spent I dropped that resolution. So I address myself to the task of seeing whether Rs. 12,000 can be usefully spent during the current year in training two Deputy Collectors; and in considering whether that can be done I am trying to show that almost every Indian Deputy Collector is a born agriculturist and can easily assimilate the education that could be given in a few years to entitle him to say 'I am a master of agriculture.' It is with that object, my Lord, that I enter into the discussion. I do not for a moment mean to enter into wider the question as to whether Indians are fit for these posts or not. My Lord, we were born in villages, most of us; we played in the paddy fields, in the dry fields, and we see every day the conditions under which agriculture is carried on, many of us are ryots, although we happen to be lawyers and schoolmasters. I am myself a cultivator in that I carry on practical cultivation. I am a ryot of the Government and so are many of us here. So I say that almost every Indian, Brahman or non-Brahman, is a practical agriculturist and can easily assimilate any knowledge and much more easily assimilate the knowledge to suit Indian agriculture than any European can hope to do. That is a qualification which any Indian Deputy Collector would possess over others.

"Another point that was urged was that at a late stage in life it may not be possible to give that training which would be possible in the case of younger men. Even now Government are embarking upon the policy of finding young men in the Provincial Service; we have comparatively young men trained in revenue work who are also sometimes Masters of Arts in chemistry, physics and botany who may be easily found fit to be employed in agriculture if only an opportunity be given and facilities are afforded. There are men in the Government service acting as Deputy Collectors, men who have previous scientific training to which some more training could be superadded in order to make them Deputy Directors of Agriculture.

"Then a third reason was advanced, and I think there is considerable force in it, and that is the aspect that has not been grasped by the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley and has been referred to by my Honourable friends. I would not digress from the main subject. The Deputy Director is not merely a research student, he combines in himself the research student work to a very small extent and the work of a propagandist person who can induce the agriculturist to adopt and assimilate the more scientific methods of agriculture and, for that purpose, I do not think it needs any very lengthy arguments of mine to convince your Excellency's Government that an Indian would be extremely well suited for the purpose. More than all, I would appeal to your Lordship's Government that there seems to be hardly any department for which the Indian seems to be fitted. The Surrey Committee have reported that the Deputy Director cannot be an Indian; the Civil Service should not

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be manned by Indians; the Engineering Department ditto; and in agriculture we are told that the conditions of this country do not permit it. I admit that where there is a question of efficiency all racial considerations must drop out of account. If we are to have an expert in agriculture, it does not matter to us whether he is a Belgian, a Chinese or a Japanese or an English expert. We must buy him at any price and put him at the head of the service in order that practical good may come out of it. So I shall not grudge the money or the nationality if the right stuff can be imported for the right price. But my Lord, it seems to me that it would be extremely inadvisable from the general point of view to make any service a close body so as to introduce an element of caste into it; and I fear that would be the result if the present policy be followed. Hereafter these people would be said to be enough. Even assuming for argument's sake that there will be a slight deficiency in efficiency, I would suggest that this experiment is well worth undertaking.

"The other point is whether injustice would not be done to the other men. Injustice would be done by bringing new men as Deputy Directors. Some injustice has been done already. If there are any competent persons, by all means give them the chance, if there are none such, then let Deputy Collectors be chosen and let them be given a chance of understanding scientific agriculture and propagating it. Therefore, there is no question of race in it. If it is a question of the knowledge of scientific agriculture and of spreading the knowledge and doing propagandist work, I am sure every one will agree your Excellency, that the man who have the requisite knowledge should be imported. In this department that should be the paramount consideration, and it should not be jeopardised by excluding the Indian element as they have been excluded from other departments. The Indian element would be able to hold its own if only introduced into this department."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, I think I may say a few words to indicate our position in regard to this resolution. I agree with a great deal of what the Hon'ble Mr Sarma has said as to the expediency of employing indigenous agency in the Agricultural Department. I believe it is a fact that the expediency of appointing Indians to the Agricultural service has been recognised from the beginning, when the Agricultural Department was reorganised in 1905. It has always been the idea that the department should be largely recruited in the country from the natives of the country. It is perfectly true, I think, that Indians are specially qualified for the service in the Agricultural Department. Their knowledge of the country gives them immediately a great start. All that is perfectly true, but that is not the question here. The question is whether we are going to take two Deputy Collectors who have never had any training in the science of Agriculture and put them in as Deputy Directors of Agriculture without any adequate amount of training. That really is a proposition which nobody would support. In the department we have got several trained Indians. I have just been looking into the names, and I find that we have three trained Indian Assistants. It would be the height of simplicity to throw aside the men who have been trained in the agricultural college, to throw them on one side and take a couple of Deputy Collectors who have possibly taken their M.A. degree in philosophy or their B.A. in physics or mathematics and put them in agricultural positions in preference to men who have learnt and studied agriculture the whole of their lives. I am sure the Council will see the impracticability of the idea.

"Another idea which the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao put forward opens a quite different question. The Government sympathise very much with the idea that we should provide facilities for training Indians. I believe that last year in the budget debate I said that we would endeavour to consider whether we could not provide facilities to send Indians to get further agricultural training, and action has been taken in that direction. But that is again quite a different matter. The proposition moved just now is that we should take a couple of Deputy Collectors, young or old—the average age of the Deputy Collectors is 40 to 45—and put them over our trained Assistant Directors. That is quite impossible. I would suggest to the Council that this resolution could in no case be accepted and no provision could be made in the budget. But because it is rejected it is not meant that Government do not fully recognise the capacity of Indians for employment in the Department of Agriculture. When Indians are sufficiently advanced in standing, they will be tried in these posts. I hope that this statement will remove any apprehension

that we are against the employment of Indians in the Agricultural Department. The question is whether we are going to try two untrained Deputy Collectors, untrained in agricultural science; such an idea would be fatal to all progress and fatal to the Agricultural Department. If these posts were to be given to Deputy Collectors, you would never get properly qualified people to enter the department. My Lord, I must oppose the proposition of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar if he does not see his way to withdraw it."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"My Lord, I am thankful to the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew for having given a change to the tone of the discussion in the Council. I thought there was an opposition by saying that nobody among Indians could be thought of even for training as Deputy Directors. However, I must say, my Lord, that I am not prepared to think that the proposition has got no legs to stand upon, as the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew would take it or would feel it. If the present Assistant Directors are not now capable of being taken as Deputy Directors, I do not know if the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew is going to argue that there is nobody else in the Provincial Service who may be entrusted with this duty after being trained, and therefore, it was that in my opening speech I referred to the training of the present Director of Agriculture, who apparently had not been dethroned even after the reorganisation. The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley defended it as an almost exceptional case and the Hon'ble Mr Cardew did not refer to that portion of the argument. But if he means to say that amongst the present Deputy Collectors there are not men who can within the two years or two and a half years allowed, take honours degrees in the English Universities, as the Director of Agriculture was able to do, I beg to differ from both the gentlemen. My Lord, I am prepared to say that among the Provincial Service men who are now Deputy Collectors, there are men, who if they were offered the chance and if they accept it—I have to put that addition—will be able to come out with probably deeper knowledge and with an almost thorough knowledge of the subjects they will have to handle if they have to be in charge as Deputy Directors of the department.

"As for the average age of Deputy Collectors, I have only to say that the indirect would be given by a notification being sent out by Government if Deputy Collectors below a certain age are prepared to get themselves trained; if the Government feel satisfied that though these Deputy Collectors were M.As. in philosophy, mathematics or chemistry they would take up these agricultural subjects and study them up to the standard of the Director of Agriculture, if the Government feel satisfied that such men would be forthcoming, there is no reason why these posts should be kept open for others. I do not think it is possible for any Member of this Government to say that there are not among the Provincial Service Deputy Collectors, people who can take up this challenge if thrown to them and get themselves qualified for these places. Simply because Deputy Collectors were suggested it was sought to make out that the suggestion was impracticable. I am prepared to stand on the proposition as it stands, and if no Indian is at present capable of becoming a Deputy Director or an Assistant Director, they could be got in two or three years. But the main point and the principle of my resolution has been quite lost sight of. I will agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley that some of these at least I have seen one of the Deputy Directors—I had hours of conversation with one of them—some of these gentlemen who have joined are very anxious to do good work; and I have not the least doubt that if they know the conditions of the country they will be able to do ten times the work that they have done; and there is not the least doubt that they are going about addressing meetings where for the presence of the Collector or the District Judge, a few of the vakils and leading gentlemen happened to meet, not the people that will communicate their ideas to the agriculturists. They lectured very well but whether it bears fruit or not, I am not prepared to say; on the other hand I am very diffident about the results. But the suggestion I make will be quite otherwise in effect. If an Indian Deputy Director is in charge of a division with a number of Assistant Directors and supervisors and superintendents, certainly he will be able to go into the country and pitch these subordinates in the proper places and bring down the important ryots, make experiments in rich fields and one such experiment will produce the desired result which hundreds of lecturers would not produce and which any amount of energy and stirring up of feelings in the minds of the subordinates may not be able to do. This is practical work in the villages and with the masses; and that is what is needed. If the Agricultural Department with the present expanding expenditure is to be as effective as possible, the earliest opportunity

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should be taken and the suggestion that I make will have to be taken up, I am prepared to say that I have no objection to give a latitude in the matter. I will only say that the principle of the resolution is not to encourage Deputy Collectors. If it is not a Deputy Collector, it may be an Engineer that is taken, if the Government should prefer him for that matter; but to say that there is no man available in the Provincial service to fit himself for a position like this will be too much. In my view it is the Deputy Collector with the qualification that I proposed who will be the best man to take up the post, if available."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY:—"Will your Excellency permit me to say a word? I think what I said conveyed to Honourable Members more than what I meant to convey. When I said that India was not at the present moment able to produce men fit for these posts I was thinking of the training that the men would get in this country—in Coimbatore. We cannot give a training in Coimbatore similar to that which is obtained by those who are drawn from the Universities at home. No one looks forward more anxiously than myself to a time when the Agricultural Department shall be very largely officered by the people of this country; and I believe in a very short time we shall have a very large proportion of the offices held by Indians; but in order that they may be held by them, it is necessary for them to go home and undertake a long course of training in order to put themselves in the same position as those who are recruited at home".

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I would like to withdraw the resolution if an assurance can be given that the matter would be considered."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The matter cannot be considered as the proposal is for inclusion of a certain sum in the budget. That is what I have suggested before. These are practical definite proposals for the budget of this year."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"If you can consider it in six months it is all right."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The budget must be passed and we cannot wait for six months. If the Honourable gentlemen wishes the resolution to be put, I will put it."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I have no objection to its being put."

The resolution was then put and lost.

XXI-B. & 26-B Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to introduce the head XXI-B. & 26-B. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

INCREASED PROVISION FOR GRANTS-IN-AID TO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr A. F. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'XX. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the provision of Rs 84,000 for 1916-17 under 26-B. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS (page 195 of the Civil Budget Estimate—Revised) for grants-in-aid to industrial schools be enhanced to Rs 1,04,000, similar to the estimated amount for 1915-16, considering the necessity for encouraging industrial education, and that the sum of Rs. 25,000 under "Miscellaneous Experiments" be correspondingly reduced to Rs. 5,000'

"In doing so I beg to say a few words.

"It is simple in itself. In these days, when we have to take time by the forelock by improving our industries, it is our duty to devote as much as we can towards the development of industries. We have known how Japan, taking advantage of the European war, tries to flood the Indian markets with its own products, and thus they have been able to do, because they are able to manufacture goods on a large scale. It is a pity that matches, which are the daily necessities of every household, have to be got from Japan, because we could not get from Europe. Similarly, several other manufactured articles could not be made in India, because it has not advanced in

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industrial enterprises. I am aware that Government have been trying to develop various industries by appointing leather and other experts, but unfortunately, on account of the restriction on expenditure necessitated by the conditions of war, Government could not devote as much as it would wish. My request conveyed in this resolution will not upset the budget by asking for more to this head, but merely reduce the item under miscellaneous experiments to Rs. 5,000 as it is not likely that much useful experiments could be made.

"My object is, not to reduce the grants-in-aid which Government have been giving to the industrial schools, but to continue to give what we have given last year, so that the schools may not be disappointed. Government provided even in the revised estimate for 1915-16 Rs. 1,04,000, and I now move that the sum of Rs. 84,000 provided in the budget for 1916-17 be raised to the figure for 1915-16, by taking away Rs. 20,000 from the head Miscellaneous experiments.

"With these few remarks, I commend this resolution to the Council."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, the honourable gentleman is probably not aware that this sum of Rs. 25,000 which he proposes to reduce is ear-marked for completing certain experiments that we have already taken in hand, experiments in pencil, glass and paper. It is not practicable to stop the experiments which we have taken in hand by diverting any portion of the money to some other head. He himself has pointed out how necessary it is that we should take this opportunity to widen our industrial activities. These are experiments which have been started some time ago and we want to complete them at an early date to put before the public accurate information as to their commercial possibilities. It is not, therefore, possible to reduce the allotment. The chances are that this sum of Rs. 25,000 will be found insufficient to complete the work now in hand and the allotment may have to be increased later on.

"The reduction of Rs. 20,000 which he complains of in regard to industrial schools is not under the head of teaching grants or furniture, but solely under the head of building grants. Surely in a year like this there can be no harm in reducing the volume of expenditure on grants for buildings for aided schools; and I trust after the explanation that I have given the honourable gentleman will see that we really could not do more. Should it happen that any case of building grant is so very urgent that it has to be provided for, it may be possible later on for the head of the department to suggest a reappropriation to satisfy the demand. As matters now stand it will not be possible to agree to a change in the budget head."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar is highly technical; we are apt to be technical in our reasoning and he has met us on our ground. He says that Rs. 25,000 cannot be spared and that therefore the resolution falls to the ground. But the Government should take a more statesmanlike and generous attitude and see whether this cannot be spared for the development of industrial education. Earlier in the day, we had a discussion on the whole thing and I do not want to make the discussion lengthy. The only observation I would make is that no provision seems to be made for the industrial school to be started in the north. Already two years have passed, and the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar said that proposals are very nearly approaching completion."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"What school?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"The Cocanada Industrial school. If some increase is given, that might be utilized for it."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That is not an industrial school, it is a mechanical engineering school. We got into deep water again."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"The expenditure on account of the Cocanada school—when started—will be met from the provision of Rs. 21,000 under 'Special Imperial grants' in the Industrial budget."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"The mechanical school comes under this head."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The real truth is we cannot spare the money. That is why we have to say that we are unable to give money to many of these demands. I am sure Honourable gentlemen know that that is a perfectly true

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reply in accordance with facts. We have not got the money to do these things. We wish we had. If we had, we would be prepared to give it, as it is much pleasanter to say 'yes' to all these demands, but we have not got the money. Resolution after resolution may be moved, but we are in the unfortunate position that we cannot accede even to the reasonable demands put forward by Honourable gentlemen. I can assure Honourable Members that Government would gladly prefer to be able to simply say 'yes,' but unfortunately we have not got the resources just now to do these things. I hope that Honourable gentlemen will rest assured that, when it is possible, we will consider these matters; when the clouds pass by, we may be able to meet these resolutions with a freer hand."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"My Lord, in view of the assurance given I do not press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

XXII. & 29. Superannuations.

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to introduce the head SUPERANNUATIONS. I do not think any remarks are necessary."

XXIII. & 30. Stationery and Printing.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, I beg to introduce the head of STATIONERY AND PRINTING. The figures present very little variation and do not call for any remarks."

XXV. & 32 Miscellaneous

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH:—"Your Excellency, I beg to introduce the head MISCELLANEOUS. The head is comparatively unimportant. The only observation that seems to be called for is that the head Chank and Pearl Fishery has been transferred to SCIENTIFIC AND MINOR DEPARTMENTS."

36. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, I beg to introduce the head 36. REDUCTION OR AVOIDANCE OF DEBT. That relates to famine relief. There has been no occasion for expenditure on famine relief and there is no budget provision."

XXIX. & 42. Irrigation—Major Works.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, I beg to introduce the head IRRIGATION. The real expenditure under this head is Imperial and does not appear in our accounts."

XXX. & 43. Minor Works and Navigation.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, I beg to introduce the head MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION. There is a resolution under this head and it will probably be sufficient to deal with it in reply to that resolution."

INCREASED PROVISION FOR ESTABLISHMENT UNDER IRRIGATION MINOR WORKS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"The proposition that I move runs as follows:—

'XXI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that under the head 43-A. IRRIGATION—MINOR WORKS—"In charge of Civil officers" at page 207 of the Civil Budget Estimate an additional sum of Rs. 50,000 be provided under the head "Establishment" over and above Rs. 1,65,525 and the same be met from the budget estimate of 8 lakhs of rupees.'

"It will be seen from page 49 that provision is made of Rs. 8 lakhs. It is proposed to provide for execution of works to the extent of Rs. 8,25,000 on page 207 of the Civil Budget Estimate and the establishment that is provided is Rs. 1,65,525. I want an increase of Rs. 50,000; I say that it might be met from the same 8 lakhs. Of course, the question was raised how these Rs. 50,000 could be met from the Rs. 8 lakhs as the matter stood. Then I gave to the Judicial Secretary a

statement that I proposed to get Rs. 50,000 from original works and from Rs. 6,08,000 provided for repairs and maintenance. This question was mooted by me when there was previously a provision of Rs. 7 lakhs for minor works in charge of Civil officers. Then the establishment that was provided was for Rs 1,23,307, I moved that it might be increased to Rs. 1,75,397 ; I asked for an increase of Rs. 50,000. Then Sir John Atkinson who was in charge, at page 283 of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council from July 1912 to June 1913, where this resolution was referred to, suggested that a reorganization was thought of. That would not only give an additional provision of Rs. 50,000 to this establishment, but will also involve a larger expenditure. In fact, it was found that Rs. 7 lakhs could not be expended with the establishment then entertained ; and I pleaded that compared with the other establishment entertained for expenditure on Public Works, a much larger establishment was needed if the whole amount of Rs 7 lakhs was expected to be spent. Then it was agreed that a larger establishment was necessary and an establishment which would cost more than Rs. 1,75,000 would have to be entertained even for the Rs. 7 lakhs budget estimate. But what we now find is it has grown only to Rs. 1,65,525 although the budget estimate is Rs. 8 lakhs. Ordinarily, this establishment will not be able to exhaust this whole amount. We have had Rs. 1,32,000 for establishment last year and it was possible to spend only Rupees 6,90,000, that is, what appears from the revised estimate in page 207. Therefore if it is intended to spend Rs. 8 lakhs an establishment which would be much bigger than that which could be had for Rs. 1,65,525 is needed. The average establishment that may be needed for carrying out works up to a certain amount, I find, works out to about 30 per cent or 33 per cent of the total expenditure. It ranges differently according to the area where the amount is spent. Taking Public Works estimate, it is found that it ranges from 20 or 25 per cent up to 60 per cent; taking the average, in any view, 25 per cent will be the proper establishment charges if it is intended that the total expenditure should be incurred.

"It is unnecessary for me to point out that this Minor Works Irrigation is one of the important features of this province when we have got about 40,000 tanks to be kept in repair; and it has been conceded in this Council that it is an important item to be attended to, so much so that it was even said in the discussion on a subsequent resolution which appears at page 285 of the volume I referred to that if any additional expenditure over Rs. 8 lakhs were needed after the reorganisation, the department would be prepared to incur that also. I think it is now more than two years and we are in the third year since this alteration was adopted ; but the establishment has not been sufficiently increased, so that it might be expected that the budget amount would be exhausted. I only suggest that it may be raised by another Rs. 50,000 and it is unnecessary to find provision elsewhere. That budget amount itself would be sufficient to give work to that establishment. If the establishment is there, the necessary work will be found by the department ; and even if it involves some money more, I submit it will not be difficult to find that money. But we cannot keep an establishment at this low rate when it was said even three years back that it should be much more than Rs. 1,75,000. My Lord, it is a very important matter ; and it is one on which the interests of a lot of ryots of this Presidency depend and I request that the alteration may be adopted so that in the next budget if necessary more than Rs. 8 lakhs might be provided."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW :—"Your Excellency, it seems to be my fate to answer resolutions moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar and express my inability to accept them. In this case again, I do not think the Honourable Member has quite appreciated the position. When in 1913 Sir John Atkinson forecasted the increase of establishment, it was in view of a scheme which has since been sanctioned ; and the effect of that scheme is roughly an increase of establishment charges from Rs. 85,000 to Rs. 1,26,000. That is, including travelling allowance and other charges connected with the establishment, an increase of 50 per cent was made within the last two years in the Minor Irrigation establishment and the increase has been gradually given effect to. The actual number of officers was increased in the case of supervisors from 6 to 11, or to nearly double, in the case of overseers from 26 to 37, in that of sub-overseers from 85 to 97 and so on. The Council will observe that there was a very substantial increase in the establishment sanctioned in Government Order dated 5th September 1914. It takes time to carry this increase of establishment into effect.

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The full effect of it has not been brought about in 1915-1916. In 1916-1917 we hope that this establishment will be in full operation. We hope therefore, that the outlay on works will proportionately rise.

"As regards the outlay on works, the department has not yet succeeded in spending as much as Rs. 6 lakhs; but the outlay has been rising. Four years ago it was Rs. 4·80 lakhs; it rose to Rs. 5·09; then it was Rs. 5·30; then in 1914-1915 it was Rs. 5·66; and in the revised estimate for 1915-1916 it is Rs. 5·58 lakhs. The Council will observe that we are, with the help of the new establishment that is coming into operation, bringing up the expenditure on works. We have provided in the budget estimate for 1916-1917 for expenditure on works amounting to Rs. 6,34,000, and we think that there is a fair probability that we shall be able to spend that amount unless we have a very heavy monsoon when tanks cannot be repaired.

"If the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar's proposals were accepted and Rs. 50,000 were taken off in that way, we should bring down the provision for works in the budget estimate for 1916-1917 to Rs. 5,84,000, whereas the revised estimate for 1915-1916 is Rs. 5,58,000. At the same time we should bring up the cost of the establishment to over two lakhs, so that we should find that we were spending something like six annas in every rupee on establishment; something like 37 per cent would go to establishment, while the Public Works standard is 22½ per cent. Even if we cannot reach that standard, we ought at least not to spend on establishment Rs. 37 out of every one hundred rupees which are allotted for works. So that I do not think we can possibly agree to add Rs. 50,000 to the establishment. It is not shown that it is necessary. It was only on the 14th of September 1914 that sanction was given to a large increase, and it is not shown that the new establishment will not be able to cope with all the allotment given. So I would suggest to the Honourable Member that these budget figures should remain. If, at the end of next year, we find we are still in arrears, we can give more establishment. It is not shown that the new establishment which has been liberally increased is not able to carry out the works. In the meantime it is not possible to agree to such a wholesale increase in the establishment as suggested without an adequate examination of the reasons."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"My Lord, I am satisfied with the facts that have been disclosed by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew. I do not know how the mistake creeps in. The provision that is made before this reorganisation was Rs. 1,23,807; apparently he was telling us now that it was Rs. 80,000, the cost of the establishment. That must be the cause of my mistake. The proposition ran that the budget estimate was Rs. 1,23,000 and odd. It is on that that I demanded an increase of Rs. 50,000. Sir John Atkinson said that it would be more than Rs. 50,000, if an establishment of Rs. 1,33,000 and odd could turn out work for Rs. 7 lakhs. My point is that it ought not to be that a balance is sought to be left out of this; that has been my fight from the commencement. When 7 lakhs were budgeted, they were spending Rs. 5 to 6 lakhs, when 8 lakhs were budgeted they were spending Rs. 6 to 7 lakhs. I want to bring it to the notice of the Government that that ought not to be the way in which to keep this particular budget head where 40,000 tanks are concerned."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

INCREASED PROVISION FOR TANK RESTORATION WORKS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, the resolution I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'XXII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the sum provided for tank restoration works under 43-B. IRRIGATION—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—"In charge of Public Works officers" be increased by 1·50 lakhs and that a corresponding reduction be made under 45-B. CIVIL WORKS—"In charge of Public Works officers."'

"So far as the importance of tank restoration work is concerned, there has been elaborate inquiry held from time to time and various steps have been taken to

improve the condition of tank restoration works in this Presidency. The Famine Commission of 1878-80, the Irrigation Commission of 1901-1903, all examined this matter in great detail and urged on the Government the necessity for making large allotments for improving the condition of tank restoration works in this province. The Committee appointed in 1901 also went elaborately into the question and various steps were taken to devote more attention to the improvement of tank restoration works. If I have thought it necessary to bring forward this resolution, it is because I felt considerable disappointment at the reduced provision made for tank restoration works in 1916-17.

"We find that, so far as this important item is concerned, in the year 1912-13 a sum of Rs. 5·50 lakhs was spent for tank restoration works; in 1913-14 we find it was Rs. 6·24; in 1914-15 the budget estimate was Rs. 6·67; and the revised estimate was Rs. 6·70. From the latest report of the Public Works Department, the actual amount spent in 1914-15 is only Rs. 6·65. When we consider the Financial Statement for 1915-16, we find the condition as follows. The budget allotment was originally Rs. 5·56. I moved a resolution in this Council at this time last year asking that the provision made for this purpose be increased by Rs 1 lakh, so as to make it correspond with the provision made the year before, i.e., 1914-15. I asked that as much as was likely to be spent in 1914-15 should be provided in 1915-16; and we now find that what was actually spent in that year was provided in 1915-16. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart who replied to me on that occasion was good enough to sympathize with these proposals; and he stated that he would meet me half way and increase the grant by Rs. 50,000. He gave a further assurance in these terms —'But I will try, if any more money should be available, to induce my Honourable 'Colleagues to forego their claims as far as possible, and see if it is possible to raise 'the allotment still further, if necessity arises and if funds can be found. I cannot 'meet the Honourable Member's demand in full; but I have promised Rs. 50,000.' I naturally expected that this amount of Rs. 50,000 would be added to the budget provision of Rs. 5·56 lakhs so as to make it Rs. 6 lakhs and odd and that the whole amount could be utilised for that purpose. What is it that I find from the budget estimate? According to the revised estimate, we find that the provision which, with the Rs. 50,000, which was promised, ought to have been Rs. 5·16 was decreased by one lakh to 5·11; and matters did not stop even there. We find that in the year 1916-17, it has been reduced to Rs. 3·92 which is less than four lakhs. It is this difference between what was practically allotted last year and what we find today, which has induced me to bring up this resolution before the Council. If you take the amount finally allotted as the criterion, it would be fair to suppose that the amount of 6 lakhs could be utilized for this purpose; but we find it reduced in the budget provision by one and half lakhs. I request the Government to see if means cannot be devised for making up that sum. If once we are agreed about the principle of making up this one and a half lakhs, if once we are satisfied that there is no reason whatever to reduce the budget provision of last year, I think there are so many items in the estimates of the Public Works which can be cut out; or it can be met out of the lump provision of four lakhs which is placed at the disposal of the Local Government by the Government of India.

"I also find that at the end of 1914-15 there was still a large field to be covered improving tank restoration works in this Presidency. At the beginning of 1914-15 the number of minor basins entered upon was 82,007 square miles and 152 more entered upon during the year with the result that at the end of the year it was 82,159. The area of the works investigated was 75,187 square miles at the beginning of 1914-15 and 1,071 miles were investigated in the course of the year, with the result that at the end of the year 76,258 square miles were investigated. Along with these works, we find works executed to the extent of 65,601 square miles, works in progress to the extent of 4,110, and works were not begun to the extent of 6,547 square miles. We were informed again by the Public Works Department that the area of works to be investigated under tank restoration scheme was 103,750 square miles, so that we have 27,492 square miles to be still investigated, to complete the tank restoration works taken up some time ago. When such is the state of affairs, I would request your Excellency's Government to consider whether the provision which has been made for tank restoration works in 1916-17 is not unduly low and whether it is not possible to spend more for tank restoration works

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upon the maintenance of which the welfare and prosperity of the agricultural population would largely depend. So far as the provision which I pointed out for meeting this is concerned, I have referred to Civil works in charge of Public Works officers. It might be either from the sum of four lakhs not yet appropriated or it might be found from the allotment made for Original works—Civil buildings—which are included under that head. I find that for 1916-17 a sum of Rs. 33,94,584 has been provided for Original works—Civil buildings; out of these Rs. 17 lakhs represent the amount required for works in progress and Rs. 16,94,584 has been provided for Original works—Civil buildings. If we agree some of these works can be put off and that tank restoration works can be preferred, a sum of one and a half lakhs can be easily taken from the sum of Rs. 16,94,584. I find that in the sum of Rs. 16,94,584, a sum of Rs. 5,98,364 represents the value of major works for which details have been given in the estimates and a sum of Rs. 4,87,720 is provided for minor works for several of which details have not been given; and even among these works for a sum of Rs 5,98,500, we find more than Rs. 2,78,800 have been provided for buildings for officers' quarters and the remaining have been provided for office buildings. In this year of financial stress, it will be quite possible to put off the construction of officers' quarters till next year when perhaps better conditions will prevail and the Government may make adequate provision for tank restoration works. I have only suggested this as a source; but if your Excellency's Government consider it desirable to take it out of the lump provision of 4 lakhs it might be so done. I only emphasise the desirability of increasing the provision for tank restoration works which is less by Rs. 1·50 lakh from the budget estimate of last year which was itself admitted to be unduly low."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, I am not surprised that the Honourable Member is somewhat disappointed both at the budget grant and the revised estimate. I can assure him that the promise which I made last year was carried out and that the additional grant was made under this head; but owing to the abnormal rainfall early in 1915 which filled up the tanks and seriously interfered with the progress of works, and owing to orders restricting all avoidable expenditure which we received from the Government of India, the Public Works officers made surrenders which reduced the amount for this particular class of works to the figure given in the revised estimate. When we were framing our budget, orders were received to avoid as far as possible, all expenditure which was not imperatively urgent and the Public Works officers assured me that this tank restoration work was not imperatively urgent and they gave what appeared to me to be sound reasons for holding that view. The work of the tank restoration parties is not to repair ruined tanks and bring them into operation and so to extend the area under irrigation; it consists largely of investigation and the carrying out of repairs, of ordinary repairs, of tanks, basin by basin. Much of that work can undoubtedly be postponed, and therefore the Superintending Engineers were right in saying that it was not imperatively urgent. At the time we framed the budget, our funds were more limited than now, for we have since received a lump sum from the Government of India, not quite so large as we could wish, but as large as we can get. I propose to examine again the possibility of increasing this grant, and I think I may say with confidence that we shall be able to increase this grant for minor irrigation works but not by such a large sum as is mentioned in the resolution.

"There is only one other point I would like to mention, and that is that part of the reduction of expenditure that has been effected is genuine economy; it has been effected by a redistribution and a rearrangement of the staff. I believe that the parties will remain as effective as ever; but we shall carry them on with a cheaper staff than we have had in the past. So if the works alone were considered and not the works establishment, the reduction we have made is not so great as the figures suggest. I can assure the Honourable Member that the matter will receive careful consideration, and the subject will be taken up quite early in the year, because it must be taken up at once if we are to raise the grant by a substantial sum."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"As it is proposed to raise the grant by a substantial sum, I shall withdraw my resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

(The President; Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.) [14TH MARCH 1916.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I should like to consult the convenience of the Council. The last item will not take up much time. It might be for the convenience of those who do not live in Madras to finish our business today if the Council is so disposed. Does the Honourable gentleman move resolution XXIII?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Would it not be better if it were taken up tomorrow morning?".

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am in the hands of the Council. Some of our members do not live in Madras. I am afraid there is not a day's work for tomorrow."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"It is better to finish it today."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If I may suggest, this is an old friend—this resolution, and we are familiar with the arguments on both sides."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"There may be preliminary remarks, explaining the position."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member may move his resolution"

ADDITIONAL GRANTS TO TALUK BOARDS OF MALABAR AND SOUTH CANARA.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, I have the honour to move the following resolution:—

'XXIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a sum of Rs. 1,71,263 provided for additional grants to the Taluk Boards of Malabar and South Canara be deducted from the amount Rs 16,32,657 given to special grants to district boards under the head 45-A. CIVIL WORKS and that the amount be transferred to the item "Grants for Roads, Bridges and Causeways" under the same head.'

"Your Excellency is aware that this is the third time that this resolution comes up before the Council. I have not been tired of it and I am sorry I have to trouble the Council again with it. Some of my friends would rather take objection to my bringing it up again and again; but I will only plead my inability to give it up and I will ask them to bear with me for that. Certainly, my Lord, my object in bringing this resolution again is to ask the Government to examine the position. This grant has been given for these three years to these district boards. I do not think I will be wrong if I urge that out of all our Provincial revenues the only recurring amount that we have been able to give except, of course, in the case of education and agriculture—the only grant that we have been able to give as a recurring grant—is taken away by these two boards. My Lord, at the time the grant was originally made the view was that it would be an inducement for the other boards in the Presidency to come forward with proposals to enhance their land-cess, so that the Government might consider how much of such increment they would be able to give to these district boards that had so made proposals. Last year the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar suggested that there was no undertaking at all by the Government that if subsequently other district boards raised their land-cess and wanted contributions from Government that they would be prepared to contribute as they had done in the case of these two district boards. That was specifically pointed out in reply to the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma who in the course of the discussion suggested that any policy of that kind would be committing the Government to a considerable extent. It was also suggested that up to a certain amount like sixteen or seventeen lakhs, the Government would be prepared to help the boards and divide it amongst all the boards that might be prepared to enhance the land-cess. What was suggested was that this kind of grant would be utilised as an inducement to other boards to come forward with these proposals.

"My Lord, I am first taking objection to this principle of inducement, I am also taking objection, especially on the ground of general finance that this Government should be prepared to encourage one board even if it be that it is prepared to raise extra cess. The whole principle I wanted to lay before the Government; and I laid it last year. But my present request is to examine how far these boards have

actually utilised these funds for the purposes intended by the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar. He said last year that these boards were allowed to expend the money so given on three objects, village roads, sanitation and medical relief. I have examined the budgets of these district boards and I have been able to have the budget for 1915-1916, the actuals of 1913-1914 and the budgets of 1916-1917 I have not been able to get. What I found is that these boards have really, until last year, increased their expenditure not on village roads but on roads. I called for a statement from the Government in connection with this matter and they said that it was only in the latest years that they had been adding to their expenditure in some of these taluks much below the proportion given to them by the Government. As I said at the commencement, I have no objection to the Government giving these grants as special grants, so long as the needs of these district boards require such special help to be given, if it is found that this area is really worse off than the other areas of the Presidency. I have been urging that even when the Local Boards Act was passed a distinction was made between the total land cess to be levied by these two district boards and the other district boards. While Malabar and South Canara were allowed to go up to a limit of two annas in the land-cess, all the other district boards were only allowed to go up to a limit of one anna, that is the Act itself. It does not want much argument from me to convince the Government that if this difference was made even at the time of the passing of the Act, it must have been for substantial reasons—that Malabar and South Canara had to be treated as boards where two annas land-cess ought to be levied, while it was considered that the rest of the Presidency might levy only one anna rate. Then what we found was that while the other district boards had reached their maximum of one anna long before this grant was given to the Malabar district board, they only raised their land-cess from one anna to one and half annas in a few taluks. Recently I found that there were other taluks under the Malabar district board which had been levying two annas previously, but these parts of Malabar which had been levying two annas are not now given the grant. There is this anomaly of these grants being given only to a few taluks which have recently raised their cess from one anna to one and half annas. It is clear that if some taluks had been levying two annas and if they do not get any grant and if we are giving for new taluk boards that have recently increased the cess, there is something radically wrong in arguing that such grants may be continued. These grants may be treated as grants for the purpose of special conveniences that the Government consider must be met from public exchequer more than other grants throughout the Presidency. To say further than that, my Lord, would be no argument. It is in the hope that the justice of the cause will some day, sooner or later, win the fight, that I have come for a third time before the Council. I want the Government to sift this position completely. They would not be justified in giving the grant to a few taluk boards in Malabar and South Canara simply because at a particular psychological moment, catching hold of some opportunity, they began to increase their land-cess from one anna to one and half annas, while from 1884 they were entitled to levy the enhanced rate, which the rest of the Presidency was not allowed to do. Even if this Government have started to get power from the Government of India to allow the rest of the Presidency to levy the enhanced rate, there might have been the veto of the Viceroy to disallow this enhanced cess being levied or it might be that the permission might have been given; but I am not concerned with it. If that was so, the condition of affairs of one district board which, thought it had the power to levy up to 2 annas, did not levy it for a long time but levied it only at a psychological moment ought not to induce us to give that grant; it ought not to be said that we persist in this kind of help being given to people who were bound to do this long ago. In fact, last year, I was not in a position to see it. Only this time I find in Malabar some taluks are levying 2 annas and no grants are given. I do not know how it is possible to maintain the equity of this grant, not a small amount but Rs. 1·75 lakhs recurring, when we do not give such a recurring grant to any other place. Rs. 14 lakhs grant is more or less an Imperial grant and we cannot claim that we distribute it from our Provincial funds. We have, according to the Honourable the Finance Member's statement the year before, added to it one lakh or so, to give 25 per cent grant for aiding the general resources of district boards: and except that small amount that was added to it to bring the grant to 25 per cent of the total collections of land-cess, we have been giving no other recurring grant to any of these boards.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Sir Sivaswami Ayyar; Mr. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.) [14TH MARCH 1916.

I say 'recurring' because we have been giving them money whenever it was available, but nothing more has been done. Unless justice can uphold this grant this cannot go on for ever.

"Even last time objection was taken by my honourable friend representing Malabar that I was rather feeling envious of the grant to Malabar. I am here prepared to declare that that is not my feeling at all, but it is merely the justice of the cause I am mentioning. In the interests of the 11 millions of people whose money it is that is so distributed, I am entitled to contend that this ought not to be treated as a recurring grant and it ought not to be continued for these few taluk boards that caught hold of an occasion to raise the cess from one anna to one and half annas although they were entitled to raise it much earlier. I do not think I will be misunderstood when I say that the matter deserves re-examination and so long as it is necessary Government may treat it as a special grant."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, as has been observed already, this resolution is an old acquaintance of the Council and the arguments set out by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar were mainly the arguments set out on former occasions. I do not think I shall be justified in taking up the time of the Council in meeting these arguments which have been urged on former occasions. I will, therefore, point out one result which has followed from these additional grants to South Canara and Malabar districts. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar called for some information as to the expenditure on the village roads in these districts during the last few years and the information collected shows that there has been a great increase in the expenditure on village communications in each district.

"Taking the South Canara district, the expenditure on village roads in the year 1913-14 was only Rs. 4,103, but in the year 1914-15 the expenditure on village roads amounted to Rs. 20,962—that was in Coondapur taluk. In Mangalore, the expenditure in 1913-14 was Rs. 1,327, and the expenditure in the year 1914-15 rose to Rs. 9,005. In the Taluk Board of Puttur expenditure in 1913-14 was Rs. 9,053 and in 1914-15 it was Rs. 18,315. In Malabar, in the Tellicherry Taluk Board the expenditure in 1913-14 was Rs. 184, in 1914-15, Rs. 9,915. In Calicut it was in 1913-14 Rs. 369 and in 1914-15 Rs. 1,899. In Palghat it was in 1913-14 Rs. 1,537 as against Rs. 33,897 in 1914-15. In the other two taluks in Malabar, Malappuram and Wynsad, there has not been much increase of expenditure.

"This grant, as was observed on a previous occasion, is an incentive to public spirit and if other district boards were equally inclined, they could have the benefit of the similar grants. The very principle of grant-in-aid is that the Government should help those bodies which are disposed to help themselves. I do not think it necessary to detain the Council further, but I hope that the information which I have laid before the Council will confirm the Council in its opinion as to the propriety and expediency of the grants that we have made."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR:—"Your Excellency, to my mind it suggests that the very fact, we are willing to have ourselves taxed more, shows the great necessity we have for this money. I think we could prove our necessity by no better or more effective demonstration. So long as my honourable friend's object is to get money for the laudable object he points out, I have every sympathy with him; but when he advocates a raid on our plate, the contents of which, according to us, are not enough to feed us, then I clearly disagree with him."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I wish to be very brief. I was under the impression when the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar spoke that he wished to avoid that most contentious subject of the propriety of raising the land-cess in the case of districts which are not specifically mentioned in the Local Boards Act. If we agree on that question, probably nothing more need be said on the present question. There is not a particle of doubt—it is quite correct for me to say so—that Malabar has been benefited by the extra expenditure. If that be the issue we should all agree. I do not think any member wishes that Malabar may not be given its grant. As your Excellency pointed out, if we are dealing with the question of specific funds, this resolution

will not have any place. The objection is rather to the way in which the grant is made. Blessings are given; but mixed with these are curses upon those who do not receive the blessings. Therefore, the objection is only to the form and the object which underlie the giving of the grants. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart repeated on a former occasion when a similar discussion was going on, that even apart from the question of giving inducement for increased land-cess, there were cogent reasons for the grant to be given to Malabar in the shape; partly for this and partly for other reasons, he said the grants were made; but when I asked him how much for this part and how much for the other, he was not able to say. The Hon'ble Mr. Muppil Nayar is quite entitled to have every bit in his plate and nobody wishes to raid his plate. The money may remain for Malabar, but we only ask that the Government would not presuppose that the representatives of the public on this Council have agreed to the proposition that the land-cess should be doubled. Almost everywhere the result of the discussion has been that any extra burden on the back of the agriculturist is declared quite improper. I know that the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar once said that for the purpose of local administration, land is the proper subject of taxation. In a country like England where land is not heavily taxed, it might be taxed; but here in an agricultural country, where the Land Revenue forms about half the total Revenue and about 50 per cent of net profits are frequently taken away as assessment, land is not the proper thing to be taxed. I am launching unconsciously into a discussion on a large subject, a question which was avoided by the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar—the question of increase to the land-cess against which we, representatives of the public, are bound to protest; I do not wish to say more."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, it is true that this is an old question which has been agitating the minds of the public; but as there are essential points on which we disagree, it is better that we discuss these points rather than drop them. The fact that the additional grant was specially intended for particular localities may no doubt create an impression in the minds of those people, that persons of other localities are against those grants. It was stated on a former occasion and might be repeated here today that everyone is willing that the grant may be given to those particular districts; but the objection is to the form in which it is given. When it was inserted in the budget some time ago as a sort of incentive to other districts to follow, it was supposed that that example would be followed by other districts and that others would begin to ask the Government for permission to enhance the land-cess. What has been the result? Has the result been encouraging? The result has been, on the whole, somewhat disappointing. Why should any grant be given for that purpose and on that footing? If the requirements of the particular district concerned would justify the grant, by all means let it be given; and nobody objects to it. But why should it be given for the reason that they have agreed to enhance their cess? That principle is being objected to and it is necessary to raise our protest against it."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"My Lord, the Honourable mover of the resolution said that although this is the third time that he is bringing up his resolution he is not tired of it. I wish I could say the same thing in my own case. He says he is bringing it up to settle a definite principle. I wish Government will take their stand also on the principle and see that this principle is settled once for all. I have said on more than one occasion in this Council that the system of grants to local bodies is not at present based on any principle whatever and unprincipled grants to local bodies have demoralised the public finance of these local bodies. One principle, in fact the only principle on which local bodies could be financed is this: take service after service which they have to conduct, decide how much the local body has to find and how much the Government are to find. It is only by a definite decision point by point that you could come to a satisfactory system of financing local bodies. If at present local bodies are allowed to be left without any definite decision, the natural result is that they do not raise enough money, but they come and ask and always request Government for further grants. Almost the very first instance in which the Government have tried to settle a principle has been this one; and the principle is this that if a local body wants to finance village roads and comes up to Government and says 'we cannot afford all this expenditure, we are willing to raise so much, how much are you willing to give us?' and the Government say 'if you raise so much, we will give you so much.' For the first time there is something

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like a principle in dealing with the finances of local bodies; and the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar says that he will never be satisfied until this solitary instance of a principle is knocked on the head and we come back to the old system of no principle but of all coming here and scrambling for grants. That is the position which is involved in this. This particular grant is given for financing certain particular purposes; if the local body raise a certain revenue, Government give a certain proportion of it. In this case it is half and half; but it need not be half, it need not be an equal amount. My Lord, instead of having this principle knocked on the head I should like to see this extended to all local bodies until incidence of expenditure between Imperial Government and Local bodies is settled. Until then we will have no satisfactory solution of local finance and if the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar still wants to persist in knocking down the very first sign of a principle, he evidently wants to perpetuate a system of chaos and I must protest against it."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I wish after the observations that fell from the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar to make a few remarks. He suggests in justification of the present principle adopted by the Government towards Malabar and South Canara that this happens to be the first instance of arriving at a principle of help to local boards. That is a position which is certainly desirable, and if only that principle had been adopted as a principle with reference to each of the district boards in this province, it would have been all right; if with reference to a few district boards and with reference to a few items this principle is applied, that gives cause for hardship and discontent to the other district boards and injury to the tax-payers. If the principle propounded by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar is tried to be adopted as a whole with reference to each and every district board and with reference to each and every head, certainly every tax-payer would welcome it, as he would have a definite idea of what his board can expect and what the general tax-payer can get in return from the Provincial Government in proportion to what he contributes to the local board and until that is settled this cannot but appear as a sort of partial treatment. I need hardly say that I should be the last person to grudge even a single pie to my fellow countrymen of Malabar and South Canara. Even at the time when the Act was passed it was considered necessary to have a higher rate of cess. I should welcome any additional aid given to these district boards but when it is discussed as a matter of principle, as a matter which lays down a guide for future action, I should certainly beg leave to differ from the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar and say that it does really give us some discontent. Your Excellency, the position is something like this: when a principle is adopted with reference to a particular area and with reference to particular heads, leaving aside other areas which are so large and other items connected with those areas unsettled, it certainly gives cause for unfair treatment, so far as the other district boards are concerned. It might be that as the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart once said there might be other reasons also for giving these grants but so long as this also forms one of such reasons we have certainly to enter a protest against that sort of treatment. With these few observations, I believe the position that the Government have been taking requires more justification than what has been offered to us for its continuance."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"My Lord, I am very glad that the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar has thrown a challenge very properly and it is that that I want to pick up and I want the Government also to pick it up. I do not think I am wrong in accepting it as a principle or the Government taking it as a principle. But don't take the few taluks which were prepared to assess themselves from one anna to one and half annas, when as a matter of fact they were entitled to levy two annas, while the rest of the Presidency was not allowed to levy more than one anna. What is the principle that stands there? Why is it that two annas was the rate fixed in Malabar and South Canara? Go into that principle and decide why till this day, from 1884 they have not raised their taxes to the rate of 2 annas. Decide that they should raise it to that rate and then go into the whole question. I have not gone into this particularly, but I dare say the Members of Government will take up this question. I may however make a suggestion. I think when this land-cess question was fixed, the revenue of these areas, where land-cess was put at a higher rate, was even considered and adjusted, and I think 2 annas was allowed for special reasons and it must have been so in any event. Otherwise, I do not think any legislature

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will pass an Act making a difference between the rates to be levied in one area and the rates in other areas. Otherwise it would be unjust for the legislature to pass that particular law. If then, it was so and I only plead on condition it was so I want the Government to sift that position whatever it is, depending on that if. The Act is there and the Act says you shall go up to 2 annas while the rest of the Presidency is told to go up to one anna. I want this principle to be looked into, having regard to the peculiar circumstances of Malabar. I do not think a man in Madura can talk of having mansions as in Malabar with their beautiful walks and every kind of convenience and hunting ground while he has to put up with 13,5000 inhabitants huddled up in a small space. Probably the same 135,000 people would be living in Malabar in an area of 135 square miles. These circumstances may have to be taken. I am taking my stand upon the Act that was passed by the legislature, and that stands law up to date. If that so, where is the question of your giving a recurring grant of 1·75 lakhs to these few taluks of these two districts? Some taluks there have already taxed themselves to the full extent of 2 annas."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"No."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I know from the working of the calculation of this cess in South Canara and Malabar, that is what I inferred. I think in one financial statement it was given. I am not able to point out the particular paper. If they have been levying 2 annas, do you give them this grant? They are left in the lurch. The question has to be gone into and some proper solution must be arrived at. I request that the question be taken up especially this year in which for every pie we have been fighting, and in which we are told that the conditions of the Government are such that we could not get any money. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew says he could not give any money and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart says that he could only put down a few pice instead of rupees; but all the same 1·75 lakhs is given away in this fashion. The Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar has referred to the reply that he has sent up to me, as he made up the totals of these two districts. As regards the expenditure on village roads, the total given was 1·70 lakhs, but it is certainly not one-fourth of that, that is spent upon that. The rest is being spent by them for all their conveniences and especially in the midst of those bungalows. I really want that the whole of 41 millions, less the population of these two districts, should be considered to be living men and to be entitled to every bit of right and I want that a principle is decided. I am very happy that the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar has come to the principal fight."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I do not think that it is desirable now to enter into a general discussion of the principles which should govern grants-in-aid. So far as this particular grant is concerned, the principle is clear enough. In the case of all district boards which levy land cess up to one anna, we give them a grant of 75 per cent; in the case of district boards which levy more than one anna we give them a grant equal to the amount of the cess which they levy over and above one anna. That is a sufficiently clear principle. It is not a principle applied to the district boards of South Canara and Malabar only out of any partiality for those district boards. If other district boards are willing to follow suit, we shall be quite willing to make the grant."

The resolution was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Is it not convenient to continue the discussion, tomorrow?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I can assure the Honourable gentleman that the last two items will take no time. Let the Council decide it. There are non-official Members to whom it will be an inconvenience to meet tomorrow. The official Members have to be here anyhow."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I think it is desirable to meet tomorrow, as I may take sometime."

At this stage the Council was adjourned until 11 a.m. on Wednesday the 15th March 1916.

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11a.m. on Wednesday, the 15th day of March 1916.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BRODIE.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, R.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. BEDFORD.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G TODHUNTER.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA Garu.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU Garu, Zamindar of Doddapanayakkanur.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR.
The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. ROBINSON.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBER.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMASUNDARA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. MUDALIAR, C.I.E.

The Council re-assembled at 11 a.m. when the discussion on the Revised Financial Statement was resumed.

QUARTERS FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN TANJORE.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—" Your Excellency, I have the honour to move the following resolution :—

'XXIV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the provision of Rs. 12,200 made under 45-B. CIVIL WORKS—" In charge of Public Works officers " for the acquisition of land for constructing quarters for Government officials in Tanjore be omitted.'

" In dealing with this question, I may recall the discussion which took place in this Council in February last when a similar resolution was moved by me about the scheme for the construction of houses for high officials in the city of Madras. I then entertained some apprehensions whether that principle would be extended to provide quarters for high officials in the mufassal towns as well ; and when I found that provision was made in the budget for constructing quarters for Government officials at Tanjore I thought that it required some explanation before it was accepted by this Council. That is the reason for my bringing forward this resolution. I do not at present propose to take up the general question as to whether capital expenditure ought or ought not to be incurred on the construction of houses for officials. I believe that each case has to be judged on its merits and that the circumstances of one locality will vary from the circumstances of another locality. But before any capital expenditure is incurred on the construction of quarters for officials, it is necessary to scrutinize and carefully examine the proposals from various standpoints. We have to be satisfied, first, that it is not possible for these officials to procure fairly decent lodgings for their residence ; we have to be satisfied that, in considering the claims of officials for these residences, the convenience not only of the high-paid officials but also of the low-paid officials is taken into consideration ; we must also be satisfied that it is absolutely necessary in the interests of economy to construct houses rather than to rent houses ; and we have further to be satisfied that it is not possible to get houses by private purchase but that it is necessary to acquire sites and invest money for this purpose. If all these conditions are satisfied, then and only then, should provision be made for the construction of lodgings for officials in any localities.

" When I found that provision had been made in the budget for 1916-1917 for Rs. 12,200 for the acquisition of land for constructing quarters for Government officials in Tanjore, I tried to elicit information, to find out for whom houses were required and what capital cost was proposed to be incurred for that purpose. I put myself in communication with the Secretary and I have been informed that at present houses have been provided for the following officers at Tanjore : for the Executive Engineer, Cauvery division, at a cost of Rs. 14,748 ; for the District Superintendent of Police, at a cost of Rs 16,960 ; for the District Medical and Sanitary Officer at a cost of Rs. 17,331 ; for the District Judge at a cost of Rs 46,000. I tried to obtain information as to these points—for whom the budget provision was put in, how many houses were to be constructed and at what cost it was intended to provide them. I was informed regarding these items that the matter had not been completely settled. I only request this Council to consider whether it is desirable to allow this provision to remain in the budget when the scheme is not settled and when we are not in a position to know exactly how many houses are proposed to be constructed, for whom, and at what cost, and how much site is required. It is for that reason that I think that this budget provision ought not to be allowed to remain. When the scheme is settled and when it is fairly in progress and when we are in a position to know the needs and requirements of the various officers, it will be time to consider whether it is desirable to make provision ; but now I have no hesitation in saying that it is too premature to take up this matter when it has not been settled. It is for that reason that I have thought it fit to ask that this provision should be omitted from the budget."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—" Your Excellency, I am very glad to have this opportunity to give the Honourable Member and the Council as much information as it is in my power to give at present regarding this item of Rs. 12,200 for the

purchase of sites for bungalows in Tanjore. I should like to say first that the conditions which the Honourable Member laid down for dealing with proposals to build quarters for officials are invariably fulfilled. We scrutinise every proposal of this kind very jealously for two reasons: one is we wish to avoid unnecessary expenditure, unnecessary capital expenditure; another reason is that the officers themselves do not, as a rule, like Government bungalows as the rents are generally higher than they pay to private owners and there is much more rigidity as regards tenancy. So that our officers are not, as a rule, satisfied, when we required them to live in Government bungalows. When we build houses for officers they have to occupy them or at least to pay rent even though they may live elsewhere. Taking into account this feeling, and also with a desire to avoid capital expenditure that is not clearly necessary, we avoid as far as we possibly can sanctioning any expenditure of this character.

"Your Excellency, in Tanjore the position is that there is a great dearth of buildings for public officers and at the present moment there is not a single house available. Only recently we had a case where we had to abstain from posting an officer to Tanjore because there was no house available. There is sanction for a Sub-Collector being posted to Tanjore head-quarters and we contemplated sending an officer there. We had to refrain from sending him to Tanjore because there was no house available for him. We seldom post an Assistant Collector to Tanjore because there is no accommodation. This difficulty of want of accommodation for officers in that most important head-quarters is constantly cropping up. We have therefore accepted the proposal to buy a piece of land situated between the old and the new Vallam roads, a piece covered with jungle. It will not expropriate anybody, it will not turn out anybody and the project seems to be a good one.

"As regards the details of the complete plan, I have to tell the Honourable Member that they are not yet settled. We have sanctioned the construction of houses for the Executive Engineer of the Vennar division and also for the Inspector of Schools, but we see that at least four other houses or probably five will be required. We are satisfied that the amount of land taken up is by no means excessive. It is also an advantage to have a little margin in case there are further demands upon us. This year we estimate we shall have to pay only a moderate sum of Rs. 12,200; and it would, I think, be justifiable to incur that expenditure now, even if we did not foresee that we shall have to build these houses almost immediately. There is no doubt that the price of land is going up and the Government, which means the public, will have to pay more if they wait much longer. I think, therefore, that the proposal to spend this comparatively small sum of money at once is well justified and it should be allowed to remain in the budget. I am unable therefore, to accept the Honourable Member's resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"Your Excellency, I am sorry I have to oppose this resolution. My honourable friend brought a resolution last time opposing the construction of houses for high officials at Madras. I thought it was his intention to confine his opposition to Madras and I supported him. But now he has come down with a prohibition against constructing houses in the mufassal for officials. As your Excellency is aware, I have been, year after year, clamouring for houses in the mufassal for Government officials. The scarcity of houses is well known to your Excellency, and while thanking the Government for sympathetically setting apart Rs. 12,200 for acquiring lands for constructing houses for Government officials in the mufassal, it is not justifiable on the part of my honourable friend to come and stand in the way of the Government officials getting the houses built for them. I, therefore, strongly oppose this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"My Lord, the only observation I would attempt to make in this connection is this: we are not to cavil at the resolution that Government may come to with regard to the desirability of acquiring sites for building quarters for officials. They are in a better position to judge whether public requirements need them or not; but the standpoint from which the public will have to look at it, and I hope the Government also will have to look at it, is this: it is a serious matter with regard to the future of our finances. With regard to municipalities, whenever new buildings and constructions are determined upon, they are allowed to borrow the money required and it is a question

whether in the long run the concern would pay; and if the municipality is able to meet interest and other charges by further taxation, then such buildings and constructions are permitted. If we draw from the current taxation of a year for the purpose of acquiring sites and for the purpose of building on sites, I think the taxation would be utilised for purposes which are not under ordinary principles intended therefor. Therefore the time has come for the consideration of the whole question."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I rise to a point of order. There is no Capital account to which we could debit it. We must debit it to Revenue."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"I know that we cannot do it, and that is the reason why persons in my position, although they may sympathize with the objects of the Government, are obliged to vote for the resolution against the Government expending even a single pie of the public funds on such objects as this, though they are very good and beneficial in themselves. I know that the Government, unless there is a change of policy, are not in a position to borrow for buildings, and I think the Public Works Department of this Presidency should not be allowed to go on adding to their work of construction unless and until the current normal expenditure on productive as well as unproductive works can be met from taxation."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I should like to point out that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has said more than once that it is opposed to all financial canons to budget for expenditure for a scheme which is not complete in itself and which has not been finally sanctioned. In the present case, all that we know is that a sum of Rs. 12,200 has been budgeted for the acquisition of a site; but we are really committing the Council to an expenditure not of Rs. 12,200 but for constructing the five buildings of which the cost is not known and with reference to which estimates have not been made. I think if the whole question is looked at from the point of view of completeness, it is not Rs. 12,200 that is being sanctioned, but it is really the cost of five buildings in that locality. So I should think that if this matter is not one of any particular urgency—and I have not heard anything from what the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart stated that it is a matter of particular urgency—it is not a proper course to acquire the site in the coming year. The proper course, it appears to me, is to bring on the budget estimates the cost of these five buildings and the acquisition of the site together, so that Honourable Members of this Council might be in a position to judge of the whole question.

"The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has said that the scheme is a sound one. Perhaps it is perfectly sound to acquire the site not only in Tanjore but in all district headquarters. I say this with considerable knowledge of the rise of prices of house-sites in all towns. There is some idea that our district was to be split up into two districts, and I brought it to the notice of the Collector that the rise in the price of house-sites was a feature which had to be taken into consideration. He wrote back and told me that it was impossible to take action in that respect. That is perfectly correct, I should think. Under these circumstances, this figure ought to be omitted from the budget.

"Apart from it, my Lord, I find that in the Public Works Code certain rules have been laid down by the Government of India for the construction or purchase of houses by Local Governments as residences for public servants except in certain specified cases which are referred to there. I think all that has been stated by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has not convinced me that it does come substantially within the terms of article 314 of this Public Works Code, which says—

'No houses should be built or purchased by Local Governments as residences for public servants, except in the following cases:—

(i) When it is the recognized duty or established custom of the Government to provide quarters at Government expense.

(ii) When it is necessary on public grounds for the officer to reside on, or close to, the premises in which his duties have to be performed, such as a jail, a police tannah, a school, a factory, a mint, etc.

(iii) When it is necessary to provide residences in parts of the country where no civil station or cantonment exists, and where a lengthened term of residence would render camp accommodation unsuitable, e.g., buildings along lines of road or canals for the housing of officials employed on their construction or maintenance.'

15TH MARCH 1916.] *(Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)*

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART *(interrupting)*:—"I might perhaps save the Council's time by suggesting that what the Honourable Member is reading relates to quarters being provided at public expense free of rent. There is no intention to provide quarters free of rent."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO *(continuing)*:—"I do not see any limitation here. I only understand the Code as it is stated and I read it. If it is the intention—"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART *(interrupting)*:—"It is all at public expense."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO *(continuing)*:—"I thought that all this was at public expense. I am entirely in your Lordship's hands; but I see certain definite principles laid down. Where the public exchequer is charged for the construction of buildings, it is intended that it should be guided by the principles stated here. I only wish to bring to your Lordship's notice one particular clause—

"'(iv) When it is shown to the satisfaction of the Local Government that 'suitable house accommodation for officers whose appointments are permanent in res-'pect of locality is not available in a civil station or cantonment already in existence' —that makes it rather clear to my mind that it is not free of rent but it is rather for officers who have to pay a rent—'or is available only under circumstances which 'will be likely to place such officers in an undesirable position in relation to house 'proprietors'—I rather think that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart must be referring to some other part of the Code because all this seems to refer to houses to be provided for officials not necessarily rent free but on terms that rent should be paid—'provi-'ded that the cost of constructing or purchasing the building, if chargeable to Imperial 'funds, shall not exceed Rs. 10,000, exclusive of charges on account of establishment 'and tools and plant' and so on.

"Therefore, my Lord, I think that public interests will in no way be jeopardised if I suggest that complete information should be furnished to the Council before we are asked to vote on any expenditure in this matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I have to make a few remarks in reply to the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. I believe my Honourable friend Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar has not followed me nor understood me at all. I have not raised the general question as to whether houses are required for officials or not, because the scheme is not before us and we are not in a position to state exactly for which of these officers houses are required. If we are called upon to sanction a sum of Rs. 12,200 for the acquisition of sites, everyone will bear in mind that we are also called upon to sanction the money required for the construction of houses. We are also told that, even if it is not now necessary to acquire the whole site and even if houses are not proposed to be constructed on the whole site, still the expenditure may be justified. That means that the Government might acquire sites in advance, having in view the possible contingency that at some future remote period it might be possible to construct houses. If that is the attitude to be taken in a question of this sort, I for one would raise my voice against it. I can understand a case in which such an acquisition is made in accordance with the necessities of the situation; but I cannot for a moment subscribe to a proposition that, even though it is unnecessary, the Government may enter into a bargain, acquire sites, keep them in reserve and use them later on or sell them. If that is the position, I wish to say that that is a position which cannot be accepted. What is more important to be considered in this connection is, what is the urgency for the acquisition of this site, when you are not going to take up the construction of houses in the immediate future, when no plans or estimates are ready and we have no definite or detailed information regarding these points. In various cases, it is possible to have plans and estimates ready not only for the sites required but also for the houses and make provision for them in the coming year. When nothing is contemplated about constructing houses in the course of the year, 1916-17, why should this site be acquired in advance? I am not in a position to comprehend that position; and therefore, I ask that this resolution may be accepted."

(Sir Harold Stuart, the President; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.) [15TH MARCH 1916.

The Hon'ble SIR HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, it is now urged against this budget provision that we should not enter it unless we are prepared to provide funds for the whole scheme. I will just explain to the Council why we have had to provide funds for the site first. It has been found that it takes a very long time to acquire sites. As soon as I took charge of the Public Works portfolio, it was borne in upon me that a great deal of the surrender of funds which took place at the end of the year was due to the fact that works for which they had been provided had not been proceeded with and could not be proceeded with because there had been great delay in providing sites. I have, therefore, laid it down as a general principle, though not a universal practice, that the site should be actually acquired, before any funds are provided in the budget for the works. That will be departed from in connection with works of great urgency; but it is a sound practice, I am sure, in ordinary works. It takes sometimes a year to acquire a site and get possession of the land. Therefore, it is good business to provide first the money for the site and acquire the land; and then when you know that there will be no obstacle in the way of progress in construction, to provide the money for the buildings.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao says that the Council are really committing themselves to accepting an obligation to provide funds for the buildings. Perhaps he has somewhat misstated the functions of the Council in regard to our financial expenditure. But leaving that on one side, I would submit that the Council would be absolutely free, when the entry for the cost of buildings is made in the budget, to criticize it on the ground that it is unnecessary. I cannot at present give a full detailed account of all the buildings that will be erected on this site; but we have satisfied ourselves that the land is required and should be acquired, that the cost is moderate and that the need is really urgent. It is true that we are not going to begin building until next year, partly because there is no money this year; but we shall, in the course of this year, acquire this land and pay for it and then have it ready to start construction in the next financial year.

"I hope the Honourable Member will not think it necessary to press this resolution to a division after the explanation I have given. We do not build houses unless we are assured that the expenditure is no loss to the Government. It is true it is capital expenditure, but we get the full return on it both as regards interest and as regards cost of repairs. To that extent, it differs radically from the great bulk of expenditure which appears in the Public Works Budget."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable gentleman wish to press this resolution?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I find no reasons to withdraw it."

The resolution was then put and lost.

PROVISION FOR CONSTRUCTING THE KADUVAYAR BRIDGE.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"Your Excellency, the resolution which stands in my name runs as follows:—

'XXV. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that Government may be pleased to issue orders for the speedy construction of the bridge at Koduvayar ferry in Negapatam by providing the required sum under the head 45-B. CIVIL WORKS in the budget estimate for 1916-17 and making a proportionate economy in other items under that head.'

"In bringing up this resolution for adoption by this Council, it is my duty to state in brief a history of this bridge. So far back as 1888, the then chairman of the municipal council, the late Mr. P. Ratnasabapati Pillai, addressed a communication to Government (No. 651, dated 6th September 1888) with which he submitted a memorial signed by about 2,500 rate-payers of this town and in which he urged the necessity of constructing this bridge. In that communication he laid stress on the possibility of extending the town if the river was forded. Government, after consulting the local bodies issued orders—G.O. 1364 M., dated 16th September 1890, in which Government promised to lend the required amount for the construction of the bridge from Provincial fund, and also agreed to make over to the

[5TH MARCH 1916.] *(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.)*

council the whole of the future receipts from the ferry. It is a matter for regret, however, that no action was taken since then, and that the taluk board and the municipal council, who had for several years been realising the ferry rent in monies, did not follow the advice indicated in the Government Order to accumulate the sinking fund from the ferry receipts, but had been absorbing that exclusive source of income into their general fund. Anyhow, the matter was again agitated in 1911 by the then chairman of the municipal council. The president of the taluk board also brought to the notice of the council that the necessity of a bridge was indisputable, and asked the municipal council to take necessary steps in the matter. The Landing and Shipping Fees Committee, who were also consulted by the municipal council, communicated a copy of their resolution which I take the liberty of extracting below :—

'The Landing and Shipping Fees Committee are of opinion "that the construction of the proposed bridge would be of immense benefit to the public of Negapatam, and as ferry charges have been paid for a period extending over 20 years on the understanding that a bridge would be constructed, it seems but reasonable that the work should be put in hand at once, more especially as the funds are available and would be the means of relieving the present congested state of the town as once facilities are given to the public for fording the river, the town would extend to the south.

'From a marine and customs point of view also, the construction of a bridge would be a decided advantage as on account of the present defective state of the bar and harbour, the necessity for opening a new harbour mouth near the present ferry, is likely to arise, and a bridge at this spot would be very essential so as to enable passengers and cargo to be shipped without delay.'

"Meanwhile, the unfortunate disaster which involved the loss of several lives during the Roman Catholic festival at Velanganni in the year 1913, which I also brought to the notice of Government in my question 69 at its meeting held on 11th November 1913, led Government to sanction a half grant towards the construction of the bridge. The District Board, Tanjore, also resolved to contribute Rs. 30,000 and asked the municipal council to find another Rs. 30,000, the estimated cost of the bridge at the time being Rs. 1,20,000. Government again passed orders in its G.O. 2001, dated 5th November 1914, confirming the half grant. Application was also made by the municipal council for a loan from Government for the Rs. 30,000 required. The district board and the municipal council agreed to levy a toll on foot passengers, the amount of such toll to be levied by the Board and handed over to the council. The estimate for the construction was duly prepared by the Public Works Department and the cost of the proposed construction was estimated at Rs. 1,45,000 Government even went so far as to ask the district board whether the district board will be prepared to have the construction by the Public Works Department, to which the board agreed.

"In G.O. Mis. 435 L., dated 15th March 1915, Government also approved the proposal of the district board to levy tolls on foot passengers and asked the president, district board, to submit the draft notification, when the bridge was nearing completion.

"When matters stood thus, it was a surprise to me that Government should pass an order in G.O. 1262, dated 8th September 1915, in which they said that the bridge across Kadnayar was not a work of urgent necessity and that the consideration of the project would be deferred for the present.

"It is not necessary for me to say that a bridge is necessary, because the necessity has been admitted by Government already. But to say that it is not a work of urgent necessity, is rather unfortunate to the large number of passengers and pilgrims who cross the ferry. Accidents happen now and then, which are not sometimes brought to the notice of the authorities, and, even recently, there has been a loss of life, which fact also I have brought to the notice of Government in my letter, dated 11th December 1915. Considering the annoyance and danger to life that the poor people in the villages beyond the town are exposed to, the enormous income which the municipal council and taluk board had been realising, year after year, from the villagers and townsmen, and the selfish manner in which the income had been absorbed into the general fund, without being set apart as a sinking fund, it is most uncharitable that the poor people, whose money had been augmenting the resources of the local bodies, should be deprived any longer of a means of communication, to which they are legitimately entitled.

(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar; Sir Sivaswami Ayyar; Mr. Cardew.) [15TH MARCH 1916.

"I am not unmindful of the economy and the restriction on expenditure which Government is constrained to adopt at present, but I am sure, Government will be able to find funds for this, by curtailing other less important items, should Government only wish to do so. I am obliged to urge this request in the interests of humanity, and I hope the Government will not think, as it sometimes does, that I am pressing too much on behalf of my community, as this is a matter in which the Christian pilgrims and the poor villagers, not even one per cent of whom belong to my community, are interested.

"With these few remarks, I commend this resolution to the Council, with the hope that Government will be pleased to provide the required sum under the head 45-B *Civil Works* in the Budget Estimate for 1916-17."

The Hon'ble Sir P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I should like to explain to the Council how this matter stands. We do recognise the necessity for this bridge over the Kaduvayar, and it is because we have recognised the necessity for the bridge that we have promised the grant of half a lakh towards its construction. The cost of the bridge was originally estimated at Rs. 1·20 lakhs; subsequently it was estimated at Rs. 1·45 lakhs. But when the proposals were scrutinised by the Chief Engineer, the estimate was raised to Rs. 1·93 lakhs. The Honourable Member is aware that the price of steel and iron has risen enormously on account of the war and as the bridge is going to be a girder bridge, it must affect the cost very considerably. The only question, therefore, is whether the necessity for the bridge is so very urgent that we should undertake it now, in spite of the enormous rise in the cost of materials whether we should proceed with it just now. The Chief Engineer consulted the Collector and he was told that the work was not of such urgent necessity that it should be taken up now during this time of stringency. I may add also that during my recent visit to Negapatam I saw this ferry and I was informed by the Divisional Officer that there was an additional reason for constructing the bridge, that it would lead to the extension of the town on the other side of the river. That is also a good reason for the construction of this bridge at an early date; but having regard to the rise in the cost of steel and other materials, it is not desirable to undertake it at once, because it would be a needless addition to the cost. We shall be prepared to provide the necessary funds for the construction of the bridge as soon as the war is over, or as soon as our funds will permit. I hope with this explanation the Honourable Member may be inclined to withdraw his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"Your Excellency, in view of the explanation and the assurance given by the Honourable Member in charge of the portfolio, I will not press this resolution at present."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS IRRIGATION CESS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1913.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, I rise to introduce this small Bill which is to be called the Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Act, 1916, and the object of which is to continue the operation of the Amending Act of 1913 for another four years. The question which arises in this connection may be shortly stated for the information of those Members of the Council who are not familiar with it. Large extents of zamindari lands are irrigated with Government water on application for supply of water and a charge is levied for the water taken. During the forty years or so during which this process has been going on, local custom arranged how the charge was to be recovered, in some estates from the tenants, in others from the landlords and matters settled down fairly comfortably. Then a few years back, the High Court came to the conclusion, on juridical grounds, that the cess could only be recovered from the landlords; with the result that the landlords had no means of recovering it from the tenants and great hardship was felt by the landlords. Government were called upon to introduce some legislation to determine from whom the cess should be recovered. There was a great deal of discussion as to whether it should be recovered from the tenants or from the landlords or from both. It was

15TH MARCH 1916.] *(Mr. Cardew : Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)*

finally decided to try as far as possible to follow the existing practice in force before the High Court interfered : and in order to do that, the Government, in the Act of 1913, were empowered to make rules to declare from whom the water-rate should be recovered. These rules have been in operation for nearly two years and, as far as I am aware, there is no complaint as regards their operation. The Board of Revenue reported last year that not a single complaint had been made by any ryot, but that certain representations had been made by a few zamindars and that only in one case it had been found necessary to alter the rules issued. As far as the Government are concerned, I think we should be quite content to make the temporary Act permanent at once, giving us the power to frame regulations determining whether the rate should be recovered from the ryot or from the landlord. But the schedules framed under the Act of 1913 have not yet been in force for two years and possibly it would be wiser to have a longer period of trial before making the Act permanent. For that reason and that reason only, and in order to meet the views of some of those Honourable Members of this Council who are interested in this matter, it is proposed to continue the Act for a further period of four years. That period would give us further experience of the working of the present rules. It will show whether or not any one will come forward to indicate a principle under which different rules or provisions can be framed. The Government are therefore prepared to continue the present temporary arrangement in order to gain further experience. The object of this Bill is to continue the temporary Act for another four years in order to gain further experience. To do that, it is proposed to substitute the word 1920 for 1916 in the Act. The Council will observe that it is intended merely to continue the existing regulations for a further period, and that there is no principle involved in this Bill. I therefore beg leave to move **that the Bill to amend the Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Act, 1913, be read in Council**."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Bedford seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"Your Excellency, the proposal which has just been put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew appears to be so simple that one may wonder whether there is any ground for difference of opinion. But it strikes me that there might be one or two important matters which have not been properly noticed by the Hon'ble Mr Cardew. In the first place, I see that he has assumed that a vast mass of experience has yet to be gathered year after year in the matter of the divergent practices which obtain in the various parts of this Presidency as to the relations of landlords and tenants in this matter and that it is only after gathering this vast mass of experience that any attempt at legislation could be made. I see, on the other hand, in the Government Order placed before us, G O. 186, dated 28th January 1916, it is stated that we have had the experience of a large number of years and that experience has been practically crystallised in the shape of what was found to prevail since the latest Amendment Act was passed. In point of fact, the Board of Revenue appears to think that there is no necessity for any change in the law and that the existing practice may be confirmed. Substantially, it comes to that. I cannot however agree that the Act need not embody the principles which should regulate the liability to recover water-cess when Government water is taken to lands in estates. I do believe that we have all the practical experience that is necessary and what is wanted now is a set of experts together with non-experts, a set of lawyers and other persons acquainted with the working of these rules in the zamindaris, to sift the experience that we have. We have various practices and we have to try and analyse and see whether we could give them any legislative shape. When we read this G.O. 186, we are struck with the fact that this is after all one branch of the law of landlord and tenant that we are dealing with. It has been suggested that the Estates Land Act is the proper Act in which most of this law ought to be enshrined. In the body of this Government Order, suggestions are made that such and such portions should go into the Estates Land Act, Act I of 1908. I understand that the Estates Land Act is coming up for consideration probably in the course of next year, or certainly in 1918 before this Council or its successor for necessary amendment. It appears to me then that what we do require is a select committee such as we are likely to appoint at the time that the Estates Land Act is taken into consideration to discuss the whole matter, and taking all our experience into consideration, to see what legislative provision is to be

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.) [15TH MARCH 1918.

embodied either in this Act or in the Estates Land Act. Therefore, while I do not oppose the introduction of this Bill, I would still suggest that the basic notion upon which the proposal is made is erroneous. It is not necessary to ask for a long period of four years as though each year will present new problems of the relations between landlord and tenant. It strikes me that by far the best thing is to take it along with the Estates Land Act. I think two years may be prescribed as the longest period before we could have the Estates Land Act for further amendment and it is much better that we should say in this Bill that the period of its extension be up to 31st December 1918.

"One thing also in this connection I might mention. If it is considered that a select committee may be tried even before the Estates Land Act comes in for amendment, perhaps instead of hurrying through this Bill we might appoint a select committee to discuss this matter further and report even upon this present measure. It is to be noticed that we have time till the 31st December 1918. The present Act is not to end with the lifetime of this Council. It will last till December 1916. Before that this Council would have two more sittings and its successor would have one or two sittings. So there is no particular necessity that we should hurry this Bill through at this particular sitting. It is possible even now, that we might appoint a select committee which might report fully on this matter and bring up this Bill again in a fresh shape before the close of this year."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, I am unable to understand what my honourable friend Mr. Narasimha Ayyar was saying all this time with regard to this Bill. He seems to think that this matter pertaining to irrigation has a great deal to do with the Estates Land Act. This Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Act was passed in 1913, with a view to secure statutory permission for the existing practice of collecting the water-cess from the landholders or the ryots or from both. It is with that view that the rules and the schedules were published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and the Government were empowered to make rules on this behalf. But the present Bill now wants to extend that trial of these rules for a period four years more. I do not see any reason why a further trial of these rules should be grudged at all. It will give an opportunity both for the landholders and the ryots to see whether the rules framed under the amending Act are fair or whether they need any further alteration, so that the whole thing may be placed on a definite footing and a statutory basis may be given to the practice of collecting water-cess. My Lord, at the time when the amendment of this Act was taken up in 1913, I was one of those who wanted to have the practice of collecting water-cess to be given a statutory sanction and said that the practice should not be left to rules that might be framed from time to time by the Government. The Government in pursuance of our request were not then able to make any definite statutory provision without knowing what the existing practice throughout the districts was; and for that reason they published the rules in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. Now one year's trial was given and a further trial for these rules may be given. But I would like to suggest in this connection that the consideration of this matter may be taken up during the course of the next term. If it is to be taken up in 1920, the next term of the Council will expire by that time. I would be much willing to have it done during the course of the next term in 1919 if possible — that is before the next term of the Council expires. That is the only observation I would like to make on this behalf."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I beg to support the motion. I believe the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has not noticed two matters mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew. One is that the Bill has been in operation practically for one year and not two, as stated by the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao. It is only for one year that the rules have been in operation. The subject is extremely complicated as we see from the reports, which I have been able to peruse. Therefore, I think the Bill merely aims at keeping the *status quo* for another three or four years, and I believe there is practically no good in appointing a Select Committee because the very object of the extension of this legislation is to gain experience as to the working of the rules. Therefore, I beg to support this motion for the consideration of this Bill at this meeting."

16TH MARCH 1916] *(Mr. Cardew; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)*

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW :—" Your Excellency, under rule 34 I now beg to move that the Bill be not referred to a select committee for report."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Bedford seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" Your Excellency, I have been slightly misunderstood by two of my non-official friends, and in the case of one I have not been understood. My suggestion arises more properly in connection with this motion. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew and the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao do not really believe that they will discover numerous cases of complicated relations between landlord and tenant not hitherto known to the Collectors who have reported upon the working of this Act; nor do I believe that they are waiting for a number of suits coming up to the High Court between landlord and tenant. It appears to me that there has been a year's experience, and when that has been the case, I do not know what further experience there is to be gained on this matter. The district Collectors and the revenue officers have all the experience that is necessary and there is nothing new to be learnt, but whatever the opinion, the whole thing must be sifted. A committee will have to sit and sift all this experience and I thought a select committee sitting either on this Bill or on some other Bill which may come up hereafter might do the work.

" With regard to the difficulty of the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao in finding out what this has to do with the Estates Land Act, as the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew pointed out, the whole difficulty arises from applying the provisions of the Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Act to the case of estates, where Government water is taken. The primary person responsible for revenue recovery under the Act is the landholder. It is not always just and fair to collect the water-cess from the landholder, and therefore we get a number of conundrums as to the particular person who in the first instance or ultimately has to pay the cess, which has to go ultimately to Government. Therefore very largely it is a question of the relations between landlord and tenant, according to custom or contract, according to the circumstances of each case. It strikes me that a good portion, if not the whole, of the statutory law, which deals with this relation, will come under the Estates Land Act. Therefore I was willing to suggest that when the Estates Land Act comes up for consideration, the Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Act might also come up for consideration and we might have a committee appointed. I do not know if the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew thinks that a select committee, if it is appointed to consider this Bill, will not have facilities for going into the endless experience that has been gathered in regard to this matter. If there is any serious difficulty in the way of the select committee on this Bill doing any useful work in this connection I would not press for the formation of a select committee. But it appears to me that a select committee might consider one or two matters. I find there is difference of opinion on one matter at any rate. The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao who is strongest on this matter thinks that four years' period is too much, and he suggests two years. I also suggested two years. I find that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao thinks that three years would be enough. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew might settle this matter by altering 1920 to 1918 or 1919. If he alters it to 1918, it comes to the same thing as I have suggested, namely, that this matter might be considered along with the Estates Land Act. Therefore, I would ask the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew whether it would not be better to have a select committee to sit over this Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW :—" Your Excellency, I do not think that a select committee appointed to discuss this Bill, which consists of a simple substitution of 1920 for 1916, could go into all the merits of the question of the recovery of water-cess. It would merely be able to consider whether the Bill should be in force till 1918 or 1919 or 1920; and I do not think therefore that there will be any use in appointing a select committee. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar was more correct when he raised this question on the first motion. As regards the year to be adopted in this Bill I may point out that 1920 is only the ultimate limit. There is nothing to prevent the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao from

(Mr. Cardew; Mr. Narasimha Aygar; the President.) [15TH MARCH 1916.

being adopted and the matter being dealt with in 1918 or 1919. The Bill only fixes the furthest limit within which it must be dealt with. If experience shows that the rules continue to give satisfaction to all parties, Government have no objection to taking the matter up in 1918 or 1919. Otherwise it is just as well to have a little time in case of difficulty. I cannot alter the Bill as regards the year nor can I agree to the appointment of a select committee."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, I now beg to move that the operation of Council rule 46 be suspended and the Bill be taken into consideration at once."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Bedford seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Bill was then taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Is this not the stage at which an amendment can be moved to alter 1920 into 1918?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We must go through the Bill."

The consideration of the preamble was postponed.

Clause (i) was allowed to stand as part of the Bill.

Clause (ii) of the Bill was then placed before the Council.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable gentleman can move his amendment now."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I should like to move that instead of '1920,' the figures '1919' be inserted."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 2 was allowed to stand as part of the Bill.

The preamble was then added to the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Under rule 51 I now beg to move that the Bill be passed into law."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Bedford seconded the motion.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think that concludes the business of this meeting of the Council. The Council will now adjourn."

The Council was then adjourned *sine die*.

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX.

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1916-1917.

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[N.B.—Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed throughout in lakhs of rupees.]

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1916-1917.

NOTE FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Members of the Legislative Council were furnished on the 7th February last with copies of the Draft Financial Statement as presented to the Finance Committee, of the Report and Proceedings of that Committee, and of the first edition (revised) of the Civil Budget Estimate. On the 2nd March they were furnished with copies of the second edition of the Civil Budget Estimate and of the Amended Draft Financial Statement.

The Revised Financial Statement which is now presented to Honourable Members differs from the Amended Draft Financial Statement in the following respects, viz.:—(*a*) in the addition of a Memorandum explaining the general financial position in the current and ensuing years in accordance with rule 10 (2) of the Rules for the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement, (*b*) in the facts and figures contained in the Statement having been brought up to date in the light of the latest information available, and (*c*) in the addition of a Memorandum detailing, in accordance with rule 10 (4), the alterations made in the Revised, as compared with the Amended Draft, Financial Statement. This Memorandum takes the place of the Appendix in the Amended Draft Financial Statement.

11th March 1916. H. A. STUART.

PART

Balance Statement of proposed Receipts and Charges for 1916-1917, and the Accounts

Heads of Revenue	Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget estimate, 1916-1917.
1	2	3	4	5
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
I. Land Revenue	287·44	298·42	298·07	297·47
IV. Stamps	69·49	69·25	75·50	77·50
V. Excise	183·09	182·00	175·50	177·68
VIII. Income-tax	20·14	19·35	19·35	25·10
IX. Forest	39·42	41·25	40·00	39·50
X. Registration	22·43	23·60	23·00	24·00
XII. Interest	4·43	4·49	4·46	4·64
XVI. Law and Justice—				
A. Courts of Law	11·44	11·47	11·70	12·05
B. Jails	6·25	5·50	5·20	5·66
XVII. Police	4·94	4·96	5·05	5·07
XIX. Education	3·23	3·21	3·06	3·14
XX. Medical	1·52	1·45	1·35	1·42
XXI-A. Agriculture	1·20	1·29	1·57	1·58
XXI-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	8·68	7·83	10·00	10·87
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	1·05	1·02	1·20	1·18
XXIII. Stationery and Printing ..	1·27	1·23	1·20	1·17
XXV. Miscellaneous	2·25	3·32	3·15	2·98
XXIX. Major Irrigation Works—				
Direct Receipts	1·50	1·31	1·40	1·38
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	51·24	58·54	52·34	52·73
XXX. Minor Works and Navigation—				
In charge of Civil Officers ..	·20	·24	·24	·24
„ of Public Works Officers.	2·09	2·15	2·27	2·05
XXXI. Civil Works—				
In charge of Civil Officers ..	·12	·12	·79	·40
„ of Public Works Officers.	3·97	3·75	3·86	3·89
Total Receipts ..	727·39	740·74	740·76	752·70
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	+ 29·95	+ 23·95	+ 23·20	+ 17·45
Total ..	757·34	764·69	763·96	770·15
Opening Balance	175·60	98·08	110·16	102·20
Grand Total ..	932·94	862·77	874·12	872·35

I.

embodying also the Revised and Budget Estimates for 1915-1916 for 1914-1915.

Heads of Expenditure.	Accounts, 1914-1916.	Budget estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget estimate, 1916-1917.
1	2	3	4	5
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	2·49	2·17	2·25	2·41
2. Assignments and Compensations ..	2·77	2·91	3·17	3·08
3. Land Revenue	125·47	130·70	123·86	127·04
6. Stamps	2·17	2·32	2·11	2·12
7. Excise	9·17	9·58	9·32	9·38
10. Income-tax	·21	·28	·30	·32
11. Forest	28·61	30·50	29·48	28·82
12. Registration	13·74	15·00	12·62	12·67
13 Interest on Ordinary Debt	3·25	3·31	3·33	3·39
18. General Administration	15·23	14·93	16·86	15·35
19 Law and Justice—				
A. Courts of Law	82·64	84·56	84·54	85·29
B. Jails	15·43	16·00	15·10	15·32
20. Police	109·31	112·26	111·68	116·71
21. Ports and Pilotage	·37	·45	·40	·40
23. Education	78·31	77·69	76·86	80·87
24 Medical	25·19	21·10	50·79	39·68
25. Political	·85	·85	·87	·89
26-A. Agriculture	8·83	10·73	11·24	11·82
26-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	9·68	11·34	11·66	12·37
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	33·83	35·13	33·10	33·20
30. Stationery and Printing	14·80	15·92	15·48	15·85
32. Miscellaneous	4·13	4·24	4·32	4·32
36. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50
42. Major Works—				
Working Expenses	12·58	10·55	11·37	11·25
Interest on Debt	14·99	14·76	15·19	15·40
43. Minor Works and Navigation—				
In charge of Civil Officers	6·76	8·00	6·90	8·00
,, of Public Works Officers ..	37·34	34·80	33·00	32·00
45. Civil Works—				
In charge of Civil Officers	79·09	34·90	23·78	18·53
,, of Public Works Officers ..	82·96	74·83	60·83	64·15
Total Expenditure ..	822·78	780·38	771·92	773·14
Closing Balance	110·16	82·44	102·20	99·21
Grand Total ..	932·94	862·77	874·12	872·35
Deficit ..	— 65·44	— 15·64	— 7·08	— 2·09

PART II.

Memorandum by the Finance Member explaining the General Financial Position of the Presidency.

I have the honour to present the memorandum explaining the general financial position of the current year and the following year, as required by rule 10 (2) of the rules for the discussion of the annual Financial Statement.

Changes in Forms of Account.

2. Before proceeding to an examination of the revised estimate for the current year and the budget estimate for the coming year, I shall refer briefly to some changes which have been made in the classification of revenue and expenditure.

The first of these relates to grants given by the Government to local and private bodies for carrying out such works as the building of schools, hospitals and dispensaries, water-supply and drainage schemes, minor sanitary works, roads, bridges and so on. According to the system hitherto adopted, the grants for works carried out by local or private bodies, without the intervention of our Public Works Department establishment, appeared under 45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL, and were paid to the credit of the local or private bodies concerned. In the case of works carried out through the agency of the Public Works Department, the Provincial grants were provided for in the Public Works Department budget under the head 45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, and not handed over to the private bodies. If therefore in the case of any particular work it was not possible to spend the whole of the grant during the course of the year, the balance of the grant automatically lapsed and fresh provision had to be made.

As this procedure caused some inconvenience, it was decided that, even when the works are carried out by the Public Works Department, the grants should be paid direct to local bodies, who would place the sum, or such portion of it as may from time to time be required, at the disposal of the Public Works Department. It has also been decided to change the former practice in accordance with which these grants were provided for under the head 45. CIVIL WORKS, and they are now shown under the head of service indicated by the object for which the grants are given. For example, grants to local bodies for the construction of school buildings will now be shown under 22. EDUCATION, grants for minor sanitary works, water-supply and drainage schemes, and medical buildings under 24. MEDICAL, and grants for roads and bridges under 45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL.

This change in procedure has been introduced in the revised estimate for the current year, and affects mainly the heads, 24. MEDICAL, 45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL and 45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Another change of classification which has been introduced is in respect of receipts and charges on account of the Pumping and Boring establishment. These were formerly shown under XXXI and 45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. But as the boring of irrigation wells and the pumping of water from them is closely allied to Agriculture, the incidence has been changed to XXI-A. and 26-A. AGRICULTURE—AGRICULTURE, in the revised estimate for the current year and the budget estimate for 1916–1917.

Similarly, the receipts and charges on account of the Fishery department appearing in the budget for 1915–1916 under XXI-B. and 26-B. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—MISCELLANEOUS, and the receipts and charges on account of pearl and chank fisheries appearing under XXV and 32. MISCELLANEOUS, are now shown under a separate minor head "Fisheries" under the major heads XXI-B. and 26-B. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

General Financial Situation.

3. The general financial situation of the province in the current and ensuing years, to quote the words of the statutory rule, can be concisely shown in a few lines.

Our budget estimate for the current year anticipated—

	LAKHS.
Opening balance	98·08
Receipts	764 69
Expenditure	780·33
Closing balance	82 44
Deficit	— 15 64

With the information which we now possess we have modified this estimate as follows:—

	LAKHS.
Opening balance	110·16
Receipts	763 96
Expenditure	771·92
Closing balance	102·20
Deficit	— 7 96

Our forecast for next year is—

	LAKHS.
Opening balance	102 20
Receipts	770·15
Expenditure	773·14
Closing balance	99 21
Deficit	— 2·99

Our balances are high throughout, but this is hardly a matter for satisfaction since there are many useful objects on which we could spend our accumulated funds. We are obliged, however, to husband these funds in order that we may assist the Government of India to meet the severe strain on their finances which has been produced by the war.

Revised Estimate, 1915–1916.

4. We budgeted this year for a total revenue of 764 69 lakhs and a total expenditure of 780 33 lakhs. According to our revised estimate, our receipts will amount to 763·96 lakhs or ·73 lakh less than our original forecast, while our expenditure will be 771·92 lakhs or 8·41 lakhs less than the budget estimate. Our opening balance, however, was 12·08 lakhs more than we anticipated. The net result is that our deficit will be 7·96 lakhs against 15·64 lakhs, and our closing balance will be 102·20 lakhs instead of 82·44 lakhs; that is, we now expect to have 19·76 lakhs more at the end of 1915–1916 than we anticipated when we framed our budget for that year.

Receipts.

5. As I explained last year, the budget for the current year was framed on the assumption that the rainfall would be normal, but also on the hypothesis that the war would continue throughout the year. Taking the total Provincial receipts proper, after excluding Transfers between Imperial and Provincial, the revised estimate for the current year is 740·76 lakhs or practically identical with the budget forecast of 740·74 lakhs.

Land Revenue.—In framing our budget for the current year we assumed as usual that the agricultural season would be of a normal type. It has actually been a little below the normal The rainfall during the south-west monsoon was either equal to or above the average in most of the districts and the total cultivated area up

to the end of September 1915 was above the average of the last five years except under second crop dry which showed a slight fall. The north-east monsoon was not entirely favourable, the rainfall being below the average in the districts of Chingleput North Arcot, South Arcot and Tanjore. The total area cultivated up to the end of January 1916 under second crop dry and wet was above the average of the last five years, while that under first crop dry and wet showed a slight falling off. The net result from the revenue point of view is that there is a decrease in the total land revenue collections including the portion due to irrigation of 3·06 lakhs which is mainly due to a fall in the opening balance of the land revenue demand outstanding in the beginning of the year. Of this decrease, the Provincial share is one-half.

Stamps.—In 1914–15 the receipts on account of the sale of general stamps were adversely affected by the war. Since August 1915, however, there has been a recovery which may be expected to continue. Under Court-fee stamps the revenue from which remained almost unaffected by the war, the receipts in the current year show a noteworthy increase and are largely in excess of our budget anticipations. We now expect to realize a total stamp revenue of 151 lakhs as against the budget estimate of 136·50 lakhs. The Provincial share of the anticipated increase is 6·25 lakhs.

Excise.—The receipts under this head continue to show a decline. In the year 1914–15, during the first four months of which normal conditions prevailed, the total income amounted to 366·19 lakhs. The budget for the current year was fixed at 354 lakhs and allowed for a slight decrease, but it is now anticipated that the realizations in the current year will amount to only 351 lakhs, or a fall of 13 lakhs, of which the Provincial share is 6·50 lakhs.

The betterment of 2·07 lakhs under the head XXI-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments is due chiefly to a rise in the price of quinine.

Expenditure

6. On the expenditure side, our revised estimate is 8·41 lakhs less than the budget figure and this is mainly due to the policy of strict retrenchment adopted during the second half of the year.

8. Land Revenue.—Under this head there is a short expenditure of 3·84 which occurs under 3-A. Charges of District Administration (3·95), 3-B. Survey and Settlement (1·39), 3-C. Land Records, (·51) and 3-E. Allowances to District and Village Officers (1·05). The decrease under the minor head Charges of District Administration is due in part to savings in the provision for temporary establishments under Sub-divisional establishment and in part to the fact that the provision entered in the budget on account of the restrictions in regard to the grant of leave and the introduction of a scale of guaranteed minimum salaries to members of the Indian Civil Service to compensate for loss of normal acting promotion owing to the embargo on leave has proved too large.

The saving under the minor head Survey and Settlement is caused by the diversion, sanctioned in the course of the year, of a Government Survey Party from the survey of Government villages to the survey of a zamindari, and by larger recoveries from other estates on account of surveys made in previous years. The decrease under Land Records and Allowances to District and Village Officers is chiefly due to savings in the provision for village establishments both in ryotwari and proprietary tracts.

22. Education.—There have been savings under the minor heads, Inspection, Government Colleges (Professional), Government Schools (General), and Government Schools—Special (Training Schools for masters and mistresses). The decrease has been partly counterbalanced by enhanced expenditure under Grants-in-aid.

24. Medical.—The large increase of 29·69 lakhs in the revised estimate as compared with the budget for the current year is to a large extent nominal and due to transfer of grants to local bodies from the Public Works head as shown below.

	Lakhs.
(*a*) Transfer from 45. Civil Works—Civil of the provision (8·22) for grants to local bodies for minor sanitary works.	8·16
(*b*) Transfer from 45. Civil Works—Civil of the budget provision of 3 lakhs as a grant to the Madras Corporation for water-supply and drainage schemes.	3·00
(*c*) Transfer from 45. Civil Works—Public Works Department of the budget provision of 12 lakhs as grants to local bodies for water-supply and drainage schemes.	12·00
(*d*) Additional grant sanctioned in the course of the year 1915–16 to local bodies for water-supply and drainage schemes.	1·93
(*e*) Grant sanctioned recently to the Madras Corporation for water-supply and drainage schemes, in addition to the 3 lakhs provided in the budget—item (*b*) *ante*.	4·00
(*f*) Grants for medical buildings (·45); and transfers to this head from 45. Civil Works—Civil (·20) and 45 Public Works Department (·05) of the building grants for the Madanapalle Tuberculosis Sanatorium and Vellore hospital.	·70
	29·79

The above transfers have been made with reference to the change in the classification of accounts described in paragraph 2 of this memorandum.

In regard to water-supply and drainage schemes, the grants in the current year amount to 13·93 lakhs, which is very much larger than the expenditure of any previous year. It is a matter for satisfaction that, notwithstanding the urgent need for retrenchment of expenditure, we have been able not only to avoid a reduction of the budget grants for these water-supply and drainage schemes but have actually increased them.

Another item, in respect of which I ought to give some explanation, is the grant of four lakhs which we have sanctioned recently, in addition to the three lakhs already provided in the budget, to the Madras Corporation for their water-supply and drainage schemes. After the first edition of the Financial Statement was prepared we received an urgent appeal from the Corporation for assistance in financing the expenditure of next year—expenditure to which the Corporation was committed. It was not possible to make any provision in next year's budget as expenditure had already reached the permissible limit for that year, but we were able to find this sum of four lakhs from savings of the current year. Including these grants of seven lakhs paid in the current year, the Government have till now given to the Corporation for their water-supply and drainage schemes a total grant of 72½ lakhs, while the total expenditure incurred up to date on the schemes amounts to 100·51 lakhs. The Corporation have been told that they should not expect any further help from Provincial funds in the year 1916–17.

29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.—Savings of 1·60 lakhs under the minor head Superannuation and retired allowances and ·50 lakh under the minor head Commuted value of pensions are anticipated, due to the fact that the budget figure was rather over-pitched. The expenditure under the minor head Commuted value of pensions amounted to 2·61 lakhs in 1913–14 and 4·04 lakhs in 1914–15. The budget for the current year was fixed at 3·50 lakhs and the revised estimate stands at 3 lakhs. In the year 1914–15, a large number of pensioners of past years commuted portions of their pensions.

43. Minor Works and Navigation—Civil and Public Works Department.—The saving under these heads is in the main due to the issue of orders in the course of the year to restrict expenditure to items of absolute necessity.

45. Civil Works—Civil.—The decrease of 11·12 lakhs under this head is, as already explained under the head 24. Medical, due to the transfer to that head of the budget allotments for grants to local bodies for minor sanitary works (8·22 lakhs) and for the grant to the Madras Corporation for water-supply and drainage schemes (3 lakhs).

45. Civil Works—Public Works Department.—Excluding a sum of 13·19 lakhs relating to works executed by the Public Works Department on behalf of local bodies, viz., water-supply and drainage schemes, roads, bridges, etc., which, as already stated, appears in the revised estimate for the current year under the appropriate service heads, the budget for the current year stands at 61·64 lakhs while the revised estimate is placed at 60·83 lakhs. There has been a decrease under the sub-head Works in charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers mainly due to the transfer of the charges on account of the Pumping and Boring establishment to the head 26-A. Agriculture. This decrease has been partly counterbalanced by an excess under Works in charge of the Public Works Department.

7. I append statements showing in detail how the revenue and expenditure have been modified in the revised estimates.

Receipts.

Heads of Revenue	Actuals, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Variation of revised from budget.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Land Revenue (proper) and portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	338·68	351·94	350·41	— 1·53
	69·49	69·25	75·50	+ 6·25
Stamps	184·09	182·00	175·50	— 6·50
Excise	20·14	19·35	19·85	+ ·50
Income Tax	39·42	41·25	40·00	— 1·25
Forest	22·43	23·60	23·00	— ·60
Registration	8·68	7·93	10·00	+ 2·07
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	45·46	45·42	46·50	+ 1·08
Other heads				
Total	727·39	740·74	740·76	+ ·02
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial revenues	+ 29·95	+ 23·95	+ 23·20	— ·75
Total Receipts	757·34	764·69	763·96	— ·73

Expenditure.

Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Variation of revised from budget.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Land Revenue	125·47	130·70	123·86	— 6·84
Forest	28·61	30·50	29·48	— 1·02
General Administration	15·23	14·93	15·26	+ ·33
Courts of Law	82·84	84·56	84·54	— ·02
Jails	15·43	16·09	15·10	— ·99
Police	109·31	112·26	111·68	— ·58
Education	78·31	77·69	76·86	— ·83
Medical	25·16	21·10	50·79	+ 29·69
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	33·83	35·18.	33·10	— 2·08
Irrigation—Working Expenses	12·58	10·35	11·37	+ ·82
Minor Works and Navigation—Civil	6·76	8·00	6·90	— 1·10
Minor Works and Navigation—Public Works Department	37·34	34·00	33·00	— 1·00
Civil Works—Civil	79·09	34·99	23·78	— 11·12
Civil Works—Public Works Department	83·96	74·83	60·83	— 14·00
Other Heads	89·04	95·09	94·77	— ·32
Total Expenditure	822·76	780·33	771·92	— 8·41

Budget Estimate, 1916–1917.

8. I turn now to the estimates for the coming year. Our estimated receipts are 6·19 lakhs in excess of the revised estimate, while our forecast of expenditure shows an increase of 1·22 We still work to a deficit, but it is only 2·39, and our closing balance is as high as 99·21.

9. Before proceeding to an explanation of the variations in the figures under the Major heads of Receipts, I shall refer to the additional taxation proposals which were announced by the Honourable Finance Member of the Government of India on the 1st March in paragraphs 52 to 60 of his speech introducing the Financial Statement. These proposals relate to Customs with consequential changes in the Excise duties on liquors, to the duty on Salt, and to the income-tax. The heads Customs and Salt are purely Imperial, but the heads Income-tax and Excise are shared equally between Imperial and Provincial. The additional revenue accruing from the enhancement in the rates of income-tax, and of the duty on locally produced beer and foreign spirit, which will be credited to the heads VIII. Income-tax and V. Excise respectively, will consequently be shared equally between Imperial and Provincial. As, however, the additional taxation is imposed solely for Imperial purposes, the amount which technically accrues to this Presidency will be set off by a counter-adjustment from Provincial to Imperial under the head Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues The total yield from these measures in this Presidency has been estimated at 12·85 lakhs, of which the Provincial share is 6·43 lakhs, 12·50 lakhs occurring under Income-tax and ·35 lakh under Excise. An annual assignment of 6·43 lakhs has accordingly to be paid from Provincial to Imperial from 1916–1917 in order to secure to the latter the full benefit of the enhanced taxation.

Receipts.

10. The largest increase occurs under the head of Income-tax, and this is entirely due to the raising of the scale of taxation. In other words we have made a cautious estimate and not assumed that there will be any increase in assessable income.

Under Land Revenue, including the portion due to Irrigation, we have as usual assumed that the rainfall of the coming year will be normal. The budget estimate is almost the same as the revised estimate for the current year. The latter provides for a large increase over the revenue of the previous year and includes collections of postponed revenue.

Under Stamps, against an average annual growth in the past of about 6·69 lakhs, we have allowed for an increase of 4 lakhs, of which the Provincial share is 2 lakhs.

In regard to Excise, after excluding the receipt due to increased taxation, the budget is in excess of the revised estimate for the current year by only 4 lakhs, of which the Provincial share is 2 lakhs.

In regard to Forest, we have placed the budget at ·50 lakh less than the revised estimate for the current year, which includes certain special items of receipt from sandalwood and sale of plantations in Nellore. If, however, we take the net income from Forest, we have budgeted for an increase of ·16 lakh.

Under Registration, we have allowed for an increase of 1 lakh as the natural growth of registrations observable for so many years prior to the war has re-asserted itself since August last.

Transfers between Imperial and Provincial.—The recurring assignment from Imperial has been raised from 42·52 lakhs in the revised estimate for the current year to 49·20 lakhs in the budget, the increase occurring chiefly in the assignment to meet the expenditure thrown on Provincial revenues by the abolition of the Proprietary Estates Village Service Cess. The contribution which has to be made from Provincial to Imperial, which amounts to 19·32 lakhs in the revised estimate for the current year, has in the budget for the coming year risen to 25·75 lakhs, the increase of 6·43 lakhs representing the payment from Provincial to Imperial in order to secure to the latter the full benefit of the enhanced taxation, under Excise and Income-tax. The net assignment from Imperial to Provincial stands at 17·45 lakhs in the budget for 1916–1917.

Expenditure.

11. I have on several previous occasions pointed out that Provincial finance in India resembles private rather than public finance. The difference is this—that public finance consists, speaking broadly, of raising the money required to meet the expenditure which the Government believe to be necessary, while the aim of private finance is to regulate expenditure in accordance with a definite income. Our estimated income for next year is, as I have already stated, 770 lakhs and we are required to frame a programme of expenditure which shall not exceed that amount, or exceed it by a small sum only. We have a large balance to our credit and it would in no way conflict with the principles of private finance if we made a substantial draft upon it for our expenses; but the Government of India require the use of our balances during the period of the war and the cloth according to which we must cut our coat is approximately that indicated by our revenue. Larger allotments have been made in the coming year's budget under a number of heads. These are substantial in the case of 3. LAND REVENUE, 20. POLICE and 22. EDUCATION. There is also an increase under 45. CIVIL WORKS—Public Works Department, but this is nominal only, as four lakhs not provided for in the first edition of the budget have been entered temporarily in a lump sum under this head, but will later be reappropriated for expenditure on such objects as may be selected.

The total of the increases of expenditure is 19·96 and the economies effected under other heads amount to 18·74, so that the net increase of expenditure is only 1·22. The largest decreases are under the heads 24. MEDICAL and 45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL.

12. I will now examine the changes under each head which shows an important decline or increase.

Under 3. LAND REVENUE, there is an increase of 3·18 lakhs due to larger allotments for charges on account of village establishments in ryotwari and proprietary tracts, to the employment on the survey of Government villages in 1916–1917 of one of the survey parties which is now being charged to the estates, and to a cautious estimate of the probable savings under salaries of officers under Charges of District Administration.

11. FOREST.—Although the budget is ·66 lakh less than the revised estimate for the current year, I may remark that it really provides for 1·06 lakhs more, as the revised estimate for the current year includes an expenditure of 1·72 lakhs for the acquisition of Muduraalai and Kumbarakolli leased forests.

Under 19-A. COURTS OF LAW the budget contains larger allotments on account of supplies and services and contingencies and process serving and copyist establishments.

20. POLICE.—We have provided a sum of 4 lakhs for improving the scale of pay of the mufassal constabulary which has of late become a matter of pressing urgency. Great difficulty is being felt in securing the right class of recruits and we have found it necessary in the interests of good administration to increase the pay. The pay of the constabulary in the Madras City was raised with effect from September 1915. In the case of the district force, proposals for revision of the scale of pay are likely to be sanctioned and introduced in the course of the coming year. The net extra cost of the scheme after deducting savings in grain compensation allowance which will be discontinued when the pay is increased will be about 5 lakhs per annum, but provision has been made for an expenditure of 4 lakhs only. Of the total increase of 5·03 lakhs under Police, ·35 lakh appertains to the Presidency Police, i.e., the police of the City of Madras. This increase is due in part to provision being made for the higher pay for a full year instead of half a year, and in part to the greater expenditure which we expect on account of better recruitment. Of the remaining increase of 4·68 lakhs under the head of Police, 4 lakhs is for the lump provision already mentioned. As in the case of the City Police we anticipate better

Budget Estimate, 1916–1917.

8. I turn now to the estimates for the coming year. Our estimated receipts are 6·19 lakhs in excess of the revised estimate, while our forecast of expenditure shows an increase of 1·22. We still work to a deficit, but it is only 2·99, and our closing balance is as high as 99·21.

9. Before proceeding to an explanation of the variations in the figures under the Major heads of Receipts, I shall refer to the additional taxation proposals which were announced by the Honourable Finance Member of the Government of India on the 1st March in paragraphs 32 to 60 of his speech introducing the Financial Statement. These proposals relate to Customs with consequential changes in the Excise duties on liquors, to the duty on Salt, and to the income-tax. The heads CUSTOMS and SALT are purely Imperial, but the heads INCOME-TAX and EXCISE are shared equally between Imperial and Provincial. The additional revenue accruing from the enhancement in the rates of income-tax, and of the duty on locally produced beer and foreign spirit, which will be credited to the heads VIII. Income-tax and V. Excise respectively, will consequently be shared equally between Imperial and Provincial. As, however, the additional taxation is imposed solely for Imperial purposes, the amount which technically accrues to this Presidency will be set off by a counter-adjustment from Provincial to Imperial under the head TRANSFERS BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL REVENUES. The total yield from these measures in this Presidency has been estimated at 12·85 lakhs, of which the Provincial share is 6·43 lakhs, 12·50 lakhs occurring under Income-tax and ·35 lakh under Excise. An annual assignment of 6·43 lakhs has accordingly to be paid from Provincial to Imperial from 1916–1917 in order to secure to the latter the full benefit of the enhanced taxation.

Receipts.

10. The largest increase occurs under the head of Income-tax, and this is entirely due to the raising of the scale of taxation. In other words we have made a cautious estimate and not assumed that there will be any increase in assessable income.

Under LAND REVENUE, including the portion due to Irrigation, we have as usual assumed that the rainfall of the coming year will be normal. The budget estimate is almost the same as the revised estimate for the current year. The latter provides for a large increase over the revenue of the previous year and includes collections of postponed revenue.

Under STAMPS, against an average annual growth in the past of about 6·69 lakhs, we have allowed for an increase of 4 lakhs, of which the Provincial share is 2 lakhs.

In regard to EXCISE, after excluding the receipt due to increased taxation, the budget is in excess of the revised estimate for the current year by only 4 lakhs, of which the Provincial share is 2 lakhs.

In regard to FOREST, we have placed the budget at ·50 lakh less than the revised estimate for the current year, which includes certain special items of receipt from sandalwood and sale of plantations in Nellore. If, however, we take the net income from FOREST, we have budgeted for an increase of ·16 lakh.

Under REGISTRATION, we have allowed for an increase of 1 lakh as the natural growth of registrations observable for so many years prior to the war has re-asserted itself since August last.

TRANSFERS BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.—The recurring assignment from Imperial has been raised from 42·52 lakhs in the revised estimate for the current year to 43·20 lakhs in the budget, the increase occurring chiefly in the assignment to meet the expenditure thrown on Provincial revenues by the abolition of the Proprietory Estates Village Service Cess. The contribution which has to be made from Provincial to Imperial, which amounts to 19·32 lakhs in the revised estimate for the current year, has in the budget for the coming year risen to 25·75 lakhs, the increase of 6·43 lakhs representing the payment from Provincial to Imperial in order to secure to the latter the full benefit of the enhanced taxation, under Excise and Income-tax. The net assignment from Imperial to Provincial stands at 17·45 lakhs in the budget for 1916–1917.

Expenditure.

11. I have on several previous occasions pointed out that Provincial finance in India resembles private rather than public finance. The difference is this—that public finance consists, speaking broadly, of raising the money required to meet the expenditure which the Government believe to be necessary, while the aim of private finance is to regulate expenditure in accordance with a definite income. Our estimated income for next year is, as I have already stated, 770 lakhs and we are required to frame a programme of expenditure which shall not exceed that amount, or exceed it by a small sum only. We have a large balance to our credit and it would in no way conflict with the principles of private finance if we made a substantial draft upon it for our expenses; but the Government of India require the use of our balances during the period of the war and the cloth according to which we must cut our coat is approximately that indicated by our revenue. Larger allotments have been made in the coming year's budget under a number of heads. These are substantial in the case of 3. LAND REVENUE, 20. POLICE and 22. EDUCATION. There is also an increase under 45. CIVIL WORKS—Public Works Department, but this is nominal only, as four lakhs not provided for in the first edition of the budget have been entered temporarily in a lump sum under this head, but will later be reappropriated for expenditure on such objects as may be selected.

The total of the increases of expenditure is 19·96 and the economies effected under other heads amount to 18·74, so that the net increase of expenditure is only 1·22. The largest decreases are under the heads 24. MEDICAL and 45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL.

12. I will now examine the changes under each head which shows an important decline or increase.

Under 3. LAND REVENUE, there is an increase of 3·18 lakhs due to larger allotments for charges on account of village establishments in ryotwari and proprietary tracts, to the employment on the survey of Government villages in 1916–1917 of one of the survey parties which is now being charged to the estates, and to a cautious estimate of the probable savings under salaries of officers under Charges of District Administration.

11. FOREST.—Although the budget is ·66 lakh less than the revised estimate for the current year, I may remark that it really provides for 1·06 lakhs more, as the revised estimate for the current year includes an expenditure of 1·72 lakhs for the acquisition of Mudumalai and Kumbarakolli leased forests.

Under 19-A. COURTS OF LAW the budget contains larger allotments on account of supplies and services and contingencies and process serving and copyist establishments.

20. POLICE.—We have provided a sum of 4 lakhs for improving the scale of pay of the mufassal constabulary which has of late become a matter of pressing urgency. Great difficulty is being felt in securing the right class of recruits and we have found it necessary in the interests of good administration to increase the pay. The pay of the constabulary in the Madras City was raised with effect from September 1915. In the case of the district force, proposals for revision of the scale of pay are likely to be sanctioned and introduced in the course of the coming year. The net extra cost of the scheme after deducting savings in grain compensation allowance which will be discontinued when the pay is increased will be about 5 lakhs per annum, but provision has been made for an expenditure of 4 lakhs only. Of the total increase of 5·03 lakhs under Police, ·35 lakh appertains to the Presidency Police, i.e., the police of the City of Madras. This increase is due in part to provision being made for the higher pay for a full year instead of half a year, and in part to the greater expenditure which we expect on account of better recruitment. Of the remaining increase of 4·68 lakhs under the head of Police, 4 lakhs is for the lump provision already mentioned. As in the case of the City Police we anticipate better

recruitment and, therefore, slightly larger expenditure on the district force. We have also made larger provision for village police and for cattle pounds but we expect to spend less on criminal settlements.

22. EDUCATION.—The increase in the budget for 1916-17 occurs chiefly under Government Schools—General (1·37), Government Schools—Special (Training Schools for Masters and Mistresses, etc.) (·94) and Grants-in-aid (·64). Enhanced provision has also been made under the minor heads Inspection, Government Colleges—General and Government Colleges—Professional.

The excess provision of 1·37 lakhs under Government Schools—General includes a lump allotment of 1·24 lakhs as grants to local bodies to enable them to meet the charges for the payment of additional capitation allowance, for opening new elementary schools and for opening higher standards in elementary schools under their management.

I will deal in greater detail with the subject of expenditure on education in a later paragraph.

24. MEDICAL.—The net decrease under this head is 1·11 lakhs; it is partly due to our special generosity this year to the Corporation of Madras. The allotments in the coming year for grants to local bodies for sanitary purposes are less than those provided in the revised estimate as shown below :—

	LAKHS.
(*a*) Omission of the special grants given in 1915-16 to the Madras Corporation for its water supply and drainage schemes ..	7·00
(*b*) Decrease in the provision for grants to local bodies for water-supply and drainage schemes (the budget is 9·93, against the current year's revised estimate of 13·93)	4·00
(*c*) Decrease in the provision for grants for minor sanitary works (the budget is 5·98 against the revised estimate of 8·16) ..	2·18
	13·18

On the other hand, we have in the budget for next year allotted ·50 lakh for hospitals for women and children, and ·19 lakh for new hospitals and dispensaries to be opened by local bodies, with reference to the undertaking given by the Government in March 1915 to meet half the initial and recurring charges of such institutions. We have also provided ·37 lakh for the revision of the pay of Civil Assistant Surgeons, ·11 lakh for the strengthening of the nursing staff in the General Hospital and ·86 lakh for the maintenance of the new hospital at Royapuram.

It may be found possible to make further grants for items (*b*) and (*c*) from the lump provision of 4·00 lakhs entered under 45. CIVIL WORKS, if the need for them is clearly established. The large unspent balances of former grants which still remain in the hands of local bodies are discussed in a later paragraph.

Under 26-A. AGRICULTURE we have provided for the appointment of three additional Deputy Directors of whom one will take charge of cattle-breeding and dairy operations in the Presidency. We have also allowed for expenditure for the growth of the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments.

The increase under 26-B. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS is mainly due to a special allotment of ·75 lakh for the conduct of experiments in soap-making which have been entrusted to the Fisheries Department.

Under 43. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—CIVIL, we have repeated the current year's budget provision of 8 lakhs and it is hoped that it will not be necessary to reduce the grant in the coming year.

The next year's budget provision under 43. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT is placed at 32 lakhs and expenditure has been restricted to items of real urgency in pursuance of the policy of economy which has been imposed upon us.

Under 4b. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL the budget provides for smaller grants to local bodies as under:—

	Revised estimate, 1916-1916.	Budget estimate, 1916-1917.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
(a) In aid of the resources of District Boards ..	16·93	16·33
(b) Special grants to local boards for roads and bridges	4·20	..
(c) Special works in the Agency tracts	1·34	·88
	22·47	17.21
	— 5·26	

Under 45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT the budget figure of 64·16 lakhs includes four lakhs which the Government of India have added to this head for subsequent reappropriation to such other purposes of an urgent nature as may be determined in the course of the year. Excluding this sum, the true provision for Public Works expenditure is 60·16 lakhs against the current year's revised estimate of 60·83 lakhs.

13. The following statements give a detailed comparison of the budget figures with those of the revised estimate:—

Receipts.

Heads of Revenue.	Revised, 1915-1916.	Budget, 1916-1917.	Increase or Decrease of Budget for 1916-1917 over Revised, 1915-1916.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Land Revenue (PROPER) and Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	350·41	350·20	— ·21
Stamps	75·50	77·50	+ 2·00
Excise	175·50	177·68	+ 2·18
Income-tax	19·85	26·19	+ 6·25
Forest	40·00	39·50	— ·50
Registration	23·00	24·00	+ 1·00
Scientific and Miscellaneous departments	10·00	10·87	+ ·87
Other heads	46·50	46·85	+ ·35
Total ..	740·76	752·70	+ 11·94
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial revenues ..	+ 23·20	+ 17·45	— 5·75
Total Receipts ..	763·96	770·15	+ 6·19

Expenditure.

Heads of Expenditure	Revised, 1915-1916	Budget, 1916-1917.	Increase or decrease of Budget, 1916-1917 over Revised, 1915-1916.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Land Revenue	123·86	127·04	+ 3·18
Forest	29·48	28·82	— ·66
Courts of Law	84·54	85·29	+ ·75
Police	111·68	116·71	+ 5·03
Medical	76·86	80·87	+ 4·01
Agriculture	50·79	39·68	— 11·11
Scientific and Miscellaneous departments	11·24	11·82	+ ·58
Minor Works and Navigation—Civil	11·66	12·37	+ ·71
Do. Public Works Department ..	6·00	8·00	+ 1·10
Civil Works—Civil	33·00	32·00	— 1·00
Do. Public Works Department	23·78	18·53	— 5·25
Other heads	60·83	64·16	+ 3·33
	147·30	147·85	+ ·55
Total Expenditure ..	771·92	773·14	+ 1·22

Grants to Local Bodies.

14. As grants to local bodies are shown under several major heads, it will, I think, be convenient if I bring them together in the following statement. The figures do not include the grants to the Madras Corporation and the Madras Port Trust, nor do they take into account the contributions formerly paid to Provincial by local bodies which have recently been remitted.

Year.	Education including grants for buildings.	Water-supply and drainage schemes.	Minor sanitation	Hospitals and other medical buildings.	In aid of the resources of District Boards and for roads and bridges.	Miscellaneous purposes	Total.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
1908–1909	2·45	5·07	3·26	·65	13·80	2·40	27·53
1909–1919	2·45	3·82	4·95	·34	14·23	3·22	29·01
1910–1911	2·18	1·25	7·21	·80	14·70	3·35	29·52
1911–1912	4·41	3·94	11·84	3·29	19·33	4·42	47·03
1912–1913	14·90	6·60	30·54	2·13	21·61	4·05	29·92
1913–1914	30·38	3·84	21·84	2·83	30·61	5·13	101·63
1914–1915	20·84	8·50	25·19	7·77	36·62	8·04	100·96
1915–1916 (Budget) ..	17·45	12·00	8·22	....	19·93	5·69	63·29
1915–1916 (Revised) ..	17·45	13·93	8·16	..	19·93	5·83	65·30
1916–1917 (Budget) ..	18·42	9·93	5·00	..	16·63	4·29	53·97

Taking the budget figure for 1916–1917, viz., 53·97 lakhs, the recurring portion amounts to 47·29 lakhs including 14·20 lakhs given by the Government of India.

It will be seen that the grants in the current and coming years are less than those given in the past three years. This is due to the fact that we have not been allowed to draw from balances to any appreciable extent. I may, however, mention that the total amount of unspent balances at the disposal of local bodies from the grants given by Government up to the 31st December 1915 amounted on that date to about 88 lakhs as shown below :—

			Unspent balance.
			LAKHS.
Grants for roads	..	Local boards ..	6·51
Grants for bridges	..	Do. ..	7·49
Grants for medical buildings ..	..	Local boards 4·56 Municipalities 4·64	9·20
Grants for minor sanitary works ..	..	Local boards 19·05 Municipalities 19·45	38·50
Grants for educational objects ..	..	Local boards 15·79 Municipalities 5·63	21·42
Grants for water-supply and drainage schemes.	..	Municipalities ..	3·26
		Total ..	86·29

The corresponding unspent balance on the 31st December 1914 was 104·00 lakhs. The balance at that date of the grants for medical buildings was 11·75 : it is now 9·20. A grant of 3·68 lakhs was given in the interval, so that the total expenditure in the calendar year 1915 was 6·23 lakhs. Of the grants for minor sanitary works the balance at the end of 1914 was 47·05, to which should be added 7·90 given in 1915. The total expenditure has been about 16¼ lakhs, which is slightly more satisfactory. The balance of grants for educational objects (including buildings) was 25·40 in December 1914. Adding to this the grants for 1915 we have a total of 49·30 and the balance on 31st December 1915 indicates that the year's expenditure was about 23 lakhs. For grants for educational objects next year we have provided a sum of 13·42 lakhs which includes only ·10 lakh for buildings and equipment.

Education.

15. The following statement shows the expenditure on Education incurred in recent years from all public sources, i.e., Imperial, Provincial, Local and Municipal funds. It includes both recurring and non-recurring charges but does not include expenditure on educational buildings by local boards and municipalities from their own funds :—

Year.	Imperial funds	Provincial funds	Local funds	Municipal funds.	Total.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
1908–1909	..	39·54	11·28	4·20	55·02
1909–1910	..	39·52	11·30	4·88	55·29
1910–1911	..	42·48	11·69	4·47	58 65
1911–1912	3·05	45·81	10 83	4·27	63·96
1912–1913	19·77	54 08	11·64	4 53	90·02
1913–1914	34 88	61·74	11·04	4·17	111 83
1914–1915	32·35	58·59	12·84	5·74	109·52
1915–1916 (Budget Estimate) ..	21·42	64·29	13·81	5·66	105 18
1915–1916 (Revised Estimate) ..	21·49	62·17	15·77	6 23	105 66
1916–1917 (Budget Estimate) ..	21 85	67·43	15·33	5·81	110 45

The next statement shows how much of the above expenditure was incurred on *elementary* education alone. This also includes both recurring and non-recurring charges, but excludes expenditure on educational buildings by local boards and municipalities from their own funds.

Year.	Imperial funds.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds	Total.
	LAKHS	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS,	LAKHS.
1908–1909	..	24·34	8·78	2 44	35·56
1909–1910	..	25·12	8·80	2·74	36·66
1910–1911	..	26·08	9·24	2·83	38·10
1911–1912	1·25	27 69	8·11	2·60	39·65
1912–1913	10·05	33 72	8·72	2·66	55·15
1913–1914	23·58	30·37	8 04	2·67	71·26
1914–1915	20·20	36 01	9·51	2 98	68·70
1915–1916 (Budget Estimate) ..	13·15	38·72	10·10	3 32	65·29
1915–1916 (Revised Estimate) ..	13·78	37·72	11 75	3·47	66·67
1916–1917 (Budget Estimate) ..	12 85	40 97	11·36	3·41	68·59

The expenditure from Local and Municipal funds is relatively unimportant. Taking together the figures relating to Imperial and Provincial expenditure, the decrease in the current and the coming years as compared with the figures for the past two years 1913–14 and 1914–15 is due to the fact that the latter include certain special non-recurring items of expenditure, such as grants to local bodies for the construction of school buildings, grant to the Madras University, acquisition of sites for playgrounds, grants for building, furniture and apparatus, etc.

In so far as the recurring charges incurred by the Government on all kinds of Education—Collegiate, Secondary and Elementary—are concerned, I pointed out in my memorandum of last year that during the quinquennium ending 1915–16 there was an increase of 34·81 lakhs of which a sum of 16·67 lakhs was met from Provincial revenues proper. In regard to elementary education alone, there was an increase during that period of 23·57 lakhs of which a sum of 11·80 lakhs was met from Provincial funds. From paragraph 81 of Part III of this statement it will be seen that the budget for the coming year under the head 22. Education is in excess of the budget for the current year by 3·92 lakhs. This sum includes the progressively increasing contribution of two lakhs per annum for the expansion and improvement of elementary education.

Balances.

16. The non-recurring grants given by the Government of India for specific objects of expenditure from the year 1910–1911 amount to about 174 lakhs. At the end of the current year 1915–1916 the unexpended balance of these special grants will be 28·57 lakhs. The amount which will be spent in 1916–1917 and the balance remaining at the end of that year are given below:—

Object of grant.	Balance on 31st March 1916.	Expenditure in 1916–1917.	Balance on 31st March 1917.
Education	16·20	3·50	12·70
Urban sanitation	4·83	3·93	·90
Buildings required under the district reorganisation scheme.	2·84	·41	2·43
Sugarcane station	·70	·42	·28
Discretionary grant	4·00	..	4·00
Total ..	28·57	8·26	20·31

Our total balance at the end of 1916–1917 will be 99·21 lakhs, but 20·31 lakhs of this consists of the balances of special Imperial grants as shown above, and with the exception of 4 lakhs the whole is earmarked for specific objects. Including this sum of 4 lakhs our Provincial balance proper on the 31st March 1917 will be 82·90 lakhs. Deducting from this the minimum obligatory balance of 20 lakhs, we arrive at 62·90 lakhs as our free Provincial balance.

Recommendations of the Finance Committee.

17. Following the usual practice, I append a list of the accepted recommendations of the Finance Committee which deals with the budget for the ensuing year. In doing so I take this opportunity of tendering to the members of that body my thanks for their advice and suggestions.

Service head.	Nature of item.	Amount.
(1) 24-C. Medical—Sanitation and Vaccination	Grants to local bodies for minor sanitary works.	5·98
(2) 32-D. Miscellaneous ..	Contributions in aid of municipal balances ..	·50
(3) 45. Civil Works—Civil ..	Works in the Ganjam Agency	·03
(4) Do. ..	Grant to the Vizagapatam District Board for roads.	·35
(5) Do. ..	Grant to the Godâvari District Board for roads and bridges.	·50
	Total ..	·88
(6) 45. Civil Works—Public Works Department—Works in charge of Civil Officers acting as Public Works Disbursers.	Works in the Vizagapatam Agency	·12
	Grand Total ..	7·48

Fuller details of facts and figures will be found in the memoranda prepared by the Chief Secretary which follow this review.

11th March 1916. H. A. STUART.

PART III.

Detailed Memoranda by the Chief Secretary explanatory of the figures under each Major Revenue head and under each Major Expenditure head of account.

Introductory.

The conditions of Provincial finance are determined by the terms of an administrative arrangement subsisting between the Government of India and the Local Government known as the Provincial Settlement under which the revenue and expenditure of the province as classified in the public accounts are divided between the two Governments.

With effect from the 1st April 1911 a very important change was made in the Provincial Settlement, the *quasi*-permanent settlement being made permanent subject to the following conditions:—

(1) it shall not be subject to revision in the future, except by way of commuting fixed assignments into growing revenue;

(2) in case of serious famine the question of assistance from Imperial revenues will be duly considered by the Government of India;

(3) in special cases where the Local Government are unable to meet their requirements from their current revenues or by drawing on their balances, they should take the necessary amount as a short interest-bearing loan from the Government of India repayable in suitable instalments; and

(4) the Government of India reserve the right to call for assistance from Provincial revenues in case of serious embarrassment in their own finances.

At the same time Forest revenue and expenditure, which had formerly been divided, were made wholly Provincial.

2. The following statement shows the several heads of revenue and expenditure which are divided between Imperial and Provincial:—

Revenue.			Expenditure.		
Major heads.	Imperial share.	Provincial share.	Major heads	Imperial share.	Provincial share.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Land Revenue ..	One-half	One-half	1. Refunds and Drawbacks.	The share in the minor heads under this major head follows that of the corresponding major heads of receipts.	
IV. Stamps	One-half	One-half	2. Assignments and Compensations.		
V. Excise	One-half	One-half			
			6. Stamps	One-half	One-half.
VIII. Income-Tax ..	One-half	One-half	7. Excise	One-half	One-half.
			10. Income-Tax ..	One-half	One-half.
XXIX. Major Irrigation Works.	One-half	One-half	42. Major Irrigation Works.	One-half	One-half.

The remaining heads dealt with in this statement are wholly Provincial.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate

I. & 3. Land Revenue.

Revenue.

6-7

	Accounts			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.			
Ordinary revenue	683·62	675·30	671·91	699·63	695·37	695·16
Sale-proceeds of waste lands and redemption of land-tax	1·54	1·52	2·40	1·61	1·80	1·81
Miscellaneous	2·98	2·60	3·02	2·65	3·66	3·44
Total shared ..	688·14	679·52	677·33	703·89	700·83	700·41
Deduct—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	—107·20	—106·43	—102·45	—107·05	—104·69	—105·46
Net total shared ..	580·94	573·09	574·88	596·84	596·14	594·95
Provincial share ..	290·47	286·54	287·44	298·42	298·07	297·47

Expenditure.

27-44

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.			
Charges of District Administration.	52·43	56·00	48·19	50·95	47·01	47·85
Survey and Settlement	13·20	13·34	13·27	13·77	12·38	13·13
Land Records	28·38	28·80	29·25	29·87	29·38	29·93
Inam Commissioner	·29	·20	·19	·13	·19	·20
Allowances to District and Village officers.	47·80	48·60	34·57	35·07	34·92	35·93
Total ..	142·09	146·94	125·47	139·79	123·86	127·04

Revenue.

6-7

3. *Ordinary Revenue.*—There was a decrease in revenue in 1914–1915 caused by a fall in collections, particularly in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, North Arcot, Madura, Rāmnād and Malabar, owing to the depression in trade and financial stringency caused by war. Other causes that contributed to the decrease were a fall in the sale of waste lands under the Periyār, larger remissions due to floods in the river Kistna and in Tinnevelly, failure of the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal, and the unfavourable character of the season in Nellore, Anantapur, Chittoor, North Arcot and Trichinopoly.

4. The budget estimate for the current year, which was framed on the basis of normal seasonal conditions, provided for the usual growth of revenue and for the collection of the postponed revenue of the previous year. The decrease in the revised estimate, as compared with the budget estimate for 1915–1916, is due mainly to a fall in the opening balance of the land revenue demand outstanding in the beginning of the year.

Expenditure.

27-46

5. With effect from the 1st April 1914, the following changes in the classification of charges were made under the minor heads *Charges of District Administration* and *Allowances to district and village officers* under the major head 3. Land Revenue:—

(*a*) Formerly, 20 per cent of the charges on account of the superior Revenue staff, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, Taluk Sarishtadars, Head Accountants and their establishments, and most of the connected expenditure included under the sub-heads "General establishments" and "Sub-divisional establishments" was transferred

by deduction from 3-A. Land Revenue—*Charges of District Administration* to the head 19-A. Courts of Law; and one-fifth of the charges originally accruing under the head 19-A. Courts of Law—*Criminal Courts—Charges of Stationary Sub-Magistrates*, and *Hill Tract Agency, etc., establishments* was, in turn, transferred by deduction from 19-A. Courts of Law to 3-A. Land Revenue—*Charges of District Administration* under the two sub-heads abovenamed. As, however, the percentage of the net amount transferred to the head 19-A Courts of Law, which was smaller than that adopted in the accounts of other Provinces was found to be inadequate, it was decided to make only a lump transfer of 30 per cent of the total charges appearing under the head 3-A. Land Revenue—*Charges of District Administration* to 19-A. Courts of Law—*Criminal Courts*.

(b) The pay of talayaris or village constables, which was shown under the minor head *Allowances to District and Village Officers*, was, in accordance with the procedure followed in Bombay and the United Provinces, transferred to the head 20-D. Police—*Village Police*.

28–35 6. *Charges of District Administration.*—The change in classification referred to above accounts for the large fall in expenditure under this minor head since 1913–1914. The decrease in the revised estimate, as compared with the budget estimate for the current year, is due chiefly to the fact that the provision entered in the budget on account of the restrictions in regard to the grant of leave, and the introduction of a scale of guaranteed minimum salaries to members of the Indian Civil Service to compensate for loss of normal acting promotion owing to the embargo on leave, has proved to be too large. The budget estimate for next year under the minor head contains enhanced provision as compared with the revised estimate; and
28 this is chiefly due to larger expenditure anticipated under "General establishments —Salaries."

36–40 7. *Survey and Settlement.*—The diversion sanctioned in the course of the year of survey party No. II from the survey of Government villages to the survey of the Venkatagiri zamindari, the cost of which is borne by the estate, and larger recoveries from other estates on account of surveys made in previous years, account for the decrease in the revised estimate as compared with the budget estimate for the current year. It is expected that one of the survey parties now being charged to the estates will be employed on the survey of Government villages in 1916–1917; and the estimates for next year include the necessary provision for this.

42–45 8. *Land Records.*—This minor head includes the cost of establishments employed for preparing revenue and agricultural statistics in the office of the Board of Revenue and of the Director of Land Records and his establishment, charges on account of Land Records Superintendents, Land Records Tahsildars, Land Records Inspectors and Land Revenue Inspectors and karnams, and the expenditure on the maintenance of surveys of municipal towns. The cost of this maintenance establishment consisting of surveyors and chainmen in the municipalities is met in the first instance from Provincial funds, two-thirds of the cost of the establishment in mufassal municipalities, and one-fourth of the cost in the case of Madras town, being subsequently recovered from the local bodies concerned. These recoveries are taken by deduction from charges. The gradual increase of expenditure under this head is due to the revision of village establishments in ryotwari and proprietary areas which is still in progress.

45 9. *Allowances to District and Village officers.*—To this minor head is debited the expenditure on account of village establishments other than karnams and assistant karnams. The decrease in the expenditure since 1913–1914 is due to the change in classification referred to in paragraph 5 under which the charges relating to talayaris are being shown under the head 20. Police. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1915–1916 as compared with the budget for that year, occurs under payments on account of Ryotwari and Proprietary Estates Village Service Establishments, being due to an overestimate of the cost of revision of village establishments. The budget estimate for 1916–1917 contains enhanced provision for charges on account of village establishments in ryotwari villages and proprietary estates.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

IV. & 6. Stamps.

Revenue

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.			
Sale of general stamps	48·45	50·65	45·76	44 00	49·10	50·00
Sale of court-fee stamps	85·73	89·10	90 64	92 80	100·15	103·20
Duty on impressing documents ..	1·02	1·08	·75	·90	·91	·95
Fines and penalties	·84	·81	·78	·76	·75	·77
Miscellaneous	·11	·04	·05	·04	·09	·08
Total ..	136 15	141 68	138·98	138·50	151·00	155 00
Provincial share (one-half) ..	68 08	70 84	69 49	69·25	75·50	77·50

* This head is not open to discussion.

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915			
Superintendence	·26	·25	·31	·27	·33	·31
Charges for the sale of general stamps	2·08	2·16	2·02	2·19	2·06	2 08
Charges on sale of court-fee stamps..	·83	·86	·86	·86	·93	·94
Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores	1·78	1·19	1·15	1·30	·90	·91
Total ..	4·95	4·46	4·34	4·64	4·22	4·24
Provincial share (one-half) ..	2·48	2·23	2·17	2·32	2·11	2·12

Revenue.

10. The receipts comprise the share, credited to this major head, of the sale-proceeds of the unified postal and revenue stamps, the sale-proceeds of bills of exchange and other general stamps, of court-fee stamps and of stamped papers for copies of documents, the duty for embossing one-anna receipt and cheque stamps, the duty levied under the Stamp Act on documents brought for adjudication, and on documents unstamped or insufficiently stamped, and fines and penalties levied by Judicial and Revenue officers under the Stamp Act on insufficiently stamped instruments.

11. The revenue from the unified postal and revenue stamps is credited to the Imperial head Post Office. The Government of India have sanctioned the credit to the head Stamps of a sum of 3·50 per annum as representing the share of the revenue from unified stamps, the amount being included under the minor head *Sale of general stamps.*

12. The fall in the receipts under Stamps in 1914–1915 occurred under the minor head "Sale of general stamps" and was due to the disturbance of economic conditions as a result of the war. The decline continued in the first four months of 1915–1916 since when there has been a recovery resulting in increased receipts which,

it is expected, will continue. The receipts under "Sale of court-fee stamps" were not affected by the war and the revised estimate for 1915–1916 under the minor head, which is based on the latest actuals available, shows a noteworthy increase. The budget estimate for 1916–1917 under the major head has been framed with due regard to the expansion of revenue, which may be expected in the coming year.

Expenditure.

47-48 13. The expenditure under this major head relates to the Central Stamp office, and to charges connected with the sale of general stamps and court-fee stamps and to the cost of stamp paper.

47 14. *Superintendence.*—The clerical establishments of the Stationery and Stamp offices at Madras are placed on a single list, and the total cost of the combined establishment was distributed between the heads 6. Stamps and 50. Stationery and Printing in the proportion of 4 to 5 up to October 1914. Since then, owing to revisions of the combined establishment, the proportion was altered into 10 to 17, up to the 1st March 1915 and from that date into 13 to 25.

47 15. *Stamp paper supplied from Central stores.*—The decline in the figures from 1913–1914 is due to the invoice rate of the cost of stamps having been reduced by 30 per cent since that year.

V. & 7. Excise.

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.			
License and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs.	314·95	345·71	344 97	343 82	329 60	333·60
Gain on sale-proceeds of excise opium	11·99	13·76	14·02	13·80	13·85	13·85
Duty on ganja	3·80	4·94	5·14	4·50	5·30	5·30
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous	1·13	1·60	2 06	1 68	2·25	2 25
Additional taxation	..	..	..	..	..	35
Total ..	331·67	365·11	365·19	364·00	351·00	355·35
Provincial share (one-half) ..	165·93	182·55	183·09	182·00	175·50	177·68

Expenditure.

	Amounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914	1914–1915			
48						
District Executive establishment ..	04	·09	·07	·04	·04	·05
Portion of the combined Salt and Excise establishments ..	18 13	18·18	18·27	19·12	18·63	18·71
Total ..	18 17	18·21	18·34	19·16	18·67	18·76
Provincial share (one-half) ..	9·08	9·10	9 17	9·58	9·33	9·38

Revenue.

16. About 90 per cent of the receipts is derived from country spirits and toddy, the revenue from which is shown under the first minor head, the balance representing the revenue from foreign liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs

3-8 17. *License and Distillery fees, etc.*—The growing increase in the revenue under this minor head in recent years was due to the successive enhancements of the rates of excise duty on country spirits, larger collections under tree-tax due to enhancement of rates, an increase in consumption of country spirits notwithstanding successive

reductions in the number of shops sold, and increased rentals from toddy, arrack and opium shops. This increase, however, received a check in the year 1914–1915 from the disturbance of economic conditions caused by the war.

The budget estimate for 1915–1916 was fixed at a slightly lower figure than the actuals of the previous year. It is now anticipated that there will be a fall of 14·22 in the budget figure due partly to a decrease in the vend rents of arrack and toddy shops owing to poor competition at the auction sales and partly to a fall in the consumption of country spirits. The budget estimate for the coming year has been framed so as to provide for a small growth of revenue under the head.

18. *Gain on sale-proceeds of excise opium.*—This Presidency is supplied with Ghazipur opium, free of cost in the first instance. Of the gross sale-proceeds, an amount calculated on the quantity actually sold at the rate of Rs. 8½ per seer (the estimated cost of production), which will be raised to Rs. 11 per seer with effect from the 1st April 1916, is credited to the Imperial head II. Opium and the balance to the shared head V. Excise—*Gain on sale-proceeds of excise opium.* The rentals derived from opium shops are, however, shown under the first minor head *Excise and distillery fees, etc.* With a view to restrict the consumption of opium in the Presidency, the issue price was raised by Rs. 5 a seer from April 1910, and again by Rs. 5 a seer from April 1912 and April 1913. The issue price will be further raised by Rs. 2½ a seer to Rs. 41½ a seer with effect from the 1st April 1916 in view of the increase in the estimated cost of production already mentioned.

The revised estimate for the current year is based on the latest actuals available and the budget estimate for 1916–1917 follows the revised.

19. The duty on ganja was raised by 50 per cent from 1st April 1911, by 33⅓ per cent from the 1st April 1914 and again by 25 per cent from the 1st April 1915. The receipts from this source are credited to the third minor head, viz., *Duty on ganja* while the rents from retail shops are shown, as in the case of opium shops, under the minor head *License and distillery fees, etc.*

20. The revenue accruing under this major head from the additional taxation imposed by the Government of India on locally manufactured beer and foreign spirits is estimated at ·35, of which the Provincial share is ·18. A corresponding assignment will, however, be made from Provincial to Imperial revenues as explained in paragraph 180 *infra*.

Expenditure.

21. Under the head *District Executive Establishment* are recorded the charges for registration of agreements of renters of vend areas and of holders of independent shops the annual rental of which exceeds Rs. 1,000, and expenditure on rewards and contingencies.

22. *Portion of the combined Salt and Excise Establishments.*—The expenditure on the conjoint establishments which is arrived at after deducting the charges on account of Salt Excise licensees' works and Salt purchase and freight from the total cost of the combined departments of Salt and Excise is apportioned between the heads 5. Salt (Imperial) and 7. Excise (shared equally between Imperial and Provincial) in the ratio of 1 to 2, this being approximately the ratio which the Salt revenue bore to the Excise revenue in 1907–1908.

VIII. & 10. Income-tax

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–1916	Revised estimate, 1915–1916	Budget estimate, 1916–1917
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.			
Revenue (*a*)	34·81	37·48	40·28	38·70	39·70	39·70
Additional taxation	..	..	..	..	..	12·50
Total ..	34·81	37·48	40·28	38·70	39·70	52·20
Provincial share (one-half) ..	17·41	18·74	20·14	19·35	19·85	26·10

(*a*) The figures exclude collections of income-tax from Public Works officers in Coorg, which are Imperial.
* This head is not open to discussion.

42–43

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1916–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.			
Expenditure	·37	·39	·42	·57	·61	·64
Provincial share (one-half)	·19	·19	·21	·28	·30	·32

9 and 42–43

23 With effect from 1914–1915, the descriptive title of both the Revenue and Expenditure heads has been altered from "Assessed Taxes" to "Income-tax".

Revenue.

8

24. The receipts in 1914–1915 were not affected by the war as they were based mainly on the incomes of the previous year. The revised estimate for 1915–1916 has been framed with reference to the latest actuals available. It has been assumed in fixing the budget estimate for 1916–1917 that the revenue under this head will not be more seriously affected next year than in the current year.

The revenue accruing under this major head from the additional taxation imposed by the Government of India is estimated at 12·50, of which the Provincial share is 6·25. A corresponding assignment will, however, be made from Provincial to Imperial revenues as explained in paragraph 160 *infra*.

42–43

Expenditure.

25. The figures from 1915–1916 onwards include provision for the employment in Madras, Madura and Ramnad of a trained staff of accountants to scrutinise and audit private accounts produced before income-tax officers, and for the revision of the pay of Income-tax Inspectors in Madras. These schemes were introduced in the course of the year 1915–1916, and the budget estimate for 1916–1917 includes a full year's provision for the two schemes.

IX. & 11. Forest.

10

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.			
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency	10·40	7·64	5·77	6·03	7·20	5·90
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers	25·69	30·02	29·17	31·09	28·09	28·20
Confiscated drift and waif wood ..	·17	·17	·25	·17	·18	·21
Miscellaneous	4·66	4·17	4·23	3·96	4·53	4·19
Total ..	41·12	42·00	39·42	41·25	40·00	39·50

50–53

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.			
Conservancy and works	16·02	13·82	12·30	13·85	12·85	12·05
Establishment	15·48	15·54	16·31	16·04	16·63	16·77
Total ..	31·50	29·36	28·61	30·50	29·48	28·82

Reference to page the Civil Budget Estimate.

Revenue.

26. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1915–1916, as compared with the budget estimate for the year, occurs mainly under the minor head "Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers," and is due to the change of policy in forest management under which the Forest Department has lost the revenue from (*a*) casuarina plantations which were sold in 1913–1914, and (*b*) padugais which have been transferred to the Public Works Department, and to smaller demand for fuel coupes. The decrease is, however, counterbalanced to some extent by increased receipts under the first minor head from "Sales of timber and sandalwood" and also under the last minor head "Miscellaneous" due to sale of plantations and fallow lands in Nellore. The budget for 1916–1917 mainly follows the revised estimate for 1915–1916 after excluding special items of receipt in the current year.

Expenditure.

27. To the minor head *Conservancy and works* are debited the outlay on the improvement, extension and protection of forests generally, and on communications and buildings under the charge of the Forest Department, the cost of the extraction and transport to sale depots of timber and other forest produce exploited departmentally, and of the supervision of the removal of such produce by private agency, charges for the survey and demarcation of forests, and the cost of cattle, stores, tools and plant.

28. *Conservancy and works.*—The budget estimate for 1915–1916 included a provision of 1·50 for the acquisition of certain leased forests. The actual award however came to 1·72. Deducting this special item of expenditure, the revised estimate shows a decrease of 1·23 as compared with the budget for the year, which occurs mainly under the sub-heads "Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency" and "Demarcation, improvement and extension of forests."

The budget estimate for 1916–1917 provides for an increase of ·92 as compared with the revised estimate for the current year after excluding the special item, the increase occurring under the sub-heads mentioned above and under communications and buildings.

29. *Establishment.*—The budget estimate for 1916–1917 includes larger provision for temporary executive and protective staffs required for the protection and improvement of the forests, in anticipation of permanent additions to the staff on reorganization.

X. & 12. Registration.

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.			
Fees for registering documents	19·19	19·92	18·80	19·62	19·12	20·00
Fees for copies of registered documents	·54	·60	·58	·60	·60	·60
Miscellaneous	2·85	3·06	3·05	3·38	3·28	3·40
Total ..	22·58	23·58	22·43	23·60	23·00	24·00

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.			
Superintendence	·51	·53	·52	·55	·51	·52
District charges	11·95	12·16	12·22	12·45	12·11	12·15
Total ..	12·46	12·69	12·74	13·00	12·62	12·67

Revenue.

30. Prior to the year 1914–1915, there was a continued advance in the receipts due partly to the development of the department, and partly to increased commercial activity and the generally favourable character of the agricultural seasons which attracted investments in land. This advance has received a check owing to the dislocation of trade with European countries caused by the war. Since August 1915, however, conditions are tending more towards the normal.

31. The budget estimate for 1916–1917 has been framed with due regard to the growth of revenue which may be expected under this head in the coming year.

Expenditure.

32. The minor head *Superintendence* comprises charges on account of the Inspector-General of Registration, his office establishment and contingencies, while *District charges* represents the salary of district registrars and sub-registrars and their establishments, and contingent charges.

33. *District Charges.*—The decrease in the revised estimate for 1915–1916, as compared with the budget for that year, is due partly to the provision for grain-Compensation allowance being in excess of requirements and partly to savings under "section-writing and copying charges" and "service postage and telegram charges." The budget estimate for 1916–1917 mainly follows the revised estimate for 1915–1916.

***1. Refunds and Drawbacks.†**

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.			
Land Revenue	·73	·83	·80	·75	·79	·73
Stamps	·74	·82	·85	·79	·87	·87
Excise	·18	·20	·25	·20	·29	·26
Income-tax	·16	·12	·15	·13	·14	·15
Forest	·28	·42	·39	·25	·30	·35
Registration	·05	·06	·05	·05	·05	·05
Total	2·08	2·45	2·49	2·17	2·35	2·41

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of the Government of Madras are not shown here.

† Drawbacks occur under Customs only and are wholly Imperial.

34. The amounts shown above represent the debits to Provincial funds of the expenditure under *Refunds* in proportion to the Provincial shares of the revenues under the respective heads in connection with which refunds are made. The charges under the head are of a fluctuating character and are not subject to any departmental control.

‡ 2. Assignments and Compensations.

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.			
Inamdars and other grantees	·06	·06	·06	·06	·06	·06
Pensions in lieu of resumed lands	2·06	2·05	1·97	2·11	2·11	2·11
Malikhana	2·68	3·52	2·90	2·99	3·09	2·98
Miscellaneous Land Revenue compensations	·01	..	·01	·02	·01	·01
Excise compensations	·43	·57	·61	·64	1·07	1·01
Total	5·14	6·20	5·55	5·82	6·34	6·17
Provincial share (one-half)	2·57	3·10	2·77	2·91	3·17	3·08

‡ Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of the Government of Madras are not shown here.

This head is not open to discussion.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimates.

35. The minor heads here are treated as wholly Imperial, wholly Provincial, or divided between Imperial and Provincial, according to the classification of the corresponding heads of revenue. The charges consist chiefly of pensions paid to landholders as compensation for lands resumed by Government, malikhana allowances and other special compensations. *Excise compensations* represent mainly the compensation paid by Government in lieu of abkāri and opium privileges which have been either leased or resumed in Native States. The main items under this head are the annual payment to the Nawab of Banganapalle for the lease to Government of the abkāri and opium revenue of that State, and a compensation to the Travancore State for the suppression of ganja cultivation. A new item of charge which appears for the first time in the revised estimate for 1915–1916 and the budget estimate for 1916–1917 is a refund to the French Government (amounting to ·13) of the duty on opium and ganja supplied to French renters. 27

XII. & 13. Interest.

* *Revenue.* 11-13

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.			
REVENUE	4·27	4·55	4·43	4·49	3·46	4·64

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of this Government have been left out.

† *Expenditure.* 58-61

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.			
EXPENDITURE	3·17	3·22	3·28	3·81	3·33	3·39

† This head is not open to discussion.

Revenue.

36. The revenue represents mainly the interest received by the Local Government on advances and loans made from the Provincial advance and loan account. This account, the capital transactions of which are outside the current budget figures, provides for the grant of loans to agriculturists, local bodies, etc. The monies required are furnished by the Government of India, and the Local Government pay interest thereon at the rate of 3½ *per cent. per annum* and bear losses on account of bad debts, charging a higher rate of interest, as a rule, to the persons and bodies to whom the money is loaned in order to cover risks and cost of management. It also includes interest on Government securities belonging to institutions taken over by Government, along with the endowments for the upkeep of such institutions. 12-13

37. The increase in the budget estimate for 1916–1917 as compared with the revised estimate for 1915–1916 occurs mainly under "Interest on advances to cultivators". 11

Expenditure.

38. The interest at 3½ *per cent.* which is paid to the Government of India by the Local Government on sums placed at the disposal of the latter for advances and loans to local bodies, agriculturists, etc., is shown as expenditure under this head, this interest being calculated on the mean between the outstanding balance of the Provincial 58-61

advance and loan account at the beginning and at the end of each year. No interest is, however, charged to the Local Government on loans to co-operative credit societies so long as the loans to the societies are free of interest.

*18. General Administration.

62-73 † *Expenditure.*

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1916–1916.	Revised estimate, 1916–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.			
Salary of the Governor	1·17	1·20	1·20	1·20	1·20	1·20
Staff and household of the Governor	·66	·79	1·08	·93	1·29	1·49
Expenditure from contract allowance	1·19	1·19	·75	·59	·75	·65
Tour expenses	·04	·03	·03	·05	·47	·50
Executive Council	2·16	2·13	2·22	2·19	2·25	2·21
Legislative Council	·17	·19	·18	·19	·16	·20
Civil Secretariats	5·49	5·78	6·27	6·24	6·54	6·03
Board of Revenue, Financial Commissioner and Establishments ..	1·96	1·90	1·85	1·88	2·01	1·89
Civil Offices of Account and Audit.	1·10	1·08	1·15	1·16	1·18	1·18
Royal Visit—Delhi Coronation Darbar	·05	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	13·99	14·27	15·23	14·93	15·86	15·35

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here.
† Statutory charges under this head are not open to discussion.

65-67 39. The variations in the figures from 1914–1915 as compared with the figures for previous years under the heads *Staff and household of the Governor*, *Expenditure from contract allowance* and *Tour expenses* are due mainly to a change in the classification and in the scale of expenditure under those heads introduced with effect from 68 the 1st April 1914. The expenditure on the purchase and maintenance of furniture, carpets, and other equipment for Government houses, is now being shown under the minor head *Staff and household of the Governor*, and the revised estimate for 1915–1916 and the budget estimate for 1916–1917 include arrears of the non-recurring allowance on account of these items.

XVI-A. & 19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

13-14 ‡ *Revenue.*

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1916–1916	Revised estimate, 1916–1916	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.			
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	·15	·19	·27	·19	·22	·25
Court-fees realised in cash	·24	·28	·33	·29	·30	·37
General fees, fines and forfeitures..	9·77	9·99	10·32	10·49	10·69	10·00
Pleadership examination fees ..	·06	·11	·11	·12	·11	·11
Miscellaneous fees and fines ..	·17	·15	·18	·15	·15	·16
Miscellaneous	·25	·23	·22	·23	·23	·23
Total ..	10·64	10·95	11·44	11·47	11·70	12·05

‡ This head is not open to discussion.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

* *Expenditure.*

74-90

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.			
High Court	9·32	9·48	11·08	10·91	12·48	12·62
Law Officers	2·71	2·58	2·36	2·56	2·62	2·53
Administrator-General	·14	·22	·24	·25	·26	·25
Presidency Magistrate's Court ..	·69	·77	·68	·69	·72	·74
Civil and Sessions Courts ..	35·31	37·03	38·43	39·10	38·78	39·76
Court of Small Causes	1·04	1·04	1·07	1·09	1·06	1·06
Criminal Courts	16·15	17·19	27·44	28·57	27·41	27·63
Pleadership Examination charges ..	·05	·05	·04	·06	·06	·06
Refunds	1·20	1·40	1·30	1·33	1·20	1·30
Total ..	66·61	69·68	82·64	84·56	84·54	85·89

* Statutory charges under this head are not open to discussion.

13-14

Revenue.

40. The revenue depends mainly on the receipts under the minor head *General fees, fines and forfeitures*, which is liable to fluctuations as it depends largely on the amount of judicial fines inflicted. The gradual increase is due to larger realizations under translation and printing fees and magisterial fines. 13

Expenditure.

41. *High Court.*—Under this minor head are shown the salaries of the Judges and the officers and establishments of the High Court, and the connected contingent expenditure. Two additional temporary Judges were appointed in the beginning of 1912 to clear off the arrears in the High Court; and the bench was further strengthened by the addition made in July 1914 of two more temporary Judges. The increase in the revised estimate, as compared with the budget estimate, for the current year, under this minor head occurs chiefly under expenditure on account of printing and translation work executed on behalf of suitors which is covered by receipts credited *per contra*. The budget estimate for 1916–1917 provides for the continuance throughout next year of all the four temporary puisne Judges but anticipates a smaller expenditure on printing and translation work than in the current year. 74-77

42. *Law Officers.*—This minor head comprises the charges on account of the Advocate-General, the Government Solicitor, and the Government Pleaders at Madras and in the mufassal, as well as the fees paid by Government to pleaders in civil and criminal cases. 77-78

43. *Administrator-General.*—The conversion of the appointment of Administrator-General and Official Trustee into that of a full-time salaried officer of Government with effect from the 12th July 1912 accounts for the larger expenditure under this minor head from 1913–1914. 78

44. *Civil and Sessions Courts.*—To this minor head are debited the charges in connection with the City Civil Court, the Courts of District and Sessions Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs, the establishments of the Government Agents in Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Gōdavari, and process-serving and copyist establishments. 79-84

45. The gradual increase in expenditure under this minor head is mainly due to the additional temporary courts that have been opened in the various districts. The budget estimate for the current year provided for the continuance throughout 1915–1916 of 16 temporary Sub-Courts and 25 District Munsifs' Courts, and for the deputation of two Indian Civil Service officers to undergo legal training, and it also contained enhanced provision for process-serving and copyist establishments. A small saving is, however, anticipated in 1915–1916 chiefly in regard to the allotments for additional process-serving and copyist establishments. The budget estimate for 81-82

next year provides for two small cause courts which it has been decided to establish experimentally in the mufassal, and the continuance throughout 1916–1917 of 16 temporary Sub-Courts, and 21 temporary District Munsifs' Courts. It also contains larger allotments on account of *supplies and services* and *contingencies* and process-serving and copyist establishments.

45-49 46. *Criminal Courts.*—Under this minor head, the variations in the figures follow the corresponding alterations under the minor head 3-A. Land Revenue—*Charges of District Administration* portion of which is transferred to this head.

The increase from 1914–1915 is due to the change in classification referred to in paragraph 5 according to which a larger proportion of the charges accruing under the head 3-A. Land Revenue—*Charges of District Administration* is now transferred to 19-A. Courts of Law.

XVI-B. & 19-B. Law and Justice—Jails.

34 *Revenue.*

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.			
Jails	·06	·07	·07	·06	·05	·06
Jail manufactures	5·43	5·38	6·18	5·44	5·14	5·60
Total ..	5·49	5·45	6·25	5·50	5·20	5·66

90-4 *Expenditure.*

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913	1913–1914.	1914–1915			
Jails	10·40	10·82	10·97	11·89	11·35	11·57
Jail manufactures	3·50	4·17	4·46	4·20	3·75	3·75
Total ..	13·90	14·99	15·43	15·09	15·10	15·32

34 *Revenue.*

47. The main source of receipts under the head Law and Justice—Jails is the sale-proceeds of articles manufactured in jails and supplied to public departments.

48. *Jail manufactures.*—The increase in the actuals for 1914–1915 as compared with previous years was due to larger orders from the Police and Military Departments, and to the adjustment in that year of the value of a portion of the supplies relating to the previous year. The revised estimate for 1915–1916 is based on the latest actuals available and the budget for 1916–1917 has been framed with reference to the actuals of previous years.

90-6 *Expenditure.*

49. Under this head are shown (*a*) the expenditure connected with the staff employed in the supervision of jails, (*b*) the charges for the maintenance of convicts, and (*c*) the cost of the purchase of raw materials for jail manufactures. Items (*b*) and (*c*) are fluctuating, being dependent on the strength of the jail population and on the demands for jail industries. Variations in the prices of food-grains, and outbreaks of epidemic diseases in jails, also affect the charges for the maintenance of prisoners.

50. *Jails.*—The increase in the figures from 1913–1914 is mainly due to enhanced expenditure under "Dietary charges," and is also partly due to the several reforms introduced in jail administration in the course of that year in connexion with the diet and clothing of prisoners, the education of long-term convicts, increased gratuities to convict officers, increased rates of road batta, and free issue of clothing to released prisoners.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

51. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1915-1916 as compared with the budget estimate for that year is caused by savings in the allotments for salaries of Superintendents of Jails, miscellaneous services and supplies, petty construction and repairs, and charges for police custody. The saving in the provision for "salaries" is due to the transfer to military duty in connection with the war of Superintendents of Jails belonging to the Indian Medical Service, and to the officers appointed in their place drawing less salary, while the decrease under "charges for police custody" is due to the debit to the head 20. POLICE of the cost of railway warrants issued for the conveyance of under-trial prisoners by the Police department. 99 91 95

52. The budget estimate for 1916-1917 contains enhanced provision for salaries of officers, and for petty construction and repairs partly counterbalanced by a decrease in the allotment for "Dietary charges." 90 95

53. *Jail manufactures.*—The estimates have, as usual, been framed with reference to the actuals of previous years, the actuals in the current year as far as known, and the probabilities of demands for jail manufactures next year.

XVII. & 20. Police.

14-15

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget estimate, 1916-1917.
	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.			
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and town funds ..	..	..	·02	..	..	..
Police supplied to public departments, private companies and persons	·44	·33	·43	·47	·54	·50
Presidency Police	·66	·67	·58	·57	·59	·58
Fees, fines and forfeitures	3·65	3·69	3·69	3·74	3·68	3·75
Superannuation receipts	·02	·02	·02	·02	·03	·02
Miscellaneous	23	·17	·29	·16	·21	·19
Total ..	5·00	4·88	4 94	4·96	5·06	5·07

96-121

Expenditure.

	Accounts			Budget estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget estimate, 1916-1917.
	1912-1913	1913-1914	1914-1915			
Presidency Police	5·52	5·71	5·42	6·52	5·75	6 10
Superintendence	1 99	2·13	2·06	2·15	2·27	2·21
District Executive Force	74·07	76 43	70·85	81·52	81·10	81·82
Village Police	·87	·86	15·25	15 05	15 48	15·69
Criminal Investigation Department	1·51	1·52	1·56	1·53	1·59	1·63
Railway Police	1·61	1·59	1 47	1·60	1·50	1·46
Cattle Pounds	2·53	2·52	2 53	2·57	2·38	2·57
Refunds	·01	·01	·02	·01	·02	·01
Miscellaneous	·06	1·71	1 65	·71	1·49	1·22
Lump provision	..	..	..	..	..	4·06
Total ...	88·17	92 48	102·31	112 26	111·68	116 71

14-15

Revenue.

54. The receipts under this head consist mainly of (*a*) fees and fines levied under the Cattle Trespass Act, (*b*) the recovery of the cost of police supplied to public departments, private companies and persons, and (*c*) fees levied under the Hackney Carriage Act and the Motor-vehicles Act.

Expenditure.

55. The cost of the establishments maintained in connection with cattle pounds is debited to this head, but the bulk of the expenditure relates to the Police department. In 1913–1914 a commencement was made in the reclamation of criminal tribes and gangs chiefly by the application of the Criminal Tribes Act. Charges relating to the establishment and maintenance of settlements for the reclamation of criminal tribes and for the reception of prisoners are recorded under the minor head *Miscellaneous*.

97-103

56. *Presidency Police.*—The low actuals in 1914–1915 under this minor head partly occurred under pay of police force owing to short recruitment. The change in classification given effect to from 1914–1915, under which the entire charges on account of clothing and uniform, arms and accoutrements are being shown under *District Executive Force* instead of as previously under the various minor heads, accounts also for the fall in expenditure in 1914–1915 under *Presidency Police*.

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57. The budget for 1915–1916 provided for better recruitment, and included a sum of ·34 on account of the renting of accommodation for the head constables and constables who have not yet been provided with Government quarters; but mainly owing to the operation of the causes referred to above as contributing to the low expenditure in 1914–1915, large savings are expected in the current year. Such savings have, however, been partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure on account of the scheme for the reorganization of the constabulary in the Madras city which was given effect to from September last. The new scheme provides for an increase of Rs. 5 per mensem in the pay of all head constables, and for the following revised scale of pay for constables :—

	Rs
First five years	11
Sixth to tenth year	12
Eleventh to seventeenth year	13
After seventeenth year	14

The budget estimate for next year provides for a full year's charges on account of this reorganization and for a consequent better recruitment.

101-107

58. *Superintendence.*—The salaries of the Inspector-General and of the Deputy Inspectors-General and of their establishments are accounted for under this minor head. The estimates for 1915–1916 and 1916–1917 include a full year's charges on account of an additional Deputy Inspector-General who has been entertained temporarily since September 1914.

107-109

59. *District Executive Force.*—The salaries of District Superintendents, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and of their establishments and the cost of the District Police force, the Provincial Training school at Vellore, and the recruit schools for constables are included under this minor head. The expenditure under this head represents over 70 per cent of the expenditure under the whole major head

The increase in 1913–1914 was due mainly to better recruitment, more travelling, and larger expenditure on clothing and uniform including packing and carriage charges. There was a further increase in expenditure in 1914–1915, chiefly as a result of better recruitment, the recall of officers from leave on the outbreak of war and the debit to this head of the cost of railway fare of prisoners escorted by the Police formerly shown under Law and Justice and Jails.

60. The budget for 1915–1916 provided for the full sanctioned strength of inspectors, sergeants, sub-inspectors, head constables and constables of the District Police force, less probable savings representing the cost of so much of the force as was not likely to be recruited in 1915–1916. It also included a special allotment of ·61 for the renting of accommodation for the subordinate police not provided with Government quarters in the mufassal, and enhanced provision under travelling allowance and under salaries of officers, owing to the restrictions on the grant of leave. The chief item that contributed to the decrease in the revised estimate for the current year is smaller expenditure on grain compensation allowance. The budget

109

110

estimate for next year provides for a slight improvement in recruitment; and it also includes a lump provision which is entered under the major head, of 4·00 for improving the scale of pay of the mufassal constabulary.

61. The expenditure in connection with police talayaris appears under the minor head *Village Police*. The large increase under this head from 1914–1915 is due to the change in classification referred to in paragraph 5 under which charges on account of Revenue talayaris are also now debited to 20. Police. 109

62. The charges of the *Criminal Investigation Department* including the finger-print establishment, which forms part of this branch, are shown under the fifth minor head. The department is controlled by a Deputy Inspector-General who also supervises the Railway Police. 110-111

63. The minor head *Railway Police* includes the cost of the police staff employed on railways, and one-fourth of the salary of the Deputy Inspector-General for Criminal Intelligence and Railways and of his office establishment. The cost of supervision and of the police executive staff is distributed among the railways concerned in proportion to mileage. Seven-tenths of the aggregate cost is recoverable from the railways, the recovery being shown in deduction of the charges. 111-113

64. Under the next minor head is shown the expenditure on account of *cattle-pounds* in the mufassal, the charges on account of the pounds in Madras being debited to the minor head *Presidency Police*. 113

65. *Miscellaneous.*—A large portion of the expenditure in 1913–1914 and 1914–1915 under this minor head relates to non-recurring expenditure in connection with the establishment of settlements for the reclamation of criminal tribes and for the reception of prisoners with a view to weaning them from criminal habits and converting them into useful citizens. A considerable proportion of these charges is for the establishment of settlements, and is thus non-recurring; and the increase in the revised estimate for the current year is largely due to grants of this description. 129-131

21. Ports and Pilotage.

Expenditure. 123

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–16.	Revised estimate, 1915–16.	Budget estimate, 1916–17.
	1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.			
Marine establishments	·41	·46	·37	·46	·40	·40

66. The charges under this head relate to the office of the Agent for Government Consignments.

XIX. & 22. Education.

Revenue. 18-19

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915			
Fees—Government, Colleges—General	·95	1·21	1·29	1·31	1·19	1·26
Fees—Government Colleges—Professional	1·16	1·03	1·14	1·15	1·10	1·10
Fees—Schools—General	·32	·32	·34	·34	·35	·35
Fees—Schools—Special	·15	·14	·16	·16	·16	·16
Miscellaneous	·35	·30	·30	·25	·26	·27
Total ..	2·96	3·11	3·23	3·21	3·06	3·14

124-125

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915			
University	6·16	9·04	·98	·86	·86	1·04
Direction	1·11	1·18	·96	·82	·87	·87
Inspection	7·86	8·62	8·36	8·65	8·48	8·82
Government Colleges—General ..	3·64	3·73	3·63	3·94	3·96	4·29
Government Colleges—Professional	2·25	2·42	2·83	2·77	2·66	2·76
Government Schools—General ..	11·12	18 24	19 58	21·20	21 05	22·42
Government Schools—Special ..	6·26	7·86	8 25	8·32	7 65	8·59
Grants-in-aid	28·85	32·97	32·12	29·11	29 62	30·26
Scholarships	1 03	1·20	1·32	1·41	1 43	1 55
Miscellaneous	·20	·23	·25	·30	·37	·26
Refunds	·03	·02	·02	·01	·01	·01
Lump grant for the improvement of Muhammadan Education ..	..	..	..	·30	..	..
Total ..	65 53	79·51	78·31	77·69	76·85	80·67

67. The receipts and charges on account of industrial development, which were shown under the heads XIX and 22 EDUCATION have, from the 15th April 1914, been transferred to the heads XXI-B. and 26-B. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS, the Secretary of State having sanctioned the creation of a separate department under the control of a Director of Industries.

Revenue.

16 68. *Fees—Government Colleges—General and Professional.*—The figures under these two minor heads depend upon the strength of the Government Arts colleges and of the Law college.

Expenditure.

122-123 69. *University.*—The sum of ·86 entered in the budget estimate and the revised estimate for 1915–1916 is made up of (*a*) ·65 being the recurring Imperial grant, (*b*) ·20 for meeting expenses in connection with travelling allowances to Fellows and (*c*) ·005 for the maintenance of the Johnston of Carnsalloch scholarship. Besides this sum of ·86, the budget estimate for 1916–1917 contains a grant of ·18 towards the cost of publishing a Tamil lexicon. The Government have promised a total contribution of 1·00 for this purpose and the grants already paid up to the end of 1915–1916 amount to ·35.

124-6 70. *Inspection.*—The budget estimate for 1916–1917 contains larger allotments for salaries and travelling and grain compensation allowances, and the usual provision for the 19 temporary additional Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools whose employment has been sanctioned pending the settlement of the question of permanently increasing the Inspecting agency. It also provides for the appointment of two additional Muhammadan Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools and one additional temporary Sub-Assistant Inspectress for girls' schools in the Western Circle.

127-8 71. *Government Colleges—General.*—Besides a full year's allotment for the College for Women in the Madras City, the budget estimate for 1916–1917 contains provision for eight months for a new college in the Ceded districts to be opened at Anantapur. It also provides for larger expenditure under the items "Books, maps and apparatus" and "stores."

128-130 72. *Government Colleges—Professional.*—The actuals for 1914–1915 include ·37 for stores for the Electrical Engineering laboratory in the College of Engineering. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 included provision for (1) the appointment of a Professor of Electrical Engineering and his assistant in the College of Engineering, and (2) the reorganization of the staff of the Law College, Madras. It is, however, not likely that the latter scheme will be introduced in 1915–1916. Savings are also anticipated under *salaries* in the sub-heads "College of Engineering" and "Teachers' College."

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

The budget estimate for 1916-1917 provides for the reorganization of the staff of the Law College. No provision has been made for the opening of a Teachers' College in the Northern Circars, as the scheme is not likely to be sanctioned and introduced in the year 1916-1917.

73. *Government Schools—General.*—The details of the figures under this minor head are :— 191-8

	Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget, 1915-1916.	Revised, 1915-1916.	Budget, 1916-1917.
(a) Government Schools, proper (secondary and elementary schools, for boys and for girls).	3·53	3·96	3·78	4·18
(b) Payments in support of local board and municipal schools (secondary, elementary and sessional schools)	15·05	17·24	17·27	18·24
Total ..	18·58	21·20	21·05	22·42

74. *Item (a)—Government Schools—proper.*—The decrease in the revised estimate for 1915-1916, as compared with the budget for that year, is due to savings in the allotments for *allowances, supplies and services* and *contingencies*. The budget estimate for 1916-1917 provides, as in the current year, for instructors in manual and physical training and for extending the work in domestic science in connection with European schools. It also contains allotments of ·10 for opening secondary schools for Muhammadans at Vellore and Trichinopoly and ·01 for additional staff in the Madrasa-i-Azam and Georgetown secondary school for Muhammadans. 191-3

75. *Item (b)—Payments in support of Local Board and Municipal schools.*—It is under this sub-head, and under the minor head "Grants-in-aid", that the bulk of the expenditure in connection with the expansion and improvement of elementary education occurs. The following statement shows the details of the charges under this sub-head :— 194

	Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget estimate, 1916-1917.
Recurring.				
(i) Elementary schools	13·58	14·92	14·84	14·84
(ii) Secondary and sessional schools	1·58	1·93	1·82	1·86
(iii) Revision of the pay of pandits in secondary schools	..	·02	..	..
(iv) For opening night schools	..	·16	..	..
(v) For opening elementary schools for girls ..	..	·26	·09	·20
(vi) Additional capitation allowance, opening new elementary schools, and opening higher standards in elementary schools	..	..	..	1·24
Total ..	15·16	17·24	16·75	18·14
Non-recurring.				
(vii) Elementary schools	·44	..	·16	..
(viii) Secondary schools	·35	..	·36	·10
Total ..	·79	..	·52	·10
Grand Total ..	15·95	17·24	17·27	18·24

* Included in the figures under item (ii).

76. *Recurring charges.*—The recurring subsidies to local bodies which amounted to 2·18 in 1910-1911 have been increased to 18·14 in the budget estimate for 1916-1917.

Items (i) *and* (ii).—The small decrease in the revised estimate for 1915–1916, and in the budget estimate for 1916–1917, as compared with the budget estimate for 1915–1916, is due to the fact that in distributing the lump allotment for the year 1915–1916 it was found that it was slightly in excess of the actual requirements.

Item (iv).—In the budget for 1915–1916, a lump provision of ·10 was entered with reference to the recommendations of the Finance Committee for opening night schools. When proposals for the utilization of this sum were made, orders had been received to postpone expenditure which was not of pressing urgency.

Item (v).—The amount entered in the revised estimate for 1915–1916 represents the subsidies for a portion of the year payable to local bodies for opening new elementary schools for girls as the scheme has been sanctioned only in the course of the year 1915–1916.

Item (vi).—In order to enable local bodies to meet the charges for the grant of additional capitation allowance, for opening new elementary schools, and for opening higher standards in elementary schools under their management, a provision of 1·24, which comes out of the annual Provincial increment of 2·00 for elementary education, is entered in the budget for 1916–1917.

184–7 77. *Government schools—Special.*—The saving in the revised estimate for 1915–1916 as compared with the budget for that year occurs mainly under *salaries*, and *supplies and services*, in the sub-head "Training schools for masters".

The budget estimate for 1916–1917 contains a provision of ·06 under "Training schools for masters" for the opening of a training school for Muhammadans at Vellore, as also larger allotments for stipends to students in training schools for masters and mistresses, and for charges under *supplies and services* and *contingencies*. It also includes a lump provision of ·10 for opening additional training schools for women.

128 78. *Grants-in-aid.*—The total figures appearing under this minor head may be broadly classified as follows:—

	Actuals, 1913–1914.	Actuals, 1913–1914.	Actuals, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
A—Recurring.						
(1) Teaching grants—elementary schools	11·92	13·41	16·51	15·55	16·09	16·09
(2) Teaching and other grants to colleges, secondary schools, and schools other than elementary	7·79	8·96	9·02	9·38	9·38	9·41
Total (recurring) ...	19·71	22·37	25·53	24·93	25·47	25·50
B—Special.						
Grants for buildings, furniture, apparatus, etc., hostels, etc. ...	6·14	10·60	6·59	4·18	4·15	4·76
Grand Total ...	25·85	32·97	32·12	29·11	29·62	30·26

182 79. The expenditure of 16·51 in 1914–1915 shown under the item *Teaching grants—elementary schools* includes 1·03 being the payment due in 1913–1914. Excluding this sum, the expenditure in 1914–1915 amounted to 15·48. This figure has been raised to 16·09 in the revised estimate for 1915–1916 and in the budget for 1916–1917.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

80. *Lump grant.*—The lump grant of ·30 entered in the budget estimate for 1915–1916 represents the expenditure from the Imperial recurring assignment of ·30 for the improvement of Muhammadan education. Of this sum, ·10 appears under the several minor heads under this major head in the revised estimate for 1915–1916, while a sum of ·20, representing the expenditure in connection with the acquisition of land for Purnabagh and Chetty's gardens Muhammadan Elementary school, Madras, appears under 45. Civil Works—Public Works Department. In the budget for 1916–1917, the grant of ·30 is distributed among the minor heads Inspection (·06), Government Schools—General (·11), Payments in support of Local Board and Municipal Schools (·01), Government Schools—Special (·06), Grants-in-aid (·01) and Scholarships (·05). 129

81. The budget figures for the years 1915–1916 and 1916–1917 include 1·19 and ·45, respectively, out of the non-recurring Imperial grant of 49·00 given by the Government of India in 1912–1913. If this expenditure from the special grant is excluded, the budget figure for 1915–1916 is (77·69—1·19 or) 76·50, while the budget for 1916–1917 is (80·87—·45 or) 80·42. There is thus an excess provision in 1916–1917 of 3·92 which includes the progressively increasing contribution from Provincial revenues of 2·00 per annum for the improvement and expansion of elementary education.

XX, & 24. Medical.

Revenue. 115-17

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.			
Medical School and College fees ..	·40	·42	·47	·49	·48	·45
Hospital receipts	·33	·35	·40	·39	·37	·40
Lunatic Asylum receipts	·21	·22	·22	·21	·20	·21
Contributions	·48	·79	·20	·20	·20	·28
Miscellaneous	·12	·14	·23	·16	·16	·13
Total ..	1·54	1·92	1·52	1·45	1·35	1·48

Expenditure. 180-181

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.			
Medical establishment ..	5·05	4·84	4·47	4·48	4·20	4·52
Hospitals and dispensaries ..	6·62	9·95	8·67	7·43	8·08	8·63
Sanitation and vaccination ..	2·50	3·94	5·87	2·88	31·97	18·53
Grants for medical purposes	1·38	1·24	1·07	1·28	1·44	1·44
Medical Schools and Colleges ..	2·93	2·90	3·07	2·97	3·02	3·12
Lunatic Asylums	1·56	1·67	1·73	1·78	1·79	1·81
Chemical Examiner	·28	·30	·29	·27	·27	·29
Refunds	·01	·01	·01	·01	·02	·01
Revision of pay of Civil Assistant Surgeons	..	..	..	..	..	·37
Reorganisation of the nursing staff	..	..	..	..	..	·11
Maintenance of the Royapuram Hospital ..	..	..	..	..	..	·36
Total ..	20·52	24·86	25·18	21·10	50·79	31·8

16-17

Revenue.

82. The minor head *Lunatic Asylum receipts* comprises payments by private persons for the maintenance of non-pauper lunatics and the sale-proceeds of work executed by patients in lunatic asylums.

16

17

83. The head *Contributions* represents the annual payment of ·20 by the Madras Corporation towards the maintenance of Government hospitals and dispensaries in the city. The actuals for 1912–1913 and 1913–1914 include contributions of ·28 and ·59 respectively from the Indian Research fund placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for anti-malarial projects.

84. Fees for chemical analyses at the King Institute, and the sale-proceeds of calves, are credited to the minor head *Miscellaneous*. The actuals for 1914–1915 include a special credit from the Indian Research fund towards the expenditure on stegomyia survey of the ports of Madras, Negapatam and Tuticorin, debited to Provincial funds in the accounts for 1913–1914 under the head 24. MEDICAL.

27

180-81

Expenditure.

189

85. *Medical establishment.*—The decrease from 1914–1915 is mainly due to savings in the salaries of Indian Medical Service officers transferred to military duty in connection with the war.

The saving in the revised estimate for 1915–1916, as compared with the budget estimate for the year, occurs mainly under salaries of District Medical and Sanitary officers and Reserve Medical subordinates.

86. *Hospitals and dispensaries.*—The payment in 1913–1914 of a special contribution of 2·19 to the Edward VII Memorial fund for the establishment and maintenance of a Tuberculosis Institute mainly accounts for the high actuals of that year, while the actuals for 1914–1915 include a special expenditure of about 55 on the purchase of instruments and apparatus for the General Hospital. In the revised estimate for 1915–1916, and in the budget estimate for 1916–1917, grants to local and private bodies in aid of medical buildings are shown under this minor head which is most closely connected with the object of the grants, instead of under "CIVIL WORKS." Out of the budget grant of 1·25 entered for this purpose under "45. CIVIL WORKS (CIVIL and PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT)," a sum of 1·00, representing the grants of ·50 each to the American Madura Mission and the American Arcot Mission for the construction of hospitals for women and children at Madura and Vellore respectively, is not expected to be paid in the current year. On the other hand, additional grants aggregating about ·45 have been paid towards the construction of medical buildings.

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The budget estimate for 1916–1917 includes a lump allotment of ·50 for hospitals for women and children, and a provision of about ·19 for new hospitals and dispensaries to be opened by local bodies, with reference to the undertaking given by Government in March 1915 to meet half the initial and recurring charges of such institutions.

189-188

87. *Sanitation and Vaccination.*—The expenditure shown under this minor head relates mainly to the staff of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, the Sanitary and Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and their establishments, and the Vaccine section of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine. In the revised estimate for 1915–1916, and in the budget for 1916–1917, grants to local bodies for minor sanitary works and for water-supply and drainage schemes are also being shown under this minor head instead of under "CIVIL WORKS."

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The actuals for 1913–1914 and 1914–1915 included 1·71 and 3·23 respectively for grants to local bodies towards the conduct of anti-malarial operations.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate. 169

88. The large increases in the revised estimate for 1915–1916 and in the budget estimate for 1916–1917 represent mainly the grants to local bodies included under this minor head as explained above. The principal items are :—

	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
(a) Grants to local boards and municipalities for minor sanitary works	8·16	5·98
(b) Grants to local boards and municipalities for water-supply and drainage schemes	13·93	9·93
(c) Grant to the Madras Corporation for water-supply and drainage works	7·80	*Nil.*
	29·89	15·91

89. *Item* (*a*).—In accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee of January last a special grant of 5·98 has been entered for grants to local bodies for minor sanitary works in 1916–1917.

90. *Item* (*b*).—The budget grant for the current year for water-supply and drainage schemes was fixed at 12·00; but it is now anticipated that this figure will be increased by 1·93. The allotments of 13·93 in the revised estimate for the current year and of 9·93 in the budget estimate for 1916–1917 are intended for expenditure approximately as follows :—

	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
1. Ellore water-supply	2·11	·94
2. Erode do.	1·49	1·31
3. Madura water-works improvements	·40	1·00
4. Tirupati do.	1·77	..
5. Masulipatam water-supply	2·40	·62
6. Madura drainage	3·00	2·05
7. Vellore do.	·75	·47
8. Tuticorin water-supply (from the Tambraparani) ..	·60	·21
9. Do. do. (partial scheme) ..	..	·50
10. Coonoor water-works improvements	..	·47
11. Chingleput water-supply	..	1·13
12. Rameswaram water-supply	·44	·75
13. Other minor schemes	1·06	·48
Total ..	13·93	9·93

91. *Item* (*c*).—On the recommendation of the Finance Committee which sat in January 1915, a provision of 3·00 was entered in the budget estimate for 1915–1916 under 45. Civil Works—Civil for grant to the Madras Corporation for water supply and drainage works. As already stated, this sum appears in the revised estimate under the present minor head. A further grant of 4·00 has also been made quite recently to the Corporation for the same purpose.

92. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 contained a provision of ·16 for the employment of ten Health officers in select municipal towns. A sum of only ·03 is expected to be spent in the current year as Health officers have not yet been appointed in most of the towns. The budget estimate for 1916–1917 includes ·18 for this purpose.

142 The revised estimate for 1915–1916, and the budget estimate for 1916–1917, include ·23 and ·03 respectively for town-planning operations, for which the services of Mr. H. V. Lanchester, the Honorary Secretary of the town-planning committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects, have been engaged for a period of six months from November 1915.

134–135 93. *Grants for medical purposes.*—Charges incurred on preventive measures in connection with bubonic plague, and the contribution of Government to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor are exhibited under this head.

The increase in the revised estimate for 1915–1916, and in the budget estimate for 1916–1917, as compared with the budget for the current year, represents mainly the additional recurring grants sanctioned to the Provincial committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund in order to enable the committee to grant stipends to women desirous of obtaining the L.M. & S. and M.B. degrees or selected for training in the apothecary's grade.

139 94. Lump provisions have been entered in the budget estimate for 1916–1917 on account of the following schemes :—

(*a*) revision of the pay of Civil Assistant Surgeons (·37), according to which Civil Assistant Surgeons will be placed on a time scale of pay rising from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 with two senior grades on Rs. 325 and Rs. 350 ;

(*b*) strengthening of the nursing staff in the General Hospital and increase in the ration allowances paid to them (·11) ; and

(*c*) maintenance of the new hospital at Royapuram (·86).

The Government have decided to take over under their management the Georgetown Dispensary and the Native Infirmary which are now attached to the Monegar Choultry together with the endowments appertaining thereto, and to convert them into an up-to-date hospital to be opened in the new buildings now being constructed at Royapuram at the cost of Provincial funds. It is expected that the hospital will be opened in April 1916.

25. Political.

161–166 * *Expenditure.*

B	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.			
Political Agents	·95	·89	·85	·88	·87	·89

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of the Government of Madras are not shown here.

This head is not open to discussion.

163 95. To this head is debited the expenditure on account of Political officers serving under the Madras Government and their establishments, and also a moiety of the cost of the Consul at Pondicherry. The charges in connection with the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, the Government Agent, Tanjore, the Stipend Pay offices, Kurnool and Vellore, and the Special Agent, South Arcot, are shown in full, but the expenditure connected with the Political establishments in Pudukkōttai and Sāndūr is recovered together with pensionary contribution from the Native States concerned, the recoveries being taken in abatement of charges.

XXI-A & 26-A. Agriculture.

Revenue.

	Accounts.*			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1913–1914.	1914–1915.	1915–1916.			
Agricultural receipts	·78	·85	1·03	1·02	1·37	1·36
Veterinary receipts	·27	·16	·17	·18	·20	·22
Total ..	1·05	1·01	1·20	1·20	1·57	1·58

Expenditure.

	Accounts.*			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1913–1914.	1914–1915.	1915–1916.			
Agriculture	4·81	5·18	5·45	6·04	7·20	7·72
Veterinary charges	1·72	1·69	2·01	2·65	2·62	2·69
Co-operative Credit	·92	1·06	1·37	1·44	1·42	1·41
Total ..	7·45	8·93	8·83	10·73	11·24	11·82

* Formerly shown under XXI. and 26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.

96. A change has been made in the classification of the receipts and charges which were, prior to 1915–1916, recorded under the single major head Scientific and other Minor Departments. In consequence of the fact that some of the minor heads under this major head had grown obsolete, and that the arrangement of the minor heads had become exceedingly cumbrous, it was decided, on the analogy of the classification which has been adopted in the case of the heads "XVI and 19. Law and Justice," each of which is sub-divided into "A. Courts of Law" and "B. Jails," to split up the heads "XXI and 26. Scientific and other Minor Departments," into "XXI-A. and 26-A. Agriculture" and "XXI-B. and 26-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments." This revised classification possesses *inter alia* the important advantage of showing separately under one head and making readily available the total expenditure upon Agriculture.

97. Another important change in classification affecting this head and introduced in the course of 1915–1916 relates to the receipts and charges of the Pumping and Boring Department formerly shown under "XXXI and 45. Civil Works—*Public Works Department.*" These are with effect from the revised estimate for the current year treated as transactions relating to the head "*Agriculture.*"

Revenue.

98. *Agricultural receipts* include mainly sale-proceeds of farm produce at the Central Farm at Coimbatore and at district farms, and of cotton seed distributed by the Agricultural department. The increase in the revised estimate for 1915–1916, and, in the budget estimate for 1916–1917, is due to the credit under this minor head of the receipts of the Pumping and Boring department with reference to the change in classification referred to above.

99. The head *Veterinary receipts* consists mainly of the fees for the treatment of horses and cattle at Veterinary hospitals, and it includes also Bacteriological examination fees.

Expenditure.

168-174 100. *Agriculture.*—Under the revised classification referred to in paragraph 98, the charges under this minor head include the expenditure on *Botanical and other public gardens* and *Public exhibitions and fairs.*

102. The Agricultural department now comprises the following principal officers:—(*a*) a Director of Agriculture, (*b*) a Superintendent of the Central Farm and Principal of the Agricultural College, (*c*) an Agricultural Chemist, (*d*) Economic and Lecturing Botanists, (*e*) a Sugarcane Expert, (*f*) three Deputy Directors of Agriculture, and four assistants, (*g*) a Planting Expert, (*h*) a Mycologist and (*i*) an Entomologist. The appointments of Sugarcane Expert and Entomologist have been sanctioned for five years. The appointment of the Planting Expert was originally sanctioned for five years, and the period having expired in April 1914, it has been sanctioned for a second term of five years by the Secretary of State. Fixed annual contributions towards the cost of the Planting Expert are obtained from the Mysore and Cochin Darbars, the Administration of Coorg and the United Planters' Association of Southern India.

171 102. The budget for 1915–1916 provided for two more Deputy Directors to cope with pressing district needs, and for the appointment of a third officer to take charge of cattle-breeding and dairy operations in the presidency. As, however, the three appointments of Deputy Director have not yet been filled up, a saving is anticipated in the current year; but this is more than counterbalanced by charges relating to the Pumping and Boring department which, as a result of the change in classification referred to in paragraph 91, have been transferred from 45, CIVIL WORKS to the present minor head with effect from the revised estimate for the current year. The budget for 1916–1917 provides for the growth of the department and repeats 171 provision for a full year's charges on account of the three new Deputy Directors referred to above.

178-179 103. *Veterinary charges* include the expenditure formerly shown under the minor head of this name and under *Bacteriology*. The former item now comprises charges on account of the salary and allowances of both the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary department, and the Principal, Veterinary College, who are on the cadre of the Civil Veterinary department, the staff of the Veterinary College, the subordinate veterinary establishment, veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, and cattle and pony-179 breeding operations. The charges relating to the serum and bacteriological sections of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine at Guindy are shown under the head *Bacteriology*, the expenditure on the vaccine section of the institute being debited to the head 24. MEDICAL—*Sanitation and Vaccination*. The estimates for 1915–1916 and 1916–1917 provide for increased expenditure for the development of the Veterinary department.

XXI-B. & 26-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.

28-19

Revenue.

	Accounts.*			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.			
Cinchona plantations	2·46	3·38	5·13	4·67	6·12	6·24
Emigration fees	·09	·05	·02	·05	·05	·10
Fishery receipts	..	..	93	..	1·17	1·84
Inland labour transport fees ..	·02	·02	·01	·01	·01	·01
Examination fees	1·87	1·91	1·96	1·93	1·99	1·99
Fees for inspection of boilers ..	·26	·30	·34	·32	·34	·31
Miscellaneous	·09	·16	·30	·95	·32	·35
Total ..	4·79	5·72	8·88	7·93	10·00	10·87

* Formerly shown under the heads XXI and 26 Scientific and other Minor Departments.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

Expenditure.

	Accounts.*			Budget estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget estimate, 1916-1917.
	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.			
Archæological department	·42	·42	·38	·43	·39	·39
Provincial Museums	·38	·45	·49	·48	·55	·47
Imperial Institute	..	..	·01	·01	·01	·01
Steam-boiler inspection establishment	·24	·22	·27	·28	·29	·29
Donations to scientific societies ..	·02	·03	·03	·02	·03	·03
Cinchona plantations	7·02	4·72	2·65	2·35	2·94	2·92
Emigration	·15	·13	·10	·10	·09	·09
Inspector of Factories	·19	·21	·19	·28	·28	·30
Registration of railway traffic ..	·10	·09	·10	·10	·10	·10
Provincial statistics	·20	·23	·23	·21	·21	·20
Examinations	1·50	1·36	1·47	1·50	1·60	1·70
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.	..	..	·09	·09	·12	·12
Fisheries	..	..	1·51	..	1·62	2·85
Miscellaneous	·81	·96	2·16	5·52	3·34	2·89
Refunds	·01	·01	..	·01	·01	·01
Total ..	11·21	9·83	9·68	11·34	11·66	12·37

* Formerly shown under the heads XXI. & 26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.

Revenue.

16-19

104. Under *Cinchona plantations* appear the sale-proceeds of febrifuge, quinine bark, seeds, plant and jalap whether obtained from the Government plantations on the Nilgiris or (in the case of quinine) manufactured from purchased cinchona bark. The large receipts in 1914-1915 were due to increased quantities of quinine sold (particularly to Bombay Medical Stores) and to the higher rates charged. The increase in the revised estimate, as compared with the budget estimate, for the current year, is due to the rise in the price of Howard's quinine, and to higher rates charged for other supplies of quinine. The budget for next year has been fixed with reference to the demand expected in 1916-1917. 18

105. *Fishery Receipts.*—It has been decided to record under a new minor head "Fisheries" (i) the receipts and charges on account of the Fisheries department formerly shown under XXI-B. and 26-B Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments—Miscellaneous, and (ii) the receipts and charges on account of pearl and chank fisheries previously shown under XXV. and 32. Miscellaneous. This change was introduced retrospectively from 1914-1915 after the budget for the current year was fixed; and it accounts for the *nil* entries under the minor head Fishery Receipts prior to 1914-1915 and in the budget for 1915-1916. The budget for next year provides for increased receipts from the sale of Tinnevelly and Rāmnād chanks, from fishery rentals in the Cauvery and Coleroon rivers, and from sales of soap (the manufacture of which has been entrusted experimentally to the Fisheries department) and of canned fish at the West Coast station. 18

106. A decrease occurs in the receipts under *Miscellaneous* in the accounts for 1914-1915, in the revised estimate for 1915-1916, and in the budget estimate for 1916-1917, owing to the change in classification referred to above as a result of which Fishery receipts are excluded from this minor head. The principal items now comprised in this minor head are registration fees of Joint Stock Companies, receipts from the marine aquarium, and sale-proceeds of articles manufactured by the Industries department. 38

Expenditure.

180-195

184

107. The charges of the Government Cinchona plantations on the Nilgiris are recorded under the minor head *Cinchona Plantations.* The bulk of the charges under this head relates to purchase of cinchona bark. The increase in the revised estimate,

as compared with the budget for the current year, is due to a special allotment of ·40 sanctioned in addition to the budget grant (1·00) for the purchase of bark. The budget for next year provides a sum of 1·50 for this purpose.

190–192 108. *Fisheries.*—Under this new minor head, which has come into existence as a result of the change in classification already referred to, are recorded the charges relating to the Department of Fisheries and to pearl and chank fisheries. The Honorary Director, Sir Frederick Nicholson, K.C.I.E., is assisted by a Piscicultural Expert in matters relating to the inland waters of the Presidency, and to experiments on the culture of fresh-water fish and practical pisciculture, and by a Marine Assistant in connection with the development of marine fisheries, including the pearl and chank fisheries.

190 109. The budget estimate for 1916–1917 under this minor head includes a special allotment of ·75 for the conduct of experiments in soap-making which have been entrusted to the Fisheries department, and it provides for the normal growth of the department, as also for the appointment of a whole-time Director of Fisheries who will relieve the present Honorary Director.

192–195 110. *Miscellaneous.*—Under this minor head the budget estimate for the current year contained enhanced provision for the development of the work of the Fisheries department and of the Department of Industries, including the establishment of a Bureau of Industrial Information, and for large grants-in-aid to Industrial Schools and special allotments for the conduct of experiments in the manufacture of lime-bricks, oil extraction, etc. The decrease in the revised estimate, as compared with the budget estimate for the current year, is due mainly to the exclusion from the former of charges relating to the Fisheries department, and partly also to a lapse of a portion of the grants made for the conduct of miscellaneous experiments by the Director of Industries. The budget for the next year contains reduced provision for similar experiments in 1916–1917, and for grants-in-aid of Industrial Schools.

XXII. 4 29. Superannuations.

19 * *Revenue.*

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.			
REVENUE	·94	·95	1·05	1·02	1·20	1·18

193 * *Expenditure.*

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.			
EXPENDITURE	27·67	31·24	33·83	35·18	33·10	33·20

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of the Government of Madras are not shown here.

79 *Revenue.*

111. The receipts under this head consist chiefly of contributions for pensions and gratuities on account of officers of Government lent to foreign service for employment under the Court of Wards, municipalities and other local bodies, Native States and landholders. The revised estimate for 1915–1916 has been framed with reference to the latest available actuals and the budget estimate for 1916–1917 is based on the revised estimate.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimates.

Expenditure.

112. This head comprises charges for pensions, for gratuities and compassionate allowances, and for the commuted value of pensions to Government servants. As a result of the power delegated in September 1912 by the Government of India to local Governments to sanction the commutation of pensions up to a maximum of one-fourth, commutations of pensions have increased since 1912–1913. 184

113. The expenditure under this item was specially high in the year 1914–1915 as the concession had by then become well-known, with the result that a number of old pensioners commuted portions of their pensions. Applications have since fallen off. The revised estimate for 1915–1916 is based on the latest actuals available. The budget estimate for 1916–1917 provides for the normal expansion of the pension list, but the increase on this account is almost counterbalanced by a decrease of ·50 under "commuted value of pensions."

XXIII. & 30. Stationery and Printing.

Revenue. 20-21

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1913–1913.	1913–1914	1914–1915			
Stationery receipts	·07	·10	·10	·10	·10	·10
Sales of gazettes and other publications	·57	·58	·57	·59	·58	·57
Other press receipts	·47	·65	·80	·54	·52	·50
Total ..	1·11	1·33	1·27	1·23	1·20	1·17

Expenditure. 187-202

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913	1913–1914	1914–1915.			
Stationery office at the Presidency ..	·79	·62	·80	·69	·70	·70
Stationery purchased in the country ..	·13	·13	·14	·13	·07	·12
Government Presses	7·94	5·44	5·30	5·53	5·09	5·98
Printing at Private Presses ..	·43	·28	·37	·32	·43	·36
Stationery supplied from Central Stores	8·14	9·37	8·19	9·25	8·19	8·69
Refunds	..	·01	..	..	..	..
Total ..	17·43	15·85	14·80	15·92	15·48	15·85

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here.

Revenue.

114. *Other press receipts.*—The receipts depend upon the work turned out for private parties and are fluctuating. The actuals for 1913–1914 and 1914–1915 included the cost of type and other printing materials relating to the Lawrence Asylum Press Almanac sold to the *Madras Times*. 21

Expenditure. 187-202

115. *Government Presses.*—The actuals for 1912–1913 included a special item of 3·00, being the value of the materials of the Lawrence Asylum Press purchased by Government. With effect from the current year, the charges on account of the carriage of forms sent from the Government Press to mufassal offices are being debited to this minor head instead of to the department to which the forms are supplied. This fact accounts mainly for the increase in the revised estimate for 1915–1916, and in the budget estimate for 1916–1917, as compared with the budget for 1915–1916. The increase in the budget estimate for 1916–1917 is partly counterbalanced by a decrease under *supplies and services*. 201 202

116. *Stationery supplied from Central Stores.*—The revised estimate for the current year is based on the actuals for 1914–1915, while the budget estimate for 1916–1917 provides for an increase of ·50 on account of the rise in the prices of articles owing to the war.

XXV. & 32. Miscellaneous.

* *Revenue.*

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1916–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1913–1913.	1913–1914	1914–1915.			
Percentage on capital cost of furniture supplied to high officers ..	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
Unclaimed deposits	1·73	1·84	1·27	2·00	2·00	2·03
Treasure trove	·01	·01	..	·01	·09	·01
Sale of old stores and materials ..	·02	·02	·02	·03	·02	·01
Fees for Government audits ..	·30	·30	·28	·30	·35	·34
Contributions	·61	·66	·30	·11	·31	·22
Miscellaneous fees, fines and forfeitures	·24	·23	·23	·23	·21	·20
Pearl-fishery receipts	·20	·16	..	·52	..	..
Miscellaneous	·35	·13	·11	·11	·12	·11
Sale of lands, houses, etc.	..	·31	·01	..	·03	..
Extraordinary items	..	..	·03	..	·01	..
Total ..	3·47	3·67	2·25	3·32	3·15	2·93

* *Expenditure.*

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1913–1913	1913–1914.	1914–1915.			
Travelling allowance to officers attending examinations	·12	..	..	..	..	..
Rewards for proficiency in oriental languages, etc.	·06	·04	·05	·06	·04	·06
Annual stipends to holders of literary titles	·02	·02	·02	·02	·01	·01
Subscriptions to periodicals ..	38	·33	·41	·36	·36	·36
Cost of books and publications ..	·10	·11	·02	·08	·13	·09
Donations for charitable purposes ..	1·25	·65	·79	·78	·77	·78
Charges on account of European vagrants	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
Rewards for destruction of wild animals	·23	·23	·21	·23	·23	·22
Petty establishments	·21	·24	·22	·24	·21	·23
Special commissions of enquiry ..	·45	·01	·29	·09	·18	·9
Charges on account of pearl fishery.	·44	1·82	..	·49	..	..
Irrecoverable temporary loans written off	·03	·03	·01	·01	·02	·03
Rents, rates and taxes	·08	·13	·07	·08	·07	·08
Contributions	1·50	1·72	1·99	2·27	2·07	2·20
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	·26	·06	·08	·20	·09	·24
Miscellaneous refunds	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
Miscellaneous charges for the treatment of patients at the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor ..	·01	·01	·01	·01	·02	·01
Total ..	5·15	5·22	4·19	4·94	4·22	4·32

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of the Government of Madras are not shown here.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimates. 21–29

Revenue.

117. The receipts recorded under the first minor head *Percentage on capital cost of furniture supplied to high officers* represent a 5 per cent charge recovered as rent from the Resident and the Assistant Resident in Travancore and Cochin on the capital value of furniture supplied at the cost of Government. The other minor heads are for the most part self-explanatory. 21

118. The low receipts under the second minor head in 1914–1915 were due to the unusually large refunds of unclaimed deposits which are adjusted by deduction from receipts. 22

119. The decrease from 1914–1915 under the minor head *Contributions* is due to the Madras Corporation having been relieved with effect from the 1st April 1914 of the annual contribution of ·50 formerly recovered from it. The increase in the revised estimate, as compared with the budget for the current year, under this minor head is mainly due to the refund by the district board, Vizagapatam, of ·16 being the balance of a temporary grant of ·30 made to it in 1913–1914 to wipe off deficits.

120. The change in classification referred to already in paragraph 105 under which the receipts and charges on account of the Fisheries department including pearl and shank fishery transactions are now recorded under the head XXI-B. & 26-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments—*Fisheries* accounts for the *nil* entry under the minor head *Pearl Fishery Receipts* and *Charges on account of pearl fishery* in the accounts for 1914–1915, the revised estimate for 1915–1916, and the budget estimate for 1916–1917. 21

Expenditure.

121. The minor heads under this major head are for the most part self-explanatory. 30½-5

122. *Travelling allowance to officers attending examinations.*—It was decided in 1913–1914 to debit this expenditure to the same head as the pay of the officers concerned. No entries accordingly appear against this head in the accounts for 1913–1914 and subsequent years. 202

123. Under the head *Special commissions of enquiry* the figures in the accounts for 1914–1915, and the budget estimate for 1915–1916, relate to the committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Survey and Land Records departments with a view to considering the question of cheapening and curtailing the cadastral surveys carried out in the Presidency, and of improving and simplifying the system of maintenance of land records. The increase in the revised estimate, as compared with the budget estimate for 1915–1916, is mainly due to the inclusion in the revised estimate of the charges on account of the committee appointed in the course of the year to investigate the question of improvement of sanitation in important pilgrim centres. 205

124. *Contributions.*—The chief items of expenditure under this minor head are (i) contributions to municipalities which are given for general purposes such as to cover deficits and (ii) contribution to local funds. The grants made in aid of municipalities for general purposes amounted to ·25 in 1912–1913, ·13 in 1913–1914, and ·30 in 1914–1915. In the budget estimate for 1915–1916 a provision of ·50 was entered for this purpose on the recommendations of the Finance Committee. The major portion of this amount will, it is anticipated, be utilized. The budget estimate for 1916–1917 includes a similar provision of ·50 which has been entered with reference to the recommendations of the Finance Committee of January last. 205

125. Under contributions to local funds the chief items are the usual annual grants to the district boards of the Nilgiris and of Koraput. The grant to the Nilgiri district board which now stands at 1·01 is made in consequence of the small income which it derives from general sources. The grant to Koraput which now stands at ·24 is based upon the fact that the revenue of that district board, which was created on the 1st April 1905, falls short of the expenditure on the services to be maintained by it. A contribution of ·35 per annum has also been sanctioned from 1914–1915 to the district boards of South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tanjore as compensation for the resumption by Government of the fishery rentals formerly credited to those local bodies.

126. *Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.*—In 1911–1912, Collectors of districts were empowered, with reference to the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission, to make discretionary grants for general purposes of a public nature

calculated to be of benefit to their districts up to an annual aggregate maximum of Rs. 1,000. The expenditure so incurred is budgeted for under this head, the actual charges incurred being shown under this head or other heads of account according to the purpose for which the grant is utilized. This accounts for the large variations under the minor head.

36. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1916–1917.	Revised estimate, 1916–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.			
Reduction or avoidance of debt ..	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50

127. The entries under this head relate to the scheme introduced in 1907 for the apportionment of famine expenditure between Imperial and Provincial funds.[1] Under this scheme, Provincial funds are credited annually with a fixed sum of 2·50 subject to a maximum reserve of 25. After this limit has been reached, the annual assignment will cease until the credit balance is reduced by actual famine expenditure. The scheme does not contemplate the creation of any actual fund. The annual assignment is added to the resources of the Presidency as an assignment from Imperial to Provincial funds and is debited in the Provincial account against the head 36. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt. An administrative or *pro formâ* account is maintained showing on its credit side the amount charged each year to Provincial under 36. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt and on the debit side the charges incurred for famine relief. When famine occurs, the expenditure on famine relief will be wholly Imperial up to the limit of the balance standing to the credit of the Local Government in the *pro formâ* account. Should the expenditure exceed this latter amount, the excess will be charged to Imperial and Provincial in equal shares. If, during a prolonged famine, the Provincial share of expenditure thus limited should be so great as to reduce the Provincial balance below one-half of the prescribed minimum of 20, the treatment of further famine expenditure will be a subject for special arrangement at the time.

128. The *pro formâ* account referred to above stands at present as follows:—

Credits.			Debits.	
		Rs.		Rs.
Opening balance		..	Expenditure on famine relief during 1907–1908 (actuals). .	171
Assignments during	1907–1908 ..	2,50,000	Expenditure on famine relief during 1908–1909 (actuals). .	14,881
,, ,,	1908–1909 ..	2,50,000	Expenditure on famine relief during 1909–1910 (actuals). .	48
,, ,,	1909–1910 ..	2,50,000	Expenditure on famine relief during 1910–1911 (actuals). .	— 9
,, ,,	1910–1911 ..	2,50,000	Expenditure on famine relief during 1911–1912 (actuals).	14,622
,, ,,	1911–1912 ..	2,50,000	Expenditure on famine relief in 1912–1913 (actuals) ..	..
,, ,,	1912–1913 ..	2,50,000	Expenditure on famine relief in 1913–1914 (actuals) ..	..
,, ,,	1913–1914 ..	2,50,000	Expenditure on famine relief in 1914–1915 (actuals) ..	..
			Expenditure on famine relief in 1915–1916 (budget) ..	..
			Expenditure on famine relief in 1916–1917 (budget) ..	..
,, ,,	1914–1915 ..	2,50,000		
,, ,,	1915–1916 ..	2,50,000	Closing balance	24,70,287
,, ,,	1916–1917 ..	2,50,000		
	Total ..	25,00,000	Total ..	25,00,000

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimates.

The entry for 1911–1912 represents not only charges incurred in that year for manufacturing tools to replenish the stock of famine tools in the Public Works Stores, but also charges incurred and debited in previous years under 45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT and written back to the head 53. FAMINE RELIEF in that year.

XXIX. & 42. Irrigation—Major Works.

Revenue.

—	Accounts, 1912–1913.	Accounts, 1913–1914.	Accounts, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
Direct receipts	2·74	2·05	3·00	2·62	2·80	2·77
Provincial share (one-half) ..	1·37	1·32	1·50	1·31	1·40	1·38
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	107·20	105·44	102·48	107·05	104·69	105·46
Provincial share (one-half) ..	53·60	53·22	51·24	53·52	52·34	52·73

Expenditure.

—	Accounts, 1912–1913.	Accounts, 1913–1914.	Accounts, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
Working expenses	20·51	23·78	25·16	21·10	22·75	22·50
Provincial share (one-half) ..	10·25	11·89	12·58	10·55	11·37	11·25
Interest on debt (Provincial share).	14·72	14·35	14·99	14·76	15·19	15·40

Interest on Debt is not open to discussion.

129. For purposes of classification in the accounts, irrigation works are divided into (*a*) Productive works, (*b*) Protective works and (*c*) Minor Works and Navigation.

130. *Productive works* are works of a remunerative character undertaken for the improvement of the country, of which the first cost is usually met from borrowed money; the interest and the cost of maintenance and working are provided out of current revenues, the income being credited thereto. Capital outlay on such irrigation works is recorded under the major head 49. IRRIGATION WORKS—a wholly Imperial head. The revenue from these works is credited under XXIX. IRRIGATION —MAJOR WORKS and the interest and working expenses are debited to the head 42. IRRIGATION—MAJOR WORKS.

131. *Protective works* are those which are calculated to diminish future expenditure on famine relief. The cost of the construction of Protective irrigation projects is paid out of the annual grants under famine-relief and insurance, and is chargeable to the major head 35. CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS—a wholly Imperial head. The receipts and the interest and working expenses are, as in the case of Productive works, classed under the heads XXIX and 42. IRRIGATION—MAJOR WORKS.

132. The head *Minor Works and Navigation* includes all classes of irrigation works other than the above and is sub-divided into

(*a*) works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept;
(*b*) works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept; and
(*c*) agricultural works, consisting of the conservancy or training of the beds of rivers and the maintenance of their embankments.

Revenue.

133. The receipts from Major Irrigation works are classified into *Direct Receipts* and *Indirect Receipts*.

134. The *Direct Receipts* are realized in the Public Works Department and are derived from the following sources: (*a*) sale-proceeds of water supplied for purposes other than irrigation or town consumption, (*b*) sale-proceeds of water supplied to towns, (*c*) sale-proceeds of produce from canal plantations, (*d*) sale-proceeds of wood and grass from canal banks other than regular plantation, (*e*) charges for water supplied to mills, etc., (*f*) receipts from navigation and (*g*) rent of buildings, etc.

135. The higher figures in the year 1914–1915 and in the revised estimate for 1915–1916 are due mainly to special receipts from hire of punts and dredgers in the Gōdāvari delta system. The budget estimate for 1916–1917 has been framed on the basis of the average of the past three years' actuals after excluding special items of receipt.

136. The *Indirect Receipts* consist of land revenue due to, or dependent on, major Productive and Protective works for which capital and revenue accounts are maintained.

137. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1915–1916, as compared with the budget for that year, occurs mainly under the Gōdāvari and Cauvery delta systems.

Expenditure.

138. *Working expenses.*—The "working expenses" of each system are classified under the four sub-heads—(*a*) Extensions and improvements, (*b*) Maintenance and repairs, (*c*) Establishment charges and (*d*) Tools and plant.

The expenditure under (*a*) "Extensions and improvements" relates mainly to minor works costing less than Rs. 1,000, such as the construction of dams across channels and excavation of small distributaries.

Sub-head (*b*) "Maintenance and repairs" relates to head works, main canals and branches, distributaries and drainages, and partakes of the nature of repairing and strengthening canal banks, clearing silt in canals, repairing locks, lock weirs and masonry works.

The charges on account of (*c*) "Establishment" consist of fixed percentages on expenditure and on direct and indirect receipts; and those relating to the maintenance and construction of floating plant are exhibited under the sub-head (*d*) Tools and plant.

139. The actuals for 1914–1915 include expenditure for certain special works in the Kistna delta system and for repair of flood damages.

The increase in the revised estimate for 1915–1916 as compared with the budget of that year is due to the execution of certain urgent and unforeseen works, such as repairs to damages caused by the floods of the year 1914–1915.

140. *Interest on debt.*—Interest on the irrigation debt is calculated at the average rate of interest paid during the year on the total public debt of the Government of India, and the capital outlay upon which interest is calculated in 1916–1917 is that incurred up to the end of 1915–1916 *plus* half the estimated outlay in 1916–1917.

XXX. & 43. Minor Works and Navigation.

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate 1916–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.			
Civil officers	·23	·24	·20	·24	·25	·24
Public Works officers .. .	2·09	2·29	2·09	2·15	2·27	2·05
Total ..	2·32	2·53	2·29	2·39	2·51	2·29

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–1916	Revised estimate, 1915–1916	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.			
Civil officers	6·03	6 27	6·76	8·00	6·20	8·00
Public Works officers—						
Minor works, Revenue Department	·31	·48	·35	·57	·42	·42
Works in the charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers	·23	·32	39	1·01	·46	·50
Works in the charge of the Public Works Department	29·78	33·16	30·61	32·32	32·12	30 78
	30·32	33 96	32·24	34·00	33 00	32 30
Total ..	36·35	40·23	44·10	42·00	39·90	40 80

Revenue.

141. *Civil officers.*—The receipts, which consist chiefly of fines under section 6 of the Madras Compulsory Labour Act, are fluctuating in character.

142. *Public Works officers.*—The revenue comprises receipts from sale of water, canal produce, navigation and rent of buildings, and is derived mainly from the Madras water-supply and irrigation system, the Buckingham canal and other similar systems, and from ordinary and agricultural works.

The revised estimate for 1915–1916 is based on the latest actuals available and the budget estimate for 1916–1917 has been framed with reference to the actuals of previous years after excluding special items.

Expenditure.

143. *Civil officers.*—The expenditure represents the cost of minor irrigation works, chiefly repairs to tanks, costing not more than Rs 2,500 each, which are executed under the supervision of the Revenue Department. Voluntary contributions towards repairs received from private persons and bodies are taken in abatement of the charges. The outlay depends to a large extent on the character of the season, since it is impossible to carry out repairs when heavy rains bring a large amount of water into tanks.

144. The budget estimate for 1916–1917 provides for a larger outlay on works than in previous years and takes credit for a contribution of ·25 from private persons and bodies.

145. *Public Works officers.*—Expenditure on minor irrigation works other than those mentioned under *Civil officers* is shown under this head under the following sub-divisions :—

(*a*) "Minor works, Revenue Department," relating to works of the Revenue Department, the execution of which requires technical skill and which are entrusted to the Public Works Department ;

(*b*) "Works in the charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers" under which is recorded the expenditure on works costing more than Rs 2,500 each executed by the officers of the Revenue Department ; and

(*c*) "Works in the charge of the Public Works Department."

146. The actuals for 1914–1915 include certain special items of expenditure such as the closing of breaches and repairs to flood damages in the Gōdāvari, Kistna and Cauvery deltas.

147. A smaller provision has been made in the budget estimate for 1916–1917 in view of the necessity to restrict as far as possible the total Provincial expenditure in that year. The more important works in the course of construction are—

—	Total cost.	Actuals to end of 1914–1915.	Probable outlay, 1915–1916.	Budget, 1916–1917.
Siddapur tank project	8·88	5·18	1·35	1·14
Yellanur do.	*2·16	2·05	·15	·03
Panjapatti reservoir project	*2·78	1·17	1·09	·85
Total ..	13·82	8·40	2·59	2·02

* The estimated cost is likely to be exceeded.

XXXI. & 45. Civil Works.

Revenue.

—	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1913–1914.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.			
Civil officers	·14	·11	·12	·12	·79	·40
Public Works officers	2·91	3·21	3·97	3·75	3·86	3·89
Total ..	3·05	3·32	4·09	3·87	4·65	4·29

Expenditure.

—	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1913–1914	1913–1914	1914–1915.			
Civil Officers	85·61	94·05	79·09	84·90	23·78	18·53
Public Works Officers—						
(i) Works in the charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers	1·80	2·55	3·11	3·93	1·72	2·52
(ii) Grants for works executed by the Public Works Department on behalf of local bodies	6·91	4·62	10·73	13·19	..	..
(iii) Works in the charge of the Public Works Department:	62·32	63·68	70·07	54·71	59·11	57·64
Lump grant	..	..	..	3·00	..	4·00
	71·03	70·85	83·95	74·83	60·83	64·16
Total ..	156·64	164·90	163·05	159·73	84·61	82·69

Revenue.

148. *Civil officers.*—The receipts comprise the sale-proceeds of grass and fruit in Government cemeteries and tolls levied under the Indian Tolls Act in the Agency tracts of Ganjām. The revised estimate for 1915–1916 and the budget for 1916–1917 include ·63 and ·28 respectively representing the repayment by the Vizagapatam District Board of the grant of ·91 paid to that body in 1913–1914 for the construction of a bridge across the Uppatteru backwater, as the construction of the bridge has been postponed.

149. *Public Works officers.*—The receipts are derived mainly from rents of buildings in charge of the Public Works Department, from the sale-proceeds of buildings and materials, from tolls on roads, from the net profits in Public Works Workshops, and from fines levied from contractors for failure in the execution of works.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimates

The receipts and charges on account of the Pumping and Boring department which were exhibited under the heads XXXI. and 45, CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT are in the revised estimate for 1915–1916 and in the budget for 1916–1917 shown under XXI-A. and 26-A. Agriculture. 17 and 174

Expenditure. 241–10

150. *Civil officers.*—Under the head *Civil officers* the expenditure relates to (i) public works in the Agency tracts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari costing not more than Rs 2,500 each executed by officers other than those of the Public Works Department, and (ii) grants to local bodies in aid of roads and bridges and other miscellaneous public improvements. Grants to local bodies for educational and medical buildings and for sanitary works which were formerly shown under this head are in the revised estimate for 1915–1916 and in the budget for 1916–1917 debited to the heads of account most closely connected with the objects for which they are given, viz., 22. EDUCATION and 24. MEDICAL.

151. The following are the principal items of expenditure during the five years 1911–1912 to 1915–1916 :—

Number.	Particulars.	1911–1912, Accounts.	1912–1913, Accounts.	1913–1914, Accounts.	1914–1915, Accounts.	1915–1916. Budget Estimate.	1915–1916. Revised Estimate.
1	Grants to district boards to supplement their resources, of which 14 has been specially provided by the Government of India	15·38	14·61	14·61	16·64	16·93	16·93
2	Grants to local bodies for roads and bridges	4·00	7·00	18·00	13·98	3·00	3·00
3	Grants to local bodies for minor sanitary works ..	11·64	30·64	23·57	25·13	8·22	1·20 ..
4	Grants for the construction of medical buildings	3·48	2·12	9·89	7·77	1·20	..
5	Grants to the Madras Corporation for improvements to the water-supply and drainage works, etc.	5·00	18·50	12·50	6·75	3·00	..
6	Grant to the Madras Port Trust for Madras Harbour improvements	6·00	4·00	..	..	..	..
7	Grant to the Polavaram Taluk Board for roads and bridges	·85	·89	1·30	·89	·70	·70
8	Grants to local bodies for the construction of school buildings, mainly elementary ..	1·25	6·56	15·32	4·73	·05	..
9	Grant to the District Boards of South Arcot and Ganjām for repair to roads damaged by floods	..	..	..	1·00	..	..
10	Grant to the Koraput and Vizagapatam District Boards for roads	..	..	..	·67	·54	·64
	Total ..	47·55	84·42	92·89	77·62	33·74	23·47

The revised estimate for 1915–1916 under item (2) includes grants for certain special works which were shown in the budget under "Works in the charge of Public Works officers," viz., Kodaikānal Ghat road, bridges over the Ummerigedda and the Indravati, etc. 207

In the revised estimate for 1915–1916, the expenditure on account of items (3), (4) and (5) appears under the head 24. MEDICAL, while the charges on account of item (8) are shown under the head 22. EDUCATION.

152. The budget estimate for 1916–1917 provides for a grant of 16·33 to district boards to supplement their resources (including a special grant of 1·71 to the district boards of Malabar and South Canara); for details—*vide* Annexure at the end.

153. With reference to the recommendation of the Finance Committee in January last, a provision of 1·00 has been entered in the budget for 1916–1917 for outlay on roads and other works in the Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari agencies. Of this sum, ·88 appears under this minor head, while the balance, viz., ·12, representing the expenditure on works costing over Rs. 2,500 each is shown under the sub-head "Works in the charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers."

In view of the necessity for economy, and of the fact that the total Provincial expenditure in 1916–1917 has practically been limited to the total Provincial revenue likely to be realized in that year, it has not been found possible to make provision for larger grants to local bodies in the budget estimate for 1916–1917. As already stated, a provision of 5·93 has been entered in the budget for 1916–1917 under the head 24. MEDICAL for Minor Sanitary works.

154. *Public Works officers.*—This minor head comprises three sub-heads, viz.:—

(i) Works in the charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers;
(ii) Grants for works executed by the Public Works Department on behalf of local bodies; and
(iii) Works in the charge of the Public Works Department.

155. *Works in the charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers.*—Under this sub-head is recorded the expenditure on works costing more than Rs 2,500 each carried out by officers of the Civil department, acting in the capacity of Public Works disbursers, except in the case of the Salt, Excise and Forest departments which are exempt from the limit of Rs 2,500. Works costing not more than Rs. 2,500 each which are executed by officers of the Civil department are debited as contingent charges of the department concerned.

The main items under this sub-head relate to works in the Jail department executed by Superintendents of Jails as Public Works disbursers. The expenditure on account of the Pumping and Boring department, which formerly appeared under this head, is now shown under the head 25-A. AGRICULTURE both in the revised estimate for 1915–1916 and in the budget estimate for 1916–1917.

156. *Grants for works executed by the Public Works Department on behalf of local bodies.*—Grants to local bodies for water-supply and drainage schemes, educational and medical buildings, roads and bridges, etc., carried out by the Public Works Department on behalf of the local bodies, which appeared formerly under this sub-head, are in the revised estimate for 1915–1916, and in the budget for 1916–1917, shown under the heads of account most closely connected with the objects for which they are given—viz., 24. MEDICAL, 22. EDUCATION, 45. CIVIL WORKS—In the charge of Civil officers.

157. *Works in the charge of the Public Works Department.*—In view of the necessity for stringent economy, the budget estimate for 1916–1917 under this sub-head has, as in the year 1915–1916, been restricted to items of absolute necessity.

The budget for 1916–1917 includes allotments of (*a*) ·41 for new buildings required under the scheme for the redistribution of district, sub-divisional and other charges, and (*b*) about 9·23 for Police buildings mainly in connection with the reallocation scheme. The total cost of the former scheme is estimated at about 42·00. The Government of India have sanctioned assignments aggregating 25·00 from Imperial revenues for the purpose, and the balance is to be met from Provincial funds. Up to the end of 1914–1915 an expenditure of 20·43 has been incurred and the probable outlay in 1915–1916 is about 1·73.

158. The following is a list of important works (*a*) which were completed in 1914–1915 and (*b*) which are in progress in the current year:—

(*a*) *Works completed in* 1914–1915.

	Actual cost.
(1) New Collector's office, Guntūr	2·16
(2) New Legislative Council Chamber, Fort St. George	2·20
(3) Improvements to Government House at Madras	1·09
(4) Combined court-house for the District Munsif and the District Judge at Guntur	1·23
(5) Additions and improvements to the Government Maternity hospital, Madras	4·42
(6) Additions and improvements to the Government Ophthalmic hospital, Madras	1·18
(7) Additions and alterations to the King Institute, Guindy	1·48
(8) Bridge over the Salt creek between Cocanada and Jagannaikpur	·94

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

(b) Works in progress.

Number	Name of work.	Total estimated cost.	Actuals to end of 1914–1915.	Probable outlay, 1915–1916.	Provision in the budget for 1916–1917.
1	Constructing a new Stationery office, Madras	3·73	2·58	·60	·48
2	Constructing a new Collector's office, Madura	3·82	2·73	1·00	·10
3	Constructing a Police Recruits' school, Anantapur	2·31	·02	·13	·50
4	Constructing Police huts and quarters at Palamcottah and Singapundurai.	1·86	·08	·51	·60
5	Constructing the main-ward block of a new hospital at Royapuram ..	3·30	1·38	1·25	·65
6	Constructing the new Engineering College buildings at Guindy ..	14·96	·39	·90	2·60
7	Constructing a new court-house for the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Egmore	1·12	·05	·53	·54
8	Constructing quarters for 1 European Sub-Inspector and huts for 8 head constables and 40 constables of G1 Police station, Madras City, and quarters for 1 Sergeants	1·10	·29	..	·35
9	Constructing quarters for 2 European Sub-Inspectors and 2 Indian Sub-Inspectors and huts for 16 head constables and 84 constables of the G1 and C2 Police stations, Madras ..	1·48	·38	·01	·20
10	Constructing the Kalinghan Ghat road.	1·88	·27	·32	·40
11	Constructing a hostel for the Madras College for Women, Madras ..	1·91	1·11	·77	·21
12	Constructing Technical Institute buildings at Madura	9·00	..	·55	·89
13	Constructing an Agricultural College and Research Institute at Coimbatore	10·25	9·27	·37	·29

Much larger provision could usefully be made for many of these works but for the restriction on expenditure.

In passing final orders on the second edition of the estimates, the Government of India have entered a lump provision of 4·00 in the budget for 1916–17 under this major head. Although the amount has been entered under this head, it can be reappropriated later on for meeting items of expenditure of an urgent nature under other heads.

Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1915–16.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1914–1915.			
Net assignment to Provincial revenues ..	+ 131·35	+ 29·23	+ 29·99	+ 23·95	+ 23·20	+ 17·45

159. All adjustments between Imperial and Provincial funds are recorded on the revenue side of the accounts under the above head. The large increase in the assignments for 1912–1913 is due to special non-recurring grants given by the Government of India in that year for expenditure on education, sanitation and discretionary objects.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

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160. The details of the adjustments for the current and coming years are shown in the following statement:—

	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
IMPERIAL TO PROVINCIAL.			
A.—Recurring.			
(1) Assignment in connection with the Famine-relief scheme	2·50	2·50	2·50
(2) Contribution towards the cost of the appointment of a Scientific Officer to assist the planting industries in Southern India by the Administration of Coorg	·01	·01	·01
(3) Assignment for recurring charges in connection with the constitution of additional district and other charges given in addition to the sum of 7·10 per annum which has merged in the Provincial Settlement	·75	·75	·75
(4) Assignment to meet the expenditure thrown on Provincial funds by the abolition of the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds	12·27	11·60	12·19
(5) Assignment on account of stipends to Mahamahopadhyays and Shams-ul-ulama title-holders	·02	·02	·02
(6) Assignment for improvement of sanitary services	·35	·25	·35
(7) Assignment for expenditure on urban sanitation given from 1913–1914	6·00	6·00	6·00
(8) Assignment for expenditure on education (made up of 8·25 given out of the coronation grant in 1912–1913 and increases of 6·60 sanctioned in 1913–1914 and 1·25 sanctioned in 1914–1915)	16·30	16·30	16·30
(9) Assignment for development of the Madras University (given from 1912–1913)	·65	·65	·65
(10) Assignment for improvement of education in Aided English Secondary schools (given from 1912–1913)	·80	·80	·80
(11) Assignment for the extension of education among the poorer classes of the Domiciled Community in the City of Madras (given from 1912–1913)	·30	·30	·30
(12) Assignment for the improvement of Muhammadan education (given from 1914–1915)	·30	·30	·30
(13) Assignment for grant to the Lawrence Memorial School, Coonoor	·15	·15	·15
(14) Assignment towards the expenditure in connection with the audit of the Hyderabad and Secunderabad local funds	·03	·03	·03
(15) Assignment on account of the transfer of Nagar, Albaka and Cherla taluks from the Central Provinces to the Madras Presidency	·24	·24	·24
(16) Assignment for meeting the transfer from Imperial to Provincial funds of the cost of maintenance of Government cemeteries not attached to Government churches	·11	·11	·11
(17) Assignment for remission of certain recoveries from local bodies	1·70	1·71	1·71
(18) Assignment on account of the provincialization with effect from 1914–1915 of the salaries of officers of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department	·29	·29	·29
(19) Assignment on account of the compensation for interest charged to Provincial funds for five Minor Irrigation works transferred to the class of Major Irrigation works	·50	·50	·50
Total	43·27	42·52	43·20

Reference to page the Civil Budget Estimate. 313

	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Revised estimate, 1915–1916.	Budget estimate, 1916–1917.
PROVINCIAL TO IMPERIAL.			
Recurring.			
(20) Fixed assignment under the Provincial Settlement	18·09	18·09	18·09
(21) Assignment on account of the reduction from 18 to 8 of the percentage charged against Provincial revenues on the value of imported stationery stores	·28	·29	·29
(22) Assignment on account of the imperialization of the Public Works Department Account staff	·94	·94	·94
(23) Compensation payment on account of the Provincial share of the extra Excise and Income tax revenues accruing from additional taxation imposed by the Government of India			6·43
Total, Provincial to Imperial	19·32	19·32	25·75
Net addition to Provincial	23·95	23·20	17·45

Item (23).—The Government of India have recently imposed additional taxation solely to meet Imperial needs and the heads under which the proceeds of the additional taxation will accrue are III SALT, VII CUSTOMS, V EXCISE, and VIII INCOME-TAX. The heads SALT and CUSTOMS are purely Imperial, while the heads EXCISE and INCOME-TAX are divided equally between Imperial and Provincial. To enable Imperial resources to receive the full increment due to the new taxation, it is necessary to pay from Provincial revenues a recurring compensatory assignment equivalent to the estimated amount which will accrue as the Provincial share of the new taxation. The Provincial share of the additional taxation is 6·43 which is made up of ·18 under V Excise and 6·25 under VIII Income-tax. 48-49

The remaining items are self-explanatory.

Provincial Advance and Loan Account.

161. The annexed statement shows the accounts and estimates under Provincial loans and advances.

162. As explained in paragraphs 36 and 38 *ante*, the interest on loans advanced by this Government is credited to XII. INTEREST, while the payment by this Government to the Government of India of the interest at 3½ *per cent.* on the mean between the outstanding balance at the beginning and at the end of each year is debited to 15. INTEREST. 51

163. Class I. Loans include advances to cultivators made under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and advances to co-operative credit societies. 50

164. Class IV Loans. The loans to municipalities are in connection with drainage and water-supply schemes, the construction of markets and other public works undertaken by those bodies, and plague-preventive measures, while the loans to district boards are mainly for the construction of railways.

165. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 for advances to cultivators was fixed at 8·25, but in the revised estimate for the same year the advances are expected to amount to 8·70. For 1916–1917 the budget estimate has been placed at 8·50

166. The provision of ·50 under "class III—Loans to Landholders and Notabilities" entered in the revised estimate for 1915–1916 is on account of a loan to the Zamindar of Punganûr for the completion of the survey of the zamindari. A sum of ·17 is expected to be recovered from the zamindar in 1916–1917.

167. The allotment for 1916–1917 for class IV. Loans is intended for works which are actually in progress, or which will be taken up for execution at an early date, and represents the minimum necessary to meet actual requirements.

PROVINCIAL ADVANCES AND LOANS.

		Accounts.							Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget estimate, 1915-1916.
		1909-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914	1914-1915.			
Class I (a)—Loans to Cultivators.	Balance ..	40·43	46·35	48·56	48·30	48·33	49·88	50·03	51·73	52·25	53·55
	Advances ..	10·65	7·38	6·53	7·38	6·20	7·37	6·58	8·25	8·79	8·50
	Recoveries ..	4·73	5·17	6·79	7·35	6·65	7·22	6·36	7·19	7·49	7·00
	Balance ..	46·35	48·56	48·30	48·33	49·88	50·03	52·25	52·79	53·55	54·95
Class I (b)—Loans to Co-operative Credit Societies.	Balance ..	·49	·48	·46	·41	·37	·31	·25	·21	·21	·16
	Advances ..	·003	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	·01	·02	·05	·04	·03	·06	·04	·05	·05	·05
	Balance ..	·48	·46	·41	·37	·31	·25	·21	·16	·16	·11
Class III—Loans to Landholders and Notabilities	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·84	·75	1·25
	Advances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·75	·18	·50	..
	Recoveries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·17
	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·75	1·02	1·25	1·08
Class IV (a)—Loans to Municipal Municipalities.	Balance ..	20·00	20·00	23·09	24·79	25·56	25·68	28·17	27·60	27·45	27·15
	Advances ..	1·27	4·40	3·25	2·27	1·89	4·09	·92	1·74	1·37	4·00
	Recoveries ..	1·39	1·31	1·65	1·50	1·62	1·55	1·84	1·84	1·67	1·76
	Balance ..	20·00	23·09	24·79	25·56	25·83	28·17	27·45	27·60	27·10	29·39
Class IV (b)—Loans to District Boards.	Balance ..	·66	·44	·32	·09	·08	·07	·06	·25	·25	·07
	Advances ..	..	·10	..	..	..	..	·20	·44	·44	..
	Recoveries ..	·22	·22	·23	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·02	·02
	Balance ..	·44	·32	·09	·08	·07	·06	·25	·68	·67	·65
Total, Classes I to IV.	Balance ..	61·61	67·27	72·43	73·59	74·34	75·89	78·51	80·53	80·91	82·78
	Advances ..	11·92	11·88	9·78	9·65	9·90	11·46	10·45	10·61	11·01	12·50
	Recoveries ..	6·28	6·72	8·62	8·90	8·34	8·84	8·05	8·69	9·14	9·09
	Balance ..	67·27	72·43	73·59	74·34	75·90	78·51	80·91	82·25	82·78	86·19
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction — Kistna District Board.	Balance ..	18·53	17·91	17·26	16·59	15·89	15·17	14·42	13·60	13·63	12·81
	Advances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries ..	·62	·65	·67	·70	·72	·75	·79	·82	·82	·85
	Balance ..	17·91	17·26	16·59	15·89	15·17	14·42	13·63	12·81	12·81	11·96
Grand Total ..	Balance ..	80·14	85·18	89·89	90·18	90·23	91·06	92·93	94·16	94·54	95·59
	Advances ..	11·92	11·88	9·78	9·65	9·90	11·46	10·45	10·61	11·01	12·50
	Recoveries ..	6·88	7·37	9·29	9·60	9·07	9·59	8·84	9·71	9·96	9·94
	Balance ..	85·18	89·69	90·18	90·23	91·06	92·93	94·54	95·06	95·59	98·15

11th March 1916.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

ANNEXURE.

(Vide paragraph 152 ante.)

Distribution of the grant of 16·33 lakhs in 1916-1917 to District Boards in aid of their resources.

The following grants from Provincial revenues represent the distribution in 1916-1917 of the customary subsidy intended to supplement the resources of the district boards:—

Name of district board.	Amount of grant.
	Rs.
Anantapur	22,793
Arcot, North	56,358
Arcot, South	73,609
Bellary	25,769
Canara, South	1,13,425
Chingleput	49,662
Chittoor	42,405
Coimbatore	56,589
Cuddapah	26,871
Ganjam	83,060
Godavari	1,00,581
Guntur	94,941
Kistna	1,54,874
Koraput	10,491
Kurnool	36,068
Madura	50,582
Malabar	1,48,530
Nellore	70,978
Nilgiris, The	8,150
Ramnad	51,936
Salem	43,396
Tanjore	1,13,201
Tinnevelly	60,764
Trichinopoly	57,172
Vizagapatam	86,329
Total ..	16,32,657

2. This distribution is arrived at by giving each district board one-fourth of its receipts from the land-cess for the year 1914-1915 collected at the rate of one anna in the rupee of the land revenue and allotting to the taluk boards in South Canara and Malabar, in addition, a further grant equal to the income derived from the levy of the cess at rates above one anna.

The additional grants payable to the taluk boards in these districts and included in the allotments shown in paragraph 1 are as follow:—

	Rs.
South Canara—	
Coondapoor	23,241
Mangalore	15,900
Puttur	26,476
Total ..	75,617

	Rs.
Malabar—	
Tellicherry	33,096
Calicut	5,869
Palghat	32,475
Malappuram	14,815
Wynaad	9,181
Cochin	103
Anjengo	107
Total ..	95,646

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

11th March 1916.

PART IV.

Memorandum by the Chief Secretary detailing the alterations made in the Revised Financial Statement.

The following statements show in one view the variations between the figures in the Amended Draft Financial Statement and those in the Revised Financial Statement. There are no variations so far as the receipts in the revised estimate for 1915–1916 are concerned.

Revised Estimate, 1915–1916.

Expenditure.

Heads of expenditure.	According to the Amended Draft Financial Statement.			According to the Revised Financial Statement			Difference in Provincial figures (column 7—column 4).
	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Land Revenue ..	123·66	..	123·66	123·66	..	123·66	..
7. Excise	18·67	9·34	9·33	18·67	9·34	9·33	..
11. Forest	29·48	..	29·48	29·48	..	29·48	..
12. Registration ..	12·62	..	12·62	12·62	..	12·62	..
18. General Administration.	20·95	5·09	15·86	20·95	5·09	15·86	..
19-A Courts of Law ..	84·54	..	84·54	84·54	..	84·54	..
19-B. Jails	15·10	..	15·10	15·10	..	15·10	..
20. Police	111·68	..	111·68	111·68	..	111·68	..
22. Education	76·86	..	76·86	76·86	..	76·86	..
24. Medical	46·79	..	46·79	50·79	..	50·79	+ 4·00
26-A Agriculture ..	11·24	..	11·24	11·24	..	11·24	..
26-B Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	11·66	..	11·66	11·66	..	11·66	..
29. Superannuation ..	33·38	·28	33·10	33·38	·28	33·10	..
30. Stationery and Printing.	20·98	5·50	15·48	20·98	5·50	15·48	..
42. Irrigation—Working Expenses.	22·75	11·38	11·37	22·75	11·38	11·37	..
42 Irrigation—Interest on Debt.	30·39	15·20	15·19	30·39	15·20	15·19	..
43. Minor Works and Navigation—Civil.	6·90	..	6·90	6·90	..	6·90	..
43. Minor Works and Navigation—Public Works Department.	33·00	..	33·00	33·00	..	33·00	..
45. Civil Works—Civil.	23·78	..	23·78	23·78	..	23·78	..
45. Civil Works—Public Works Department.	60·83	..	60·83	60·83	..	60·83	..
Other Heads	37·02	17·77	19·25	37·02	17·77	19·25	..
Total ..	832·48	64·56	767·92	836·48	64·56	771·92	+ 4·00

24. Medical (+ 4·00)—Grant to the Madras Corporation for water-supply and drainage works.

Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.

Receipts.

Heads of revenue.	According to the Amended Draft Financial Statement.			According to the Revised Financial Statement.			Difference in Provincial figures (column 7—column 4).
	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Land Revenue ..	594·95	297·48	297·47	594·95	297·48	297·47	..
IV. Stamps	155·00	77·50	77·50	155·00	77·50	77·50	..
V. Excise	353·00	176·50	176·50	355·36	177·68	177·68	+ 1·18
VIII. Income-tax ..	39·71	19·85	19·85	52·21	26·11	26·10	+ 6·25
IX. Forest	39·50	..	39·50	39·50	..	39·50	..
X. Registration ..	24·00	..	24·00	24·00	..	24·00	..
XXIX. Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	105·46	52·73	52·73	105·46	52·73	52·73	..
Other Heads	68·26	10·54	57·72	68·26	10·54	57·72	..
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	..	— 23·88	+ 23·88	..	— 17·45	+ 17·45	— 6·43
Total ..	1,379·88	610·73	769·15	1,394·74	624·59	770·15	+ 1·00

V. Excise (+ 1·18).—The increase is made up of (*a*) 1·00 based on the results of the recent auction sales of the several abkâri and opium privileges for 1916-1917, and (*b*) ·18 due to additional taxation on locally manufactured beer and foreign spirits.

VIII. Income-tax (+ 6·25)—due to additional taxation.

Transfers between Imperial and Provincial (— 6·43).—Compensation payment to Imperial on account of the Provincial share of the extra Excise and Income-tax revenues accruing from additional taxation.

Expenditure.

Heads of Expenditure.	According to the Amended Draft Financial Statement.			According to the Revised Financial Statement.			Difference in Provincial figures (column 7—column 4).
	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Land Revenue ..	127·04	..	127·04	127 04	..	127·04	..
7. Excise	18·76	9·38	9·38	18 76	9·38	9·38	..
11. Forest	28·82	..	28 82	28 82	..	28·82	..
12. Registration ..	12·67	..	12 67	12 67	..	12 67	..
13. General Administration.	20·33	4·98	15·35	20 33	4·98	15·35	..
19-A. Courts of Law ..	85 29	..	85 29	85·29	..	85 29	..
19-B. Jails	15·32	..	15 32	15·32	..	15·32	..
20. Police	116·71	..	116 71	116·71	..	116·71	..
22. Education	80·87	..	80·87	80·87	..	80 87	..
24. Medical	39 68	..	39·68	39·68	..	39·68	..
25-A. Agriculture ..	11·82	..	11·82	11·82	..	11·82	..
26-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	12·37	..	12·37	12·37	..	12 37	..
29. Superannuations ..	33·48	·28	33·20	33·48	·28	33 20	..
30. Stationery .. and Printing.	21·85	6·00	15·85	21·85	6·00	15·85	..
42. Irrigation—Working Expenses.	22·50	11·25	11·25	22·50	11·25	11·25	..
42. Irrigation—Interest on Debt.	30·80	15·40	15·40	30 80	15·40	15 40	..
43. Minor Works and Navigation—Civil.	3·00	..	3·00	3 00	..	3·00	..
43. Minor Works and Navigation—Public Works Department.	32·00	..	32·00	32·00	..	32·00	..
45. Civil Works—Civil.	18·53	..	18·53	18·53	..	18·53	..
45. Civil Works—Public Works Department.	62 16	..	62·16	64·16	..	64·16	+ 2·00
Other heads	36·73	17 30	19·43	36·73	17·30	19·43	..
Total ..	835·73	64·59	771·14	837·73	64 59	773·14	+ 2·00

45. Civil Works—Public Works Department (+ 2·00).—Lump grant entered by the Government of India for expenditure under other heads.

11th March 1916.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

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